

High Times Encyclopedia

"The most exhaustive
mass market book ever published on drugs."
BOOK
WEEK

of Recreational Drugs

History • Uses • Growing (And Improving!) Your Own •
Religion and Magic • Herbal Highs • Aphrodisiacs • Pharmaceuticals •
Laws • Wonder Drugs • Psychedelics •
Culture Heroes • Dealing • Smuggling • Art • Music •
Travel • Paraphernalia • Cooking • Research...and much more!



High Times Encyclopedia

of Recreational Drugs



Stonehill Publishing Company
New York

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Nothing in this book should be construed as recommending or condoning illegal activities of any kind. The information contained herein is solely for educational purposes and is not to be used as a substitute for medical or legal advice. The reader should consult a physician in all matters pertaining to health and an attorney in all matters pertaining to legality of any activities described or the possession and/or use of any substances contained herein.

Copyright © 1978 by Trans-High Corporation
Published by The Stonehill Publishing Company,
a division of Stonehill Communications, Inc.,
10 East 40 Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without permission from the publisher, except by a reviewer who wishes to quote brief passages in connection with a review written for inclusion in a magazine, newspaper or broadcast.

ISBN: 0-88373-082-0

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD NUMBER: 78-64633

Second Printing

Special thanks to Michael Aldrich, T. Courtney Brown, Susan Cotler, Lynn Cummings, Tom Forcade, Michael Horowitz, Melody Johnson, Richard Lasky, Penny C. Layne, Bernie-Metz, Marjee Meyer, Sebastian Orfali, Robert Sacks, Annie Tbgliu, Paul Toruetta and Susan Wyler.

Grateful acknowledgement to And/Or Press for permission to reprint the following:

From *The Psychedelics Encyclopedia* by Peter Stafford, copyright © 1977 by And/Or Press, p. xii, *Reefer Club*; p. 74, photo of Kava root from the Squibb Handbook and photos of Kava ceremony and bowls by Steimetz; p. 130, drawing of Wm. B. O'Shaughnessy from the Ludlow Library; p. 134, drawing of Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, 1876; p. 181, chemical formulas drawn by Marilyn Amann in consultation with Dr. Alexander Shulgin; p. 197, photo of morning glories by Dr. Richard Shultes from Harvard *Botanical Leaflet*; p. 204, photo of peyote seekers from *Flesh of the Gods* by Peter Furst; p. 209, photo of Quana Parker copyright © by United Native Americans, distributed by the Printmint; p. 236, photo of J. J. Moreau de Tours from *Ethnopharmacologic Search*, From Cocaine by Pitigrilli, drawings by Jim Osborne, copyright © 1974 by And/Or Press pp. 109, 159 and 173. From *Sinsemilla Marijuana Flowers* copyright © 1976 by Arik Woods; p. 153, photo of a female plant. From *The Indoor/Outdoor Highest Quality Marijuana Growers Guide* copyright © 1974 by Mel Frank and Ed Rosenthal, drawings by Larry Todd, photos by Mel Frank, pp. 145-158, adapted for this edition by Candice Jacobson and Ed Rosenthal

Editor-in-Chief: Andrew Kowl
Executive Editor: Robert Lemmo
Designer: Robert Kingsbury
Cover Designer: S. Neil Fujita
Project Director: Esther Mitgang
Production Staff: Peter Davis, Denis Shields, Heather White and Denise Schiff
Editorial Production: Carol Ryder
Editorial Consultant: Ward Damio
Resource Coordinator: Therese Coe
Copy Editors: Susan Boyle, Gary Putka, G. Ross-Brandt and Allen J. Sheinman

editorial assistance by Peter Beren, copyright © 1977 by Ed Rosenthal and Mel Frank. From *The Cocaine Consumers Handbook* by David Lee, drawings by C. Schnabel copyright © 1975 by And/Or Press, p. 178. From *Laughing Gas*, cartoons by Larry Todd copyright © 1973 by Wallechinski, Salyer, Sheldin, p. 249; photograph of William James p. 251. From *Black Opium* by Claude Faurer copyright © 1974 by And/Or Press, p. 213, drawing by de Dalny from *Le Livre de Fume* by LaLoy; p. 105, illustrations by Alexander King.

Grateful acknowledgement to Gilbert Shelton and Dave Sheridan for permission to reprint the following: From the *Further Adventures of Those Furry Freak Brothers*, copyright © 1972 by Gilbert Shelton; published by Rip Off Press, Inc., pp. 1, 250, and 262. Copyright © 1971 by Gilbert Shelton; pp. 30 and 60. From Brother, Can You Spare 75c For The *Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers*, copyright © 1974 by Gilbert Shelton and Dave Sheridan; (Rip Off Press, Inc.) pp. 99, 162 and 257. From *The Collected Adventures of The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers*, copyright © 1971 by Gilbert Shelton; (Rip Off Press, Inc.) pp. 149, 254 and 270. From *Feds 'n' Heads Comics*, copyright © 1968 by Gilbert Shelton; published by The Print Mint, pp. 240 and 313. From *A Year Passes Like Nothing With The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers*, copyright © 1972 by Gilbert Shelton; (Rip Off Press, Inc.) pg. 231. From *Zap #5*, copyright © 1970 by Gilbert Shelton; (Apex Novelties) pg. 298.

Front cover photo of Afghani hashish and pp. 16-19 in the color insert, and text p. 137 copyright © 1978 by Laurence Cherniak from *The Great Book of Hashish* (And/Or Press). Front cover photos of cocaine and gold buds and pp. 12-13, 24 in the color insert copyright © 1978 by John Farrell.

Back cover photo of Vin Mariani and pp. 4-9, 14-15 in the color insert copyright © 1977 by Steve Cooper. Front cover photo of Amanita Muscaria and all of the photos on the back cover courtesy of High Times archives.

"The Pill Finder's Guide" designed and illustrated by Denis Shields, Color insert; pp. 1, 18, 19 copyright © 1978 by Progressive Designers, Victoria Horn and Susan Cotler; pp. 2-3, 22-23 copyright © 1978 by Steve Cooper; pp. 6-9 copyright © 1977 by Steve Cooper; pp. 10-11 copyright © 1976 by Pato; pp. 12-13 copyright © 1977 by Bob Harris; pp. 20-21 copyright © 1976 by R T. Orr.

Founded in 1974, *High Times* has been something of a publishing sensation since the first issue. Proclaiming itself "the magazine for high society" that first glossy issue was greeted with bewildered but intense interest. A magazine dedicated to getting and staying high? Although by now *High Times* has well established its importance in the media mainstream, back in 1974 this was considered unusual, to say the least!

What scored for *High Times* from its first issue (which sold out the entire printing - a highly unusual accomplishment for a magazine) was its determination to present reliable, informed and positive reportage on a complex and frequently misunderstood subject, one which to a remarkable degree has been inflicted with massive doses of misinformation, disinformation, myth and calculated distortion.

In putting together this encyclopedia, then, the editors of *High Times* have set out to separate the facts from the fantasy, returning with their research to thousands of original sources, some of which date back more than 4000 years, and correcting the misapprehensions and mistakes that have been cemented into the very foundation of nearly all the previously accepted texts on the subject of drugs and the human mind and body. With the enormous and unique resources which *High Times* brought to bear and after more than three years of research, editing, collecting, sifting and selecting, the editors of *High Times* have prepared the first comprehensive, authoritative and unbiased sourcebook and guide to all of the so-called "recreational drugs." These include cannabis and its derivatives, psychedelics, cocaine, pharmaceuticals, herbs (legal and contraband), alcohol, tobacco, coffee and many others.

Dozens of editors, writers, photographers, designers and illustrators have been brought together for this mammoth assignment, all of whose contributions have in one way or another benefitted this project. Therefore, the publishers would like to take this opportunity to thank all of these people as well as the staff of *High Times* magazine for its cooperation in this long and complicated effort.

Grateful thanks to the Fitz Hugh Ludlow Memorial Library, San Francisco, California for the use of their collection, assistance and expertise.

CONTRIBUTORS

DR. MICHAEL ALDRICH ("Dr. Dope") was granted the nation's first pot ph.D. from the Botany Department of M.L.T. in 1970. Currently executive curator of the Fitz Hugh Ludlow Memorial Library, Aldrich started the nation's first campus chapter of LEMAR ("Legalize Marijuana") at the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1967. In addition to being a cofounder and member of the board of directors of the California Marijuana Initiative, Aldrich was a researcher for both the U.S. National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, 1973, and the California Senate Select Committee on Control of Marijuana, 1973. Aldrich is a consultant to many drug organizations and author of many articles on drug history, research and legal reform. Aldrich is responsible for Chapter One: "Drugs Through The Ages," Chapter Two: "Drugs, Magic and Religion," and Chapter Six: "Cannabis and its Derivatives."

MICHAEL HOROWITZ emigrated from Brooklyn to San Francisco in 1967, a few years after earning his M.A. at Washington Square College. Cofounder (1970) and director of the Fitz Hugh Ludlow Memorial Library. Horowitz is also the editor of a series of drug literature classics, of which the most recent is *Moksha*, Aldous Huxley's writings on psychedelics and the visionary experience. He is also a contributing editor to *High Times* and interviewed Dr. Albert Hofmann for the July 1976 issue. Horowitz wrote Chapter Three: "Psychoactive Herbs" and Chapter Nine: "The Psychedelic Revolution."

ROBERT LEMMO got his journalistic feet wet at the *Long Island Press* where he was a copy person. After dabbling in college publications, he founded (with Bob Sacks and Andy Kowl) *The Express*, a New York alternative magazine that he edited for two raucous years. He began working for Trans-High Corp. (parent company of *High Times*) in 1974 and is currently Senior News Editor of *High Times*. Lemmo was the executive editor of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA* as well as the author of Chapter Four: "Household Highs," Chapter Five: "Aphrodisiacs" and Chapter Eleven: "Pharmaceuticals."

RICHARD ASHLEY began investigating psychoactive drugs in 1949. For the past ten years he has been involved in an extensive study of their history, uses and effects. He is the author of several books on the subject, including *Heroin: The Myths and the Facts*; *Cocaine: Its History, Uses and Effects*; and the upcoming *Notes from a Chinese Laundry*. Ashley's work has also appeared in the *New York Times Magazine* and a variety of other publications. Ashley also lectures on the history of psychoactive drugs and consequences of drug prohibition at New York's New School. An outspoken critic of our drug laws and rehabilitation programs, Ashley wrote Chapter Eight: "Cocaine," Chapter Ten: "Opiates" and Chapter Fourteen: "John Law."

KEITH DEUTSCH was the editor of *Dealer, The Magazine of High Finance*, and also a former

associate editor of High Times. Deutsch has written extensively about the paraphernalia industry, including a comprehensive history of rolling papers, and has been interviewed about paraphernalia by CBS-TV News, the *New York Post*, the *New York Daily News* and other inquisitive members of the press. Deutsch has also been editor-in-chief of True magazine and senior editor on new magazine projects for Penthouse International, Ltd. He is the author of Chapter Thirteen: "Paraphernalia."

MICHAEL CHANCE, following graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, joined the staff of the Madison biweekly tabloid, *Take Over*. After four years on the political beat he moved to New York, where he edited the Yipster Times before joining High Times in 1976 at the crime and society desk. In 1972, while preparing for a series of articles, Chance traveled through South and Central America, the Southwest and Miami, where he observed the multimillion-dollar smuggling trade first-hand. In 1974 Chance published "How to Build Your Own Atomic Bomb" and in 1975 "Smuggler's Moon," a biocumentary on cocaine smuggling in South America. He has published photographs and articles in the *New York Daily News*, *Oui*, the *Berkeley Barb* and other publications. He is the author of Chapter Twelve: "Black Market Economics."

TEREZ COE a former editor and writer with the late sixties *New York Free Press* and *Changes* as well as

the *Rocky Mountain Review* (Utah) and the *Sun Valley Wood River Journal*, is a journalist-survivor of the Haight and the Himalayas. She is also a poet, dramatist, lyricist in search of a musician, and for the last several years a contributor to High Times. Coe was research coordinator of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA*.

"R" is the nom de plume of a well-known journalist. He has written about dope for the *Village Voice* among other publications and his column on dope appreciation and connoisseurship appears regularly in High Times. At present "R" is working on a major book on the joys of fine pot. For the *ENCYCLOPEDIA*, "R" wrote the latter part of the introduction as well as contributing his expertise throughout.

ANDY KOWL was the Publisher of High Times for more than three years. Currently he is the Publisher of *Paraphernalia and Accessories Digest*, a trade magazine for the burgeoning paraphernalia industry. Among other distinguished accomplishments, he was the first person known to have snorted cocaine on national television. Kowl was editor-in-chief of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA* and wrote the Introduction.

THOMAS FORCADE the late founder of High Times, edited and published many books and wrote extensively under various pseudonyms. He also founded the Underground Press Syndicate. Forcade was editorial director of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA*.



Introduction	xi
I	
1. The Dawn of Drugs	1
2. Drugs, Religion And Magic	31
3. Psychoactive Herbs And Plants	63
4. Household Highs	83
5. Aphrodisiacs	97
6. Cannabis And Its Derivatives	115
7. Marijuana Growing	145
8. Cocaine	159
9. The Psychedelic Revolution	179
10. Opiates	213
II. Pharmaceuticals	231
12. The Black Market Economics	261
13. Paraphernalia	285
14. John Law	297



II

Flash

I. The Law	317
The Super Lawyers	330
Interview: John Finlator, BNDD	335
2. Health	338
3. High Adventurers	347
The Great Charas: Fighting The Drug Ring by Henri de Monfreid	347
In The Land Of Yage by Andrew Weil	355
4. The nans-High Market Quotations	359

III

Reading List	389
--------------	-----

Index	397
-------	-----



INTRODUCTION

"A drug is a substance that, when injected into a rat, produces a scientific paper."

Edgerton Y. Davis, Jr.

This book is a natural outgrowth of five years of publishing *High Times*. The magazine's first promotional effort claimed itself "the only magazine dedicated solely to getting high ... really high." But the concept of the "high" in *High Times* was always an elusive one. We didn't want to be a magazine of things you put in your mouth. So where do you draw the line?

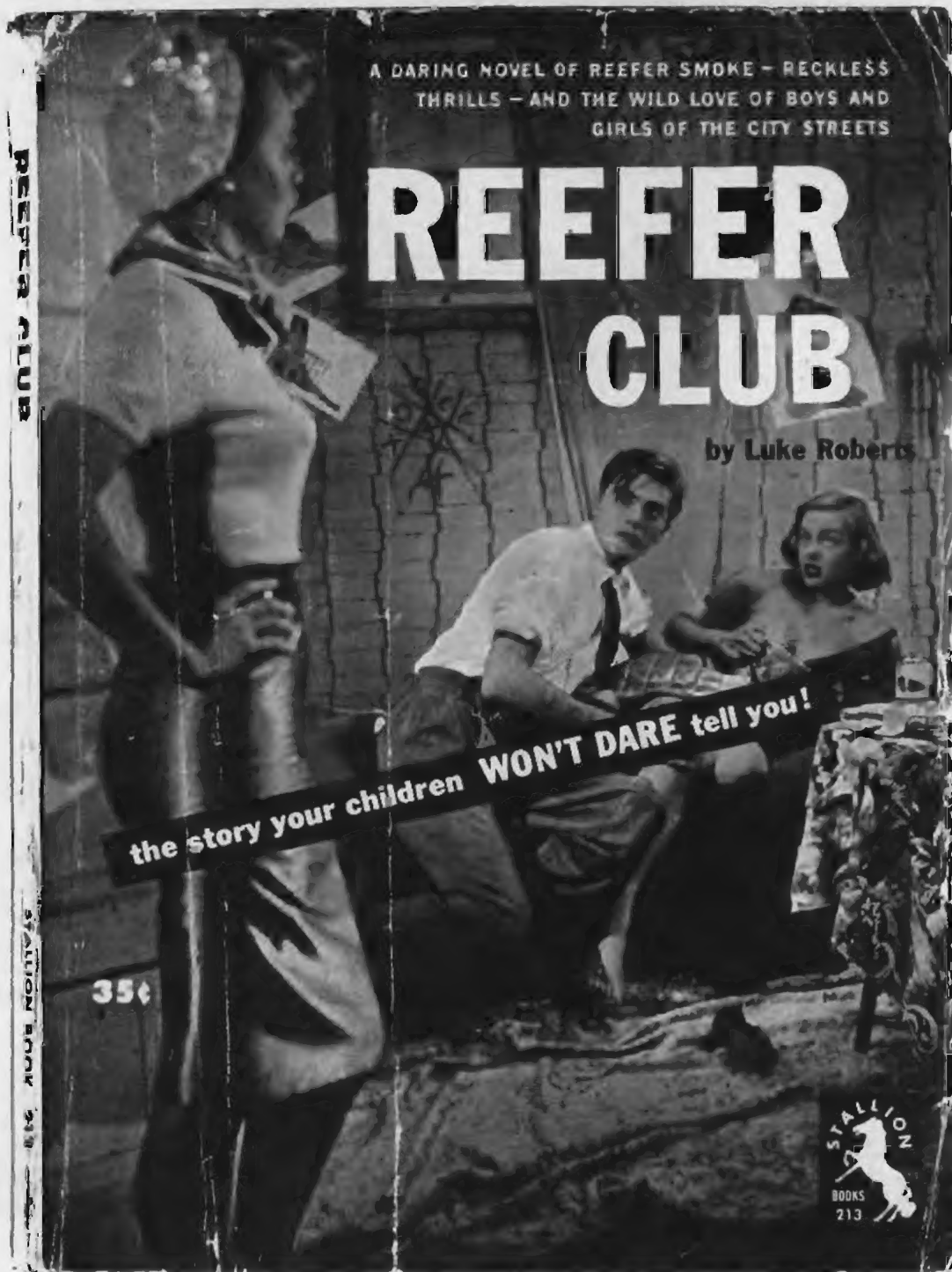
Certainly hang-gliding is a high. It must be quite a rush to reach the summit of a rocky peak you have spent all day scaling. Dr. Andrew Weil is fond of describing the antics of a town stoned out after witnessing a solar eclipse. Imagine how high the astronauts who reached the moon must have felt. Stamp collecting. Bowling. Some people even get off on being tied down and whipped till they bleed.

The same question was raised by our editors while planning the essence of this book. We were sensitive to the possibility this type of book would

further reinforce the very confining dope image we were trying to dispel. Especially at a time when *High Times*, itself, was visibly expanding its focus into that of an overall cultural/lifestyle format.

But one reoccurring reality that has haunted us since the inception of *High Times* is the fact that there is no one place to turn for the accurate dope on getting high. When we started looking for this information ourselves in researching articles and answers to readers' questions, we found it necessary to track down obscure tests, knowledgeable professionals, photographs and drawings, laboratory results and intelligent writers with an understanding of the dope scene. One of the prime reasons for the rapid growth of *High Times* was the need for the public to have access to unbiased, intelligent information about the substances that they put into their body for pleasure.

Most of the books we found on the subject were rather dry and hard to finish. They would stick to one topic and milk it for all it was worth. No wonder one of the most frequently asked questions of our staff is, How much can you say about getting high?



"For some minutes [the Caterpillar] puffed away without speaking, but at last it unfolded its arms, took the hookah out of its mouth again and said, 'So you think you're changed, do you?'"

"I'm afraid I am, sir," said Alice; "I can't remember things as I used—and I don't keep the same size for ten minutes together!"

"Can't remember what things?" said the Caterpillar."

—Lewis Carroll, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.
Macmillan & Co., London, 1865.

The fact of the matter is that the use of supranutritional substances to change one's consciousness is a fascinating subject. Not just because of the current outlaw mystique: Scholars have been writing about getting high for as long as there has been the means to write. It is one of the single most mentioned pastimes in history next to love, which is obviously another manifestation of getting high.

We chose to limit the discussion of highs in this book to those that are commonly known as drugs. It is an exercise in frustration to analyze the dictionary definitions of "high" and "drug" because they are out of date. New terminology is not only needed; it is already coming into use. Much of it is present in this book. What seem colloquialisms are actually the scientific jargon of getting high.

Since under certain definitions of "drug" one could argue for the inclusion of such things as religion and television, we purposely narrowed the scope to include only those substances occurring organically or through chemical synthesis which, when introduced into a human body, changes the person's feelings for the better. The inherent subjectivity of the notion "better" is where we get the concept of high. You can only be high relative to something else. Relative to a low? Relative to a normal? If she feels better straight than I do after I "get high," have I actually gotten high? Has she? If a tree falls in the forest... You see the problem.

It is exactly this type of confusion that permeates all aspects of the topic. The illicit aura that still surrounds many of the highs this book deals with has in the past stifled the collection of information as presented here. A change in contemporary attitudes and the acceptance of High Times has made it possible for the compilation of much of the knowledge this book contains. In our short publishing history we have been in contact with virtually every dope expert and archivist, both aboveground and underground. We have succeeded in locating the most knowledgeable writers in the field (though by no means could

they all be represented in this one volume). The success of High Times also enabled us to invest the money and energy necessary for this undertaking.

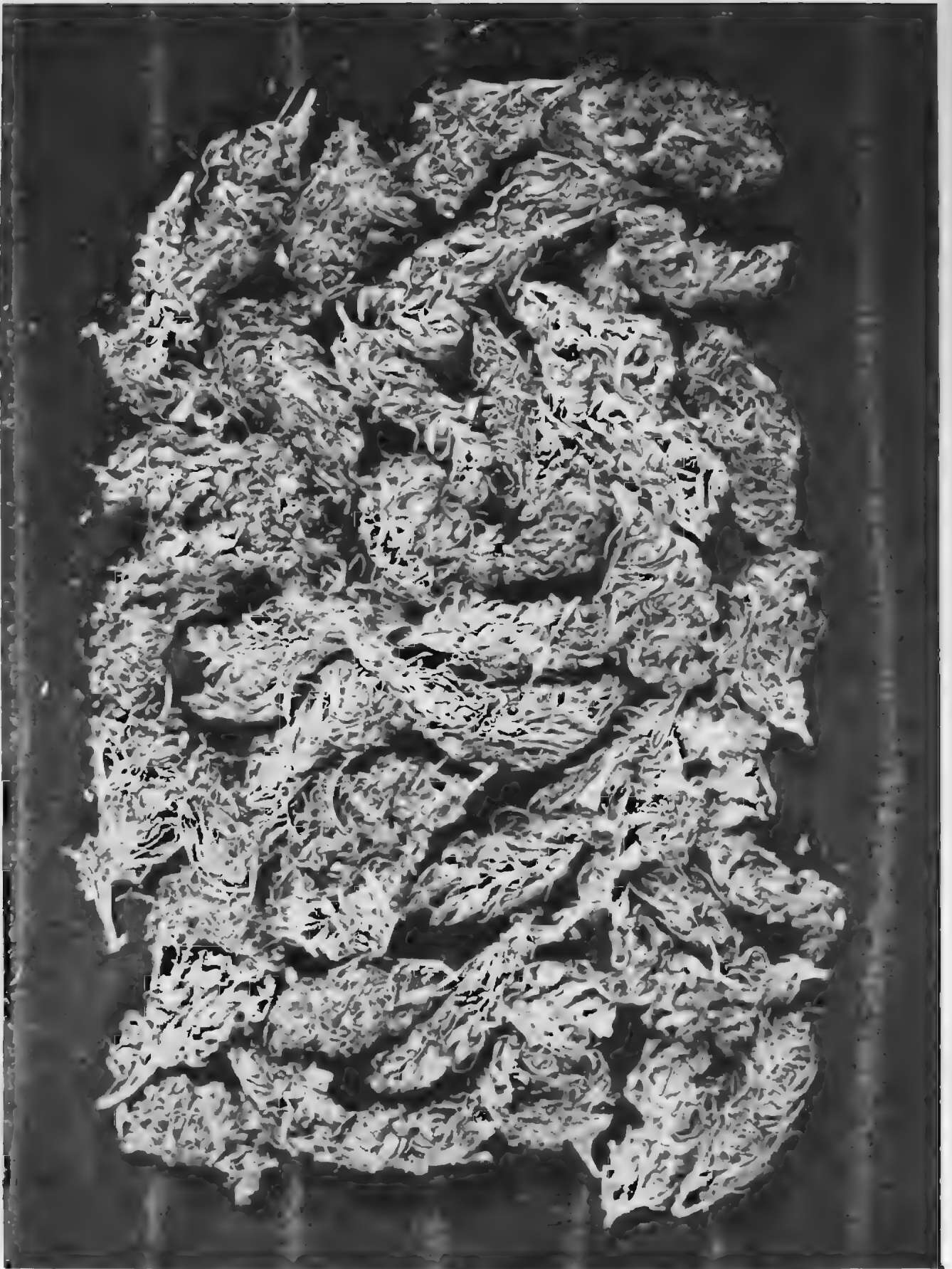
We will inevitably be accused by someone of promoting drug abuse. It is the same mentality that assures hiding homosexuals in the closets will help that particular human desire to go away. As is clearly chronicled within, a desire as deep-rooted and basic as the desire to get high will never disappear, as little or as much as we talk about it. It is the essence of civilization. To sweep this type of information under the rug and hide from it is to increase misunderstanding and misinformation. It is misinformation that promotes drug abuse. This book, aside from its graphics, anecdotes, histories and one-liners is meant to save lives.

Highs in themselves are rarely dangerous. When coupled with a lack of knowledge and a lack of moderation they can become deadly. Drugs are not the problem, people are. Drugs do not addict, it is that human weaknesses sometimes become overpowering for an individual and a way out is sought, consciously or not. The need can be small, or large, as can the solution. Some people find the answer in work, some in religion, some in unhealthy associations with other people, some in gambling, some in nicotine, some in alcohol. Each one is an escape. Each one can kill you.

THE HIGH TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RECREATIONAL DRUGS is meant as a complete overview of getting high. We present the potential fun and the potential harm. Although we present the facts and statistics, we try not to lose the humor and irreverence of the situation. After all, they're called highs for a reason. As complete a compendium as we would like to feel this is, many books can be, and have been, written on each single chapter contained herein. A suggested reading list is included to direct you to some of the better works available on each subject.

Just because getting high is not a bad thing, it is not automatically a good thing either. We have not tried to make value judgments as much as we have tried to present the whole story from a multitude of perspectives.





A FEW WORDS ON APPRECIATION

by "R" the Dope Connoisseur

First, let me explain why I've undertaken the task of writing a column devoted to a connoisseur's consciousness of cannabis. For years I've been waiting for someone to step forward and bring to the appreciation of fine marijuana the attention to nuance and personality that wine tasters bring to writing about fine vintages, the sensual relish with which food writers describe the subtle savors they devour. Someone to combine the fierce protectiveness and concern for quality control that Ralph Nader brings to the consumer of over-the-counter goods with the sensitivity that Merleau-Ponty brings to the phenomenology of mind.

Most dope smokers I know have reached a point where it's not enough just to get high, it's not even how high you get; it's the quality of the high when you get there that counts. You know what I mean. There are times when a nice light-blond upland Colombian high is just the thing—so breezy, so wholesome, so energetic. Then there are other times when something more dense and sensual is appropriate, an earthy, dark lowland varietal like Manizales, perfect for creating a trance of physical pleasure thick as the honey of killer bees.

The problem is, of course, you can't always get what you want. The discriminating pot smoker is frustrated by the dictates of the marketplace: the DEA busts a big boat in the Bahamas, and you spend a gloomy winter smoking nothing but lowland dope when you'd give anything for the sweet lift of Santa Marta gold. By better articulating the tastes of the cannabis-consuming public, growers, smugglers and dealers will get more closely attuned to the tastes of their market.

U we let our friends, the growers and smugglers, know there's a market for a certain special taste, that people appreciate a certain kind of Oaxacan, say, that you just can't find any more, it will become a more worthwhile financial and personal risk for them to develop a few hundred acres down there. The more articulate and sophisticated the consumer's demands, the more responsive the supply will be. We're all in this together.

Astonishing then, isn't it, the shortage of serious writing on the aesthetics of dope appreciation. Astonishing not just from the utilitarian consumer's point of view, but from the point of view of cultural historians and those who try to be

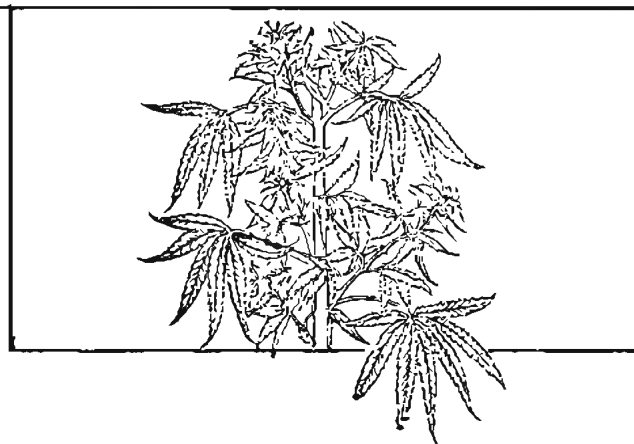
connoisseurs of the tastes of popular culture. Because dope, by even the most academic McLuhanesque standards, is a medium, a frame through which we see much of mass culture, just as the 35-millimeter frame, the TV screen and the LP are forms of media.

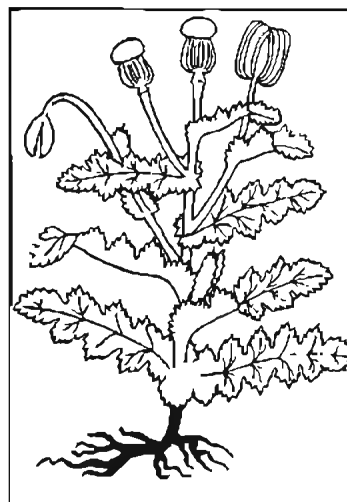
In fact, marijuana is more than merely a medium—it's the subtle pervasive medium through which we experience other media: a mega-medium. The particular configuration of cannabinoids in a particular variety of dope will, in subtle ways, impose its personality, shape what Noam Chomsky calls "the deep structure" of the way we perceive the other media and the increasing number of people who create the content of those media.

And yet look at the scores of rock, film, TV and other media critics who blather on about shifts in popular culture without taking into account the medium beneath their medium. Remember the way rock critics loved to quote that line from Plato—"When the mode of the music changes, the walls of the state will shake"—to justify their freebie-sated existence as cultural antennae? Why hasn't anyone stopped to analyze the effects of the changes in the mode of marijuana?

Take this sample speculation for instance: is it not possible that the real source of the change in sensibility from the Sixties to the Seventies that everyone likes to analyze to death might have much to do with the shift in the mass marijuana market from Mexican to Colombian varieties of dope?

Think about it. Compare the raw, fresh crackling energy of the Mexican dope in the Sixties with the more powerful but often immobilizing Colombian dope of the Seventies. Through the eyes of Mexican, the ways of the world as it was back then seemed too ridiculously fraudulent, too silly, to withstand an assault of activists. Could it be that, through the eyes of Colombian, the ways of the world appear too stunning and entrancing, too seductive to resist? Certainly that is the characteristic Seventies response: static, stunned entrancement.





1. THE DAWN OF DRUGS

Drug plants preceded even the gods by three ages.

Rig Veda. 1500 B.C.

How did it all begin? Strangely, no doubt, in the morning of time and space on this planet. Purposeful cultivation of drug plants is thought to have started during the Neolithic period, somewhat after 7000 B.C. in most parts of the world, but the gathering of plants that do weird things to the mind had doubtless gone on for millennia. A fantasy about the discovery of marijuana, one of the oldest cultivated species, can stand metaphorically for all the rest.

Some inquisitive cave dweller, in his unceasing search for food, plucks the pungent flower tops and crams them in his mouth, crunching the seeds with mighty molars; an hour later he's wandering through the forest in a daze, trying to remember what happened. Or lightning strikes a tree, and the blaze spreads to a clump of hemp standing tall in the meadow; a curious Neanderthal sniffs the air, alert to the smoke and poised for flight. Instead he ends up rolling in the dirt bellowing *owow*, the first human word. Repeat such an episode the world over, for invigorating coca, lysergic morning glories, musky opium, phosphorescent mushrooms, prickly thorn apple.

Or maybe humans learned about drugs from animals. Australian folklore has it that koalas are addicted to eucalyptus leaves, their only food, because the leaves have a genuine narcotic effect... In Africa, where the ancestors of *Homo sapiens* first evolved about three million years ago, the exhilarating effects of coffee were legendarily discovered by an Abyssinian goatherd who noticed his flock prancing around the pasture after eating the fruit of that glossy green tree; a similar tale is told in Yemen about khat. The Indian mongoose, when bitten by a cobra, crawls into the jungle to nibble mungo root as an antidote. Cows everywhere love locoweed; cats gobble catnip; reindeer munch mushrooms. Rabbits prefer belladonna or wild lettuce; songbirds and mice thrive on hempseed; fish get knocked out by toxic plants that fall into the water. Even elephants are passionately fond of certain palm fruits that produce a strongly intoxicating liquor and, in the words of a nineteenth-century explorer, "after eating it become quite tipsy, staggering about, playing huge antics, screaming so as to be heard miles off and not seldom having tremendous fights."

However it happened, early humans learned to like drugs. But was it a drug that awakened the psyche to sentience? Is the difference between man and ape a crooked thumb, or something more; an imaginative spark lit up in the brain by a

"That humanity at large will ever be able to dispense with Artificial Paradises seems very unlikely. Most men and women lead lives at the worst so painful, at the best so monotonous, poor and limited that the urge to escape, the longing to transcend themselves if only for a few moments, is and has always been one of the principal appetites of the soul. Art and religion, carnivals and saturnalia, dancing and listening to oratory-all these have served, in H. G. Wells's phrase, as Doors in the Wall. All the vegetable sedatives and narcotics, all the euphorics that grow on trees, the hallucinogens that ripen in berries or can be squeezed from roots-all, without exception, have been known and systematically used by human beings from time immemorial."

Aldous Huxley
The Doors of Perception, 1954

plant? Or the ability to value the effects of that plant, clinging to it through the eons, though it made them retch, collapse in the snow and run raving through the underbrush?

The flush of discovery gave way to a purposeful search for mind benders all across the globe. Mom and dad huddled around the fire, teaching the kids to get high, sketching plants on the blackened cave walls. It was the juice of certain plants that first proved so attractive: the ooze of bruised poppies, the bland unearthly creams of pounded fungi, the sticky resin of hops and hemp, the succulent syrups of grains and fruits, the ripe pulp of a thousand exotic roots and vegetables. Chewed, mashed, strained, ground up, gulped whole, raw, cooked, fermented, rotted, fresh, putrescent, fried, fricasseed, souped, savored, spat out and shat out,

"In the course of history, many more people have died for their drink and their dope than have died for their religion or their country."

Aldous Huxley
MOKsho, 1975

picked off dungheaps and vines, stored in old baskets and pots, thrown in the fire, salvaged on the skin, poured in every orifice, the recipes were remembered and traded down through generations. And archetypal memories of death trips, too: don't eat that one, dearie, it killed Aunt Goombak...

After centuries of experiment, a special breed evolved-the sorcerers, men and women who knew which dope to eat and which not to; when to eat it and when not to; which gods to thank and which to curse. The secrets of these doctors of dope have always been, at least in part, secrets of selection and technology. One didn't go to the medicine cabinet, one went to the field-and woe to the one who selected the wrong plant. Knowing how to make barley beer 10,000 years ago was as formidable as knowing how to make LSD today.

Some secrets were so closely guarded that they remain classic mysteries. What was the Tree of Life, which gave knowledge of good and evil?

What was Homer's nepenthes *phormakon*, which drowned all sorrows? Did the citizens of Sumer use opium or hashish to drug the courtiers buried alive with their king or queen, or was it merely wine? What were samo and *haoma*, beloved of



BODy/onion deities

the Aryans of India and Persia? What did the Taoist magicians of China cook up in alchemical pots to produce divine do-nothing euphoria? And in the New World, richer by far than the Old in hallucinogens, what exactly did they smoke in peace pipes and corn husks and snort with nose tubes and spatulas? Why did Inca priests call bright star Spica in Virgo "Mama Coca"-did they think it came from there? At what primeval age did somebody learn to eat the nauseating cactus with its tender dinosaur skin, or mash the barky creepers and the hairy-tendriled vine? Who first imagined that a funky fungus could open up a vision higher than the sacred mountains of the gods? The most sophisticated tools of modern science have left such questions unresolved; perhaps they must always remain shadows in the mythic past.

To watch drug history unfold is to tap into the most profound of human senses: *deja vu*-it has all happened before, it will all happen again. Drug-induced distortions of time's pace allow the participant to slip effortlessly from eon to eon, from scene to cosmic scene. And maybe it is this heightening of ancestral memory, this sense of timeless mythology produced by the drugs themselves, that best illuminates the history of drugs through the ages.

We have learned much about getting high since humanity first awoke on earth, and we are still learning. The first precept of sorcery-selectivity based on experienced harm or helpfulness-is precisely the technique employed by modern scientists to test a new drug for safety. Some of the earliest known examples of drug use illustrate this. Carbon dating of rock-shelter sites in Texas and Mexico confirms that hallucinogenic red mesal beans were used over 10,000 years ago by prehistoric buffalo hunters. These scarlet seeds are highly toxic and can be fatal. When someone found out that peyote offered more spectacular visions with less danger, the cactus was used instead of the legume. Yet mesal beans still adorn the robes of Native American Church officials in commemoration of that ancient experience. The next advancement of drug science was the move from eating whatever plant was handy to manufacturing special preparations. A battered bit of pottery is all that remains of perhaps the oldest such potion on earth-plain, homely beer. A beaker with a sieve at the bottom and strawlike tubes on its outer edge has turned up in levels dated about 6400 B.C. in Catal Hüyük, Turkey. Scholars believe that this and similar sieve-pots in predynastic Egypt represent the fact that some Neolithic wizard learned to crush the barley he'd gathered, push it through the strainer, let it

ferment awhile and drink the yeasty, protein-rich mess that would transport him into unaccustomed mind. By 4500 B.C., according to Dr. Richard H. Blum, Egyptians "had learned to maximize fermentation and alcoholic content by malting their grain And all southwestern Asian cultures had beer as a liquid staple."

Western civilization's suspicious attitude toward drugs began in a bleary bath of barley brew. Beer and bread were daily wages in Sumer, Babylon and Egypt. "Drink not beer to excess!" the workers who built the pyramids were warned. "You speak stupidly and cannot remember the words that come out of your mouth. You fall and break your limbs, and no one reaches out a hand to you. Your drinking friends stand up and say, 'Away with this drunk!' And if someone comes asking after you, they find you lying on the ground like a child."

Though beer was the brew of the toiling masses, wine was the elixir of aristocracy. Egyptian wine feasts were legendary, for reasons visible on New Kingdom paintings (ca. 1580 B.C.). Splendidly gowned women and men wearing costly jewelry sit comfortably sniffing lotuses while servants offer them perfumes, ointments, bowls of wine and fruit. Over in the corner rests a wine vat wreathed in plumes, taller than the naked dancing girls who twist and turn, clapping their hands-to the music of an exotic-looking female band. It was easy to overindulge, as another picture described by Adolf Erman shows: "One lady squats miserably on the ground, her robe slips down from her shoulder, the old attendant is summoned hastily, but alas! she comes too late."



Egyptian New Kingdom painting

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LIQUOR LAWS

"If a woman wine seller, instead of receiving grain for the price of a drink, receives money by the large weight and makes the value of the drink less than the value of the grain, and if it is proved, she shall be thrown in the water."

"If outlaws gather in the house of a wine-selling woman, and she does not seize them and turn them in at the palace, she forfeits her life."

"If a priestess opens a bit sakari (tavern), or enters one in order to drink, she shall be burned."

"If a wine-selling woman gave one flask of wine on credit, she shall receive forty quarts of grain at harvest time."

Rules for wine shops in the Code of Hammurabi, ...
ca. 1800 B.C.

A hangover cure was needed. The earliest is recorded on a Mesopotamian stele and incidentally illustrates another scientific advance: the mixing of several drugs into one magic medicine. "If a man takes strong wine, his head is affected and he forgets his words; his speech becomes confused, his mind wanders, his eyes have a glazed expression. To cure him, take licorice, beans, oleander [and eight unidentified substances], compounded with oil and wine, before the approach of the goddess Gula [sunset]. In the morning, before sunrise and before anyone has kissed him, let him drink it and he will recover." Ninevite tablets of about 2300 B.C. allude to popular taverns called bit sakari, and the eye-for-an-eye Code of Hammurabi a few

centuries later prescribes harsh penalties for misconduct in these bars.

Beers and wines flowed freely around the world. Genesis asserts that Noah, the first vineyard keeper, was a shameless drunk... Africans made palm toddy, millet and sorghum beer; Tibetans brewed chang from barley; Peruvians, chicha from corn; Mexicans, *pulque* from agave. A legend of prehistoric China says two royal astronomers were executed for being so wasted that they failed to notice an eclipse; another has it that the inventor of rice wine was banished. Norsemen adored mead, the sweet honey nectar that fueled the exploits of Odin, Freya and Thor. Of all ancient peoples, the Greeks were the most cautious about wine, always mixing it with water and deploring the barbaric practice of drinking it neat. Herodotus describes warm wine (laced with human blood) and wild weed among the Scythians, and he says the hated Persians made all major decisions stone drunk and reconsidered any decision made sober when they were drunk again.

As Plutarch intimates, wine was considered a medicine. It was also the fluid in which most herbal remedies were taken. Egyptian medical papyri list about 200 drugs, including onions, figs, garlic, anise, juniper berries and poppy and sesame seeds, washed down in wine, beer, oil or honey. There was an astonishing early trade in spices and drugs. Cassia and cinnamon, used in embalming, came from China and Southeast Asia; aromatics of myrrh, balsam and frankincense, from Arabia and India. Silphium, the celebrated panacea plant of Greece, grew in Libya, and



Egyptian wine harvest, fifteenth century B.C.

exports were so heavy that it became extinct in the first century A.D. The most famous prescription of Egypt was a remedy for children's crying: "Shepen, the grains of the shepen-plant, mixed with excretions of flies on the wall, strained to a pulp, passed through a sieve and administered on four consecutive days, will stop their crying at once." If shepen was opium, as most scholars think, the cure would indeed have been effective, with or without fly specks.

Mysterious nepenthes in the *Odyssey* may be related to this. When Telemachus visited Sparta, beautiful "Helen, daughter of Zeus, poured into the wine they were drinking a drug, nepenthes, which lulled all pain and gave forgetfulness of grief. Those who had drunk this mixture would not shed a tear the whole day long, even if their mother or father were dead, even if a brother or beloved son had been slaughtered by an enemy's weapons before their very eyes." Helen had obtained the drug from Polydamna, wife of Thon, in Egypt, "that fertile land of many drugs, some beneficial, some deadly, where everyone knows medicine." The identity of nepenthes has puzzled people ever since. Theophrastus said it was probably a figment of the poet's imagination; Dioscorides guessed it was a mixture of henbane and opium; many have thought it was hashish; and Louis Lewin curtly gave the modern view, "There is only one substance in the world capable of acting in this way, and that is opium."

What the ancients knew about opium gives us a quick panorama of the developing twin sciences, pharmacy and toxicology. *Papaver somniferum*

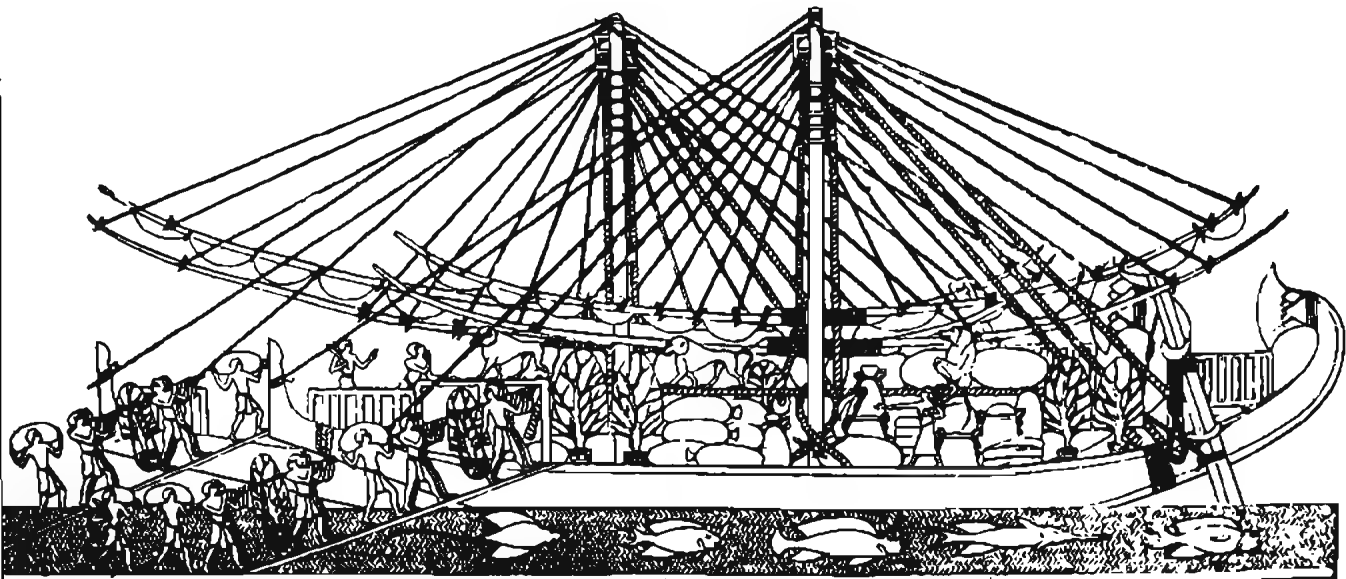
THE DEADLY HERB

"The legions [under Mark Antony in Parthia] were beginning to suffer severely from hunger, since it could only find small quantities of grain even by fighting, and it was not well equipped with tools for grinding it.... The Romans had no choice but to fall back on roots and vegetables, but since they could find very few that they were accustomed to, they were forced to try some they had never tasted before. It was in this way that they came to eat an herb which first drove men mad and then killed them. Those who ate it lost their memory and became obsessed with the task of picking up and turning over every stone they could see, as if they were accomplishing something of great importance. All over the field men could be seen stooping to the ground, digging around rocks and removing them, and finally they would vomit bile and die, since they had no stores of wine, which is the only remedy against this illness.

Plutarch

The Parallel Lives, 105-115 A.D.

pods and seeds have been unearthed in Neolithic sites all over Europe. Capsule-shaped vases, pins and amulets have been found in Egypt, Greece and Cyprus, while a Minoan poppy goddess statue, crowned with a tiara of incised poppy capsules (ca. 1300 B.C.) has turned up in Crete. Identification of the words *Hul Gil* (variously translated as "joy plant" or "stink cucumber") on Assyrian medical tablets as opium is conjectural but provocative. At last, in the fifth century B.C., Hippocrates, father of Greek medicine, states unequivocally that poppy juice is used as a narcotic painkiller in therapy.



Early Egyptian ship

"Helen, the child of Zeus, had a happy thought. . Into the bowl in which their wine was mixed, she slipped a drug that had the power of robbing grief and anger of their sting and banishing all painful memories. No one that swallowed this dissolved in wine could shed a single tear that day, even for the death of his mother and father, or if they put his brother or his own son to the sword and he were there to see it done. This powerful anodyne was one of many useful drugs which had been given to the daughter of Zeus by an Egyptian lady, Polydamna, the wife of Than. For the fertile soil of Egypt is most rich in herbs, many of which are wholesome in solution, though many are poisonous. And in medical knowledge the Egyptian leaves the rest of the world behind."

Homer
The Odyssey, 700 B.C.

Aristotle, whose philosophic speculations on animals and plants founded biology, mentions the poppy as a "hypnotic" (from Hypnos, god of sleep). He left his library to his pupil Theophrastus, who carried on the Dr. Dope tradition with a massive Enquiry into *Plants* that gives perhaps the earliest specific mention of incising the poppy to obtain opium. Aristotle's other famous pupil, Alexander the Great, took trained herbalists with him to Persia and India who returned with much knowledge of Asian

plants, though Alexander himself died of a fever after a bout of heavy drinking in Babylon. Soon thereafter, Greek schools were founded in Syria and Alexandria that promoted the flow of pharmacology and ultimately preserved Aristotelian teachings in Arabic.

Thus there developed a fund of information available, in addition to folklore provided by herb pickers (rhizotomoi) and drug dealers (*pharmakopolai*). Moreover, there was state support for botanical research, especially from rulers fearful of being poisoned. Mithridates VI, King of Pontus in Asia Minor (120-63 B.C.), described all the medicinal plants of his kingdom himself and employed a rhizotomist named Krateuas as his personal physician. Together, they gained the reputation of knowing more about poisons than anyone else in the world; the king lent his name to mithridatum, the most renowned antidote of the age, and his herbalist provided the most lifelike pictures of plants ever drawn at the time. Among them was a poppy, now christened *Papaver dubium*, which yields opium.

So sophisticated was the art of poisoning that occasionally the precaution of hiring slaves as food tasters didn't even work. Tacitus tells us that when Nero assumed the Roman throne in A.D. 54, he hired a woman under sentence for poisoning to



Helen offering necythes to Telamachus

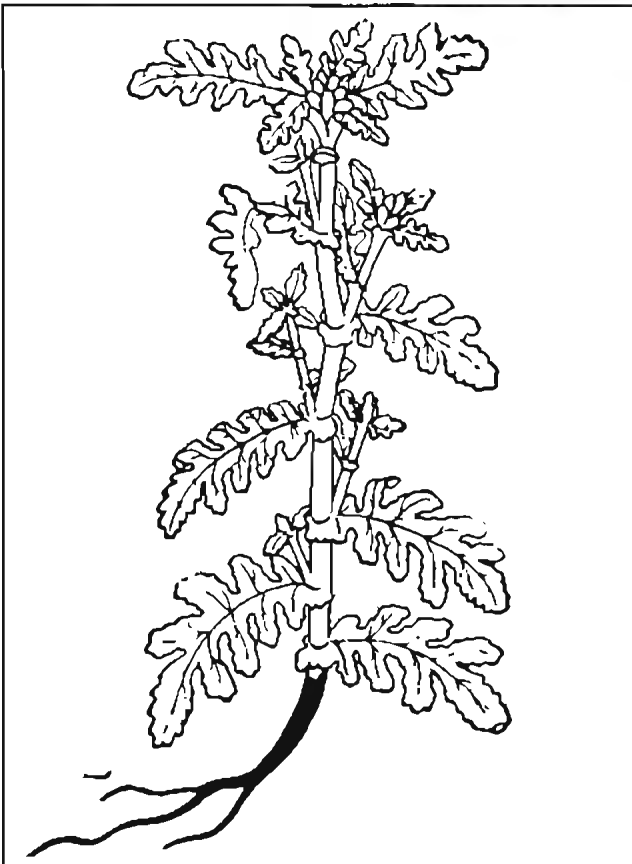
DELIGHTFUL FEVER REMEDY TWO ANCIENT PHYSICIANS ON OPIUM EXTRACTIONS

THEOPHRASTUS: "[Juice is extracted from] the stalks as with the spurge and the lettuce and most plants, or from the roots, or thirdly from the head, as is the case with poppies. The poppy is the only plant from which the juice is extracted from the head; this is peculiar to it. From other plants the juice oozes out by itself like tears, i.e., the juice of tragacanth, which need not be slit. In most cases the juice emanates from cuttings. Sometimes the juice is collected in jars at once, as with the juice of spurge or poppy. The terms spurge-juice and poppy-juice are used interchangeably when the liquid emanates from plants with many openings."

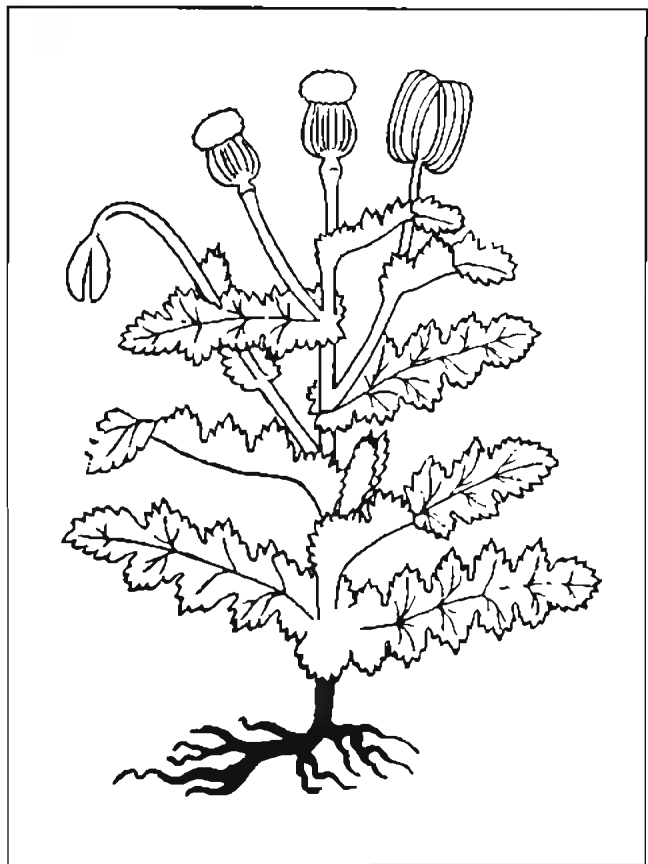
DIOSCORIDES: "Some cut off the pods and leaves, compress them, grind them in a mortar, and make pills called mekonion, which is less potent than opion. For opion, slit the fruit with a small knife after the dew is well dried. The knife must be drawn around the crown without piercing the fruit within; then the capsules should be incised on the sides near the surface and opened a little. A drop of juice (opos) will ooze forth onto the finger sluggishly, but will soon flow freely. When it is cooled and dried and taken in small quantities like vetch, it is harmless, induces sleep, aids digestion, relieves coughs and stomach troubles; when more is taken it plunges one into lethargic stupor and is injurious."

prepare a fast-acting toxin to slip into his brother Britannicus's wine, but they had to figure out a way to fool the test taster. Remembering that Britannicus liked his wine heated, Nero presented him with a cupful that the slave pronounced too hot to drink. The poison was then poured in with some cold water, and the unsuspecting Britannicus downed the wine in a gulp. A few seconds later Nero's claim to the throne was undisputed—except by his mother, a celebrated poisoner herself.

The greatest authority on drugs in the ancient Mediterranean was Dioscorides, a surgeon born in Asia Minor who traveled widely with Nero's army collecting information. He compiled a masterwork, *De Materia Medica*, which included about a thousand vegetal, animal and mineral drugs. Of these, some 600 were plants (about a hundred more than in Theophrastus and about 450 more than were known to Hippocrates). Pictures of many of these species, some based on Kratueas, were preserved in a Byzantine codex of A.D. 512 and became the basis for botanical illustration for the next thousand years. Dioscorides's descriptions of drugs and their effects, though brief, were far superior to any that had come before. Among the plants exalted by Dioscorides are cannabis, opium, white and black hellebore, henbane, aloes, hemlock, aconite, Syrian rue,



Hellebore



Opium

CLASSICAL MANDRAKE PRESCRIPTIONS

THEOPHRASTUS: "One should draw three circles round the mandrake with a sword... and at the cutting of the second place one should dance around the patient. The leaf, they say, is useful for wounds, and the root for red skin welts, when scraped and steeped in vinegar, and also for gout, for sleeplessness, and for love potions."

DIOSCORIDES: "One cyathus (one and a half ounces) of the wine of mandragora is given to those who cannot sleep, and such as are in grievous pains, and those to be cut or cauterized, when it is wished to produce anesthesia."

sweet flag, onions, juniper and a great many flowers and spices. His compendium had immediate impact on Galen and Pliny and the later great herbalists. Clear through the height of the Renaissance, De Materia Medica was regarded as the almost infallible authority. Dioscorides, incidentally, first used the word anesthesia in its modern medical sense. And Dioscorides's approach to pharmacy lives on in modern texts such as the Merck Index, which now includes 42,000 chemicals and drugs, laid out in the easy-reference alphabetical order invented by this studious army doctor almost 20 centuries ago.

The *Merck Manual*, on the other hand, follows a pattern set by the Egyptian papyri of listing various diseases, with appropriate prescriptions for each. This is also the style of the Ayurvedic medical teachings of India, which are much broader in scope. Indian medicine began in Vedic religious and magical texts of the second millennium B.C. and advanced into encyclopedias attributed to doctors Charaka and Sushruta.

"There is no substance in the world that is not medicine," Charaka proclaimed, and proved the point, employing thousands of drugs in prescriptions for every conceivable disease. Charaka records the world's first drug conference in the seventh century B.C., and it seems likely that his work is a compilation of all the plant lore of India at that time. Among the innovations in Charaka are recognition of about 80 varieties of wine, treating mental patients in padded cells, mantra chanting to make drugs more effective, intensive training of dancing girls as poisoners, careful notes on drug storage and smoking aromatic herbs through reed pipes off cloth cigars: in cases of tubercular cough, for example, Charaka recommends that "the patient may smoke the cigar rolled with the cloth of linseed, impregnated with red arsenic, palas, wild carrot, bamboo manna and dry ginger. After smoking, the

"For fever marked by severe burning sensation of the body The body of the patient should be anointed with Sata-dhauta Ghrita (clarified butter oil) and then plastered with a paste formed by mixing powders of barley, kola and amalaka ... or be given a bath in cooling drugs. On the alleviation of the burning sensation, the patient should be raised out of the tub and washed with a spray of cold water and smeared with soothing sandal pastes. Young, gay, beautiful and lotus-faced damsels with their youthful cooling breasts profusely smeared with sandal pastes, wearing garlands of pretty lotuses and necklaces of pearls, clad in fine thin silks, should be asked to hold the depressed patient in their firm embrace and kiss him. These damsels should be removed as soon as the patient shows signs of exhilaration, and wholesome food and purgative and soothing medicines administered."

Tropical fever remedy of Hindu surgeon Sushruta
ca. 300 B.C.

patient may drink the juice of sugar cane or gur water."

The surgeon Sushruta listed over 760 plant drugs, including anesthetics, poisons, narcotics and spices. Licorice and pepper were his favorite medicines; mangoes, myrobolans, peppers and datura were his aphrodisiacs of choice. He was the world's first plastic surgeon, rebuilding noses cut off as punishment for adultery. Sushruta fumigated operating rooms with aromatic herbs and used deadly nightshade, Indian hemp and datura to induce stupor. Snakeroot (*Rauwolfia serpentina*), from which modern chemists extract the tranquilizer reserpine, was prescribed for fever, snakebite, cholera, difficult childbirth and "moon madness," or lunacy.

The origin of Chinese pharmacology is ascribed to the mythical emperor Shen Nung. Tradition has it that he tested a hundred drugs on himself and, because he could make his system transparent at will (what a nice metaphor for seeing into oneself... with drugs), he was able to observe their action and take an antidote if necessary. He was thus able to classify them: "superior" drugs were nonpoisonous and rejuvenating; "medium" were somewhat toxic, depending on dose; and "inferior" were poisonous, but useful in certain illnesses. The first Chinese pharmacopoeia (*pen ts'ao*) followed this scheme and was attributed to Shen Nung, though it was actually compiled by scholars of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220). It listed 365 therapeutic herbs—one for every day of the year—including hemp, ephedra, rhubarb, licorice, sesame, ginger, cassia, cinnamon and the marvelous aphrodisiac and cure-all, ginseng. Like



Hua T'o

mandrake in the West, the more ginseng root resembled the human body, the more effective it was thought to be.

Effervescent powders were administered in wine, and one of these-mo-fei-son, probably a cannabis concoction-was the earliest anesthetic of China. It was invented by the revered surgeon Hua T'o at the end of the Han dynasty for cases where acupuncture, moxa or salves didn't work and surgery was required. Hua employed few drugs otherwise but was so knowledgeable about them that a ruler fearful of being poisoned ordered him put to death-ending Chinese surgery for hundreds of years. Before he went, however, Hua had trained his students in exercises ("the frolics of five animals") to promote good health; these were the forerunners of i'oi chi ch'uun and all the martial arts.

Soon Taoist magicians were seeking immortality, with kung fu, health food and a host of drugs. Undoubtedly many were charlatans-but the greatest, an alchemist named Ko Hung (ca. A.D. 300), was not. Ko allegedly succeeded in transforming herbs and precious metals into an elixir of immortality, with cinnabar, and it is said that when he died his corpse felt incredibly light, as if the shrouds had been emptied of the body. Ko formulated rules to strengthen breathing and blood circulation with tonics and special diets. He emphasized the need for simple, inexpensive cures for common ailments, such as his prescription for asthma-a compound of ephedra, cinnamon, licorice and powdered apricot kernels. Similar folk remedies were spread far and wide by Buddhist monks who wandered slowly from India to China, Japan and Southeast Asia gathering herbs. Tea was legendarily discovered by Bodhidharma, the founder of Ch'an (Zen) Buddhism, who cut off his eyelids after falling asleep while meditating; where the bloody eyelids fell, the tea plant sprang up, from which Bodhidharma made a drink that would keep him awake. (Similar stories abound in Arabia about Sufi monks with coffee.) Herbal teas rapidly took their place beside ginseng and wines in Chinese pharmacy and remain an important part of medicine as practiced by China's "barefoot doctors" today.

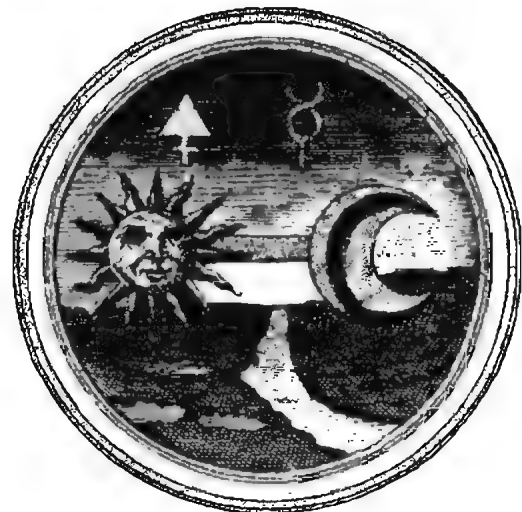
While European science was dozing through the Dark Ages, Arabic and Chinese pharmacology were vital and bright; and when these two traditions met with Hindu medicine over the silk routes, every doctor and dooper in the known world was intrigued. Medieval Europe became a continent of fabulous hearsay, a seething cauldron of magical secrets and rumors from Arabia, India

and Cathay. Professional medicine was barely removed from sorcery, and in fact the witches may have known more about drugs than the doctors. Other than alcohol, the major anesthetic was the spongio somnifera, which consisted of opium, mandrake, mulberry, hemlock, wood ivy, dock and lettuce juice soaked on a sponge. Witches' brews had about the same ingredients, with added solanaceous hallucinogens.

Famine, smallpox and plague swept through rat-infested towns, whose starving citizens reluctantly ate diseased rye and wheat crusts, which gave them ergotism (St. Anthony's fire), a mania accompanied by open sores and gangrene. The sick and dying sought refuge in the Church, where pharmacy meant picking garden herbs and medicine meant faith. A common prescription for blindness was to swallow a live worm whole while reciting the Lord's Prayer; bleeding, by leeching and cupping, was the cure for bubonic plague. The favorite recreational drugs (except among witches) were still mead, beer and wine.

Official learning centered in the monasteries, where scribes laboriously copied out crumbling parchments by hand. Ultimately, it was this painstaking "copyright" that brought Europe out of the dark, for by this means Arabic science, translated into Latin, slowly seeped into Europe.

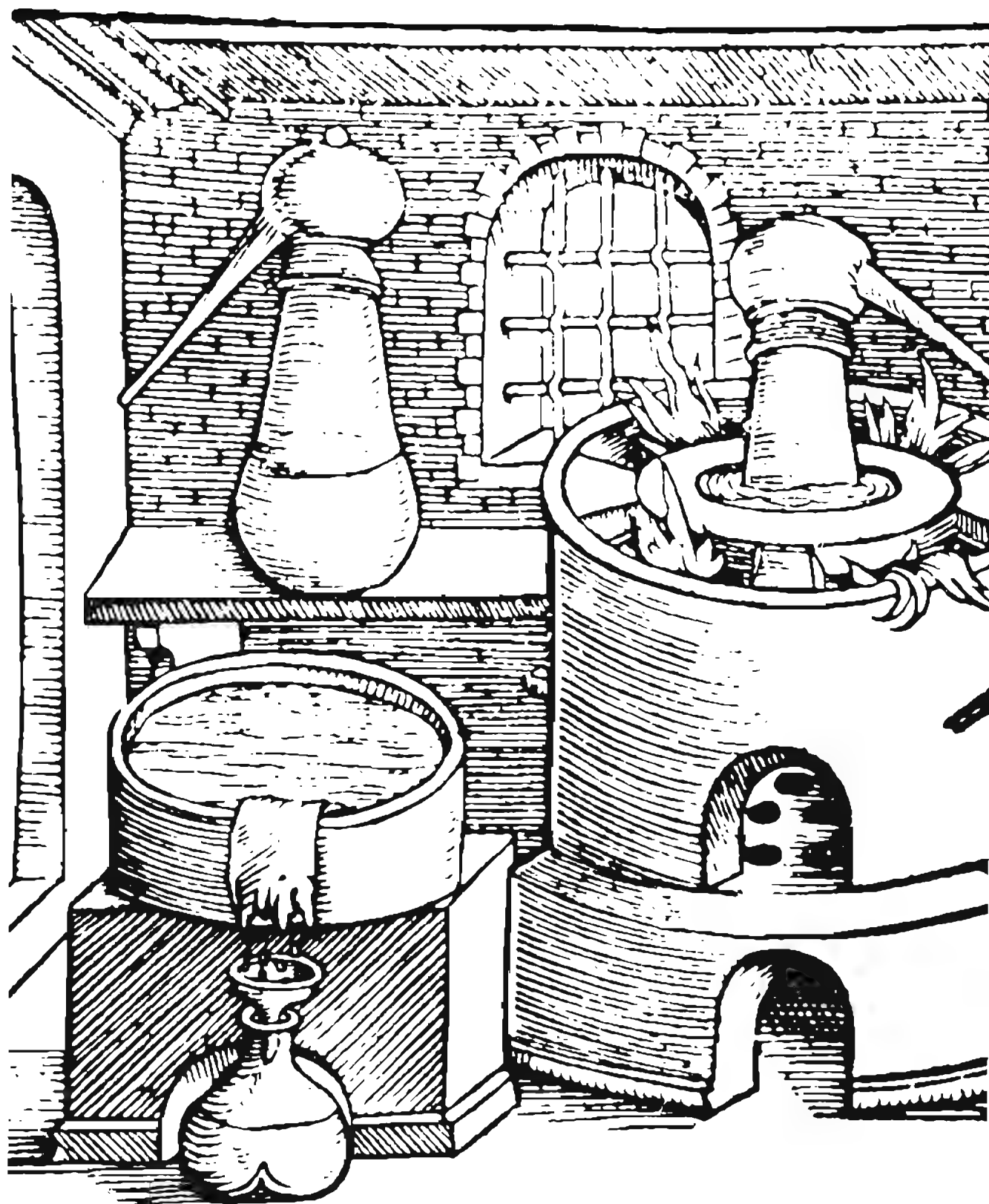
And what splendors the genius of Muslim pharmacology offered the world! Oriental scientist-philosophers preserved the Greek and Roman tradition and crowned it with the glories of Asian drug lore. Innovations arrived from deep within Africa, up through Salerno and Cordova, across Persia from India and T'ang Dynasty China, as fast as Arabian stallions could carry them.



Sulphur (incl mercury), sun (incl moon)



Visions of ergotism



Geher's distillation apparatus

What began as mysticism became true science. The alchemist Geber (A.D. 750) developed Dioscorides's herbal into an esteemed dissertation on poisons, adding electuaries of bhang, ergot, nux vomica, mercury, arsenic and cinnabar. He tried to find the "philosophers' stone," by which base metals could be transmuted into gold, and in the process invented nitric acid, sulfuric acid and the distillation of alcohol. Europeans regarded his cryptic writings as mere "gibberish"—the origin of that term—until they discovered the pleasures of his *aqua vitae* in whiskey, brandy and gin.

Rhazes of Baghdad (A.D. 900) well understood the pathology of smallpox and other terrifying pestilences; yet seven centuries later, European doctors were still wearing bird masks to fend off plagues. The Persian visionary Avicenna (980-1037) turned time-honored mythology into clinical research by trying anesthetics on himself, recording his experiments in a bulging treatise on drugs; he is said to have died of an opium overdose as a result. Ibn Beitar in the thirteenth century expanded Avicenna's work into the most extensive Muslim materia medica, with the therapeutic applications of about 1,400 drugs. Europe slowly became conscious of these advances. Chaucer, for one, was familiar with "Avicenna's long relation/Concerning poison and its operation" and the works of other Arabic dope doctors mentioned in *The Canterbury Tales*.

The rich Muslim tradition absorbed kola and kanna from Africa, khat from Yemen, datura and betel from India, nutmeg and cloves from the Spice Islands, and in return gave the world opium, hashish, coffee and alcohol. Mandrake, myrrh, theriac, fenugreek, aconite, cardamom and many other exotic drugs well known in Arabia found their way into Chinese medicine by the eleventh century; distilled alcohol, by the thirteenth. The Mongol warlords such as Kublai Khan, who ruled China when Marco Polo visited in the thirteenth century, were fierce drinkers and dopers, and their heirs, the Moghul emperors of India, cultivated opium and pot and made their use common courtly practice. Tantric adepts used wine, spiced meat and marijuana milkshakes in elaborate erotic religious ceremonies. The T'ang, Sung, Yuan (Mongol) and Ming dynasties of China gathered all the drug information of Asia in magnificent pharmacopoeias, culminating in the Pen Ts'ao Kong Mu of Li Shih-chen in the sixteenth century, which took 27 years to complete and gave 8,160 recipes for 1,871 different substances. Europe, meanwhile, was just finding out about coffee—and trying to ban it as some Satan's swill of the infidels.

When Marco Polo returned to inform the good citizens of Venice about ambergris, musk, spice wine, camphor, saltpeter, cloves, peppers, cubeb, coconuts, ginger, condensed milk, crocodile gall, spikenard, nutmeg and other treasured medicines—not to mention spaghetti, gunpowder, asbestos, paper money and the Assassins—they dismissed him as a crackpot teller of tales. But the enlightening influence of the great Muslim information influx was powerful indeed. Valerius Cordus (1514-44) revised Dioscorides to give Europe its first real pharmacopoeia and transformed Geber's sulfuric acid into sweet oil of vitriol, later called ether. His contemporary, the mad Swiss doctor Paracelsus, tossed Avicenna's books into the fire as a protest against hidebound reliance on the past, but craftily retained the recipes for ether and opium tincture (laudanum) for personal use.

The Arabs learned paper-making from the Chinese and exported cotton paper throughout the Mediterranean. In Spain hemp and flax fields flourished, and by the thirteenth century the resulting paper was widely used in Castile. From there it was just a hop over the Pyrenees to France, then Germany, where in 1454 Johannes Gutenberg printed a Bible with movable type. Suddenly the new technology made it possible to print herbals for wide dissemination of drug information, instead of relying on rumor and musty old manuscripts.

And so came the Renaissance—the rebirth of learning in a Europe weary of lethal epidemics and fruitless crusades. Experience supplanted rumor with hundreds of drug plants. In 1542, *Historia Stirpium* appeared, scolding scholars for their ignorance, summarizing a thousand years of information about native and foreign plants and providing stunning new woodcut illustrations of



Bird mask filled with herbs to fend off plague

many of them. Fuchs also included some American plants, such as Indian corn. The Age of Discovery was in full bloom.

Instead of gold and spices, Columbus had returned from the New World with news of tobacco and corn and hallucinogenic snuffs (the DMT-containing cohoba of the Antilles). Suddenly a whole new continent of drug plants was open for exploration-and exploitation.

Great was the explorers' astonishment when it dawned on them that this continent was not the Indies of their dreams, but a strange new land. When Amerigo Vespucci reached the island of Margarita off the coast of Venezuela in 1499, instead of silk-clad mandarins drinking tea he found loin-clothed natives chewing coca: "They were very brutish in appearance and behavior, and their cheeks bulged with the leaves of a certain green herb which they chewed like cattle, so that they could hardly speak They did this frequently, a little at a time: and the thing seemed wondrous to us, for we could not understand the secret, or with what object they did it." Little did Vespucci know that he had stumbled on a sacred



tradition stretching back 4,000 years; but he did understand that he wasn't in Cathay.

When Pizarro charged into Peru in 1532, he was offered sparkling chicha (maize beer) in golden goblets. He responded by seizing the Lord of the Incas, ransoming him for a roomful of gold, killing him and then melting down the gleaming Temple of the Sun, adorned with priceless gold models of coca sprigs. Inquisition priests spurned the Divine Plant of the Incas as a devil's weed but fed it to the conquered tribes to stimulate their forced labor in the mines. Though Monardes of Seville and others commented on coca's amazing stimulative powers, it was not until the nineteenth century that Europeans paid much attention to the drug.

When Cortes took old Mexico, cutting a swath on horseback through the greatest psychedelic empire the world has ever known, he asked for gold, "as a specific remedy for a disease of the heart" that Europeans felt. Montezuma showered him with it and proudly displayed huge gardens of medicinal plants as well. He offered the conquistadors "food of the gods"-frothy



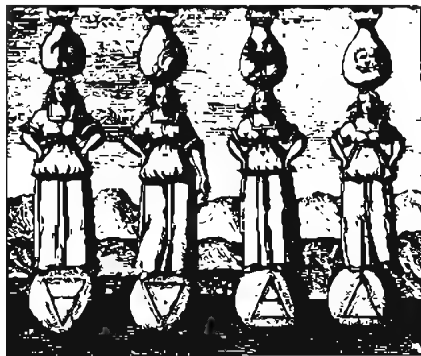
Agave americana

Herb garden

"And soon noblewomen were swigging hot chocolate in church"



မင်းတရားကြီးတို့သည် နေပြည်တော်၌ နေထိုင်ရာ၌ အလွန်
 သန့်ရှင်းစွာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ကြောင်းကို သိရှိရသည်။ ထိုသို့
 နေထိုင်ရာ၌ အလွန်သန့်ရှင်းစွာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ကြောင်းကို
 သိရှိရသည်။ ထိုသို့ နေထိုင်ရာ၌ အလွန်သန့်ရှင်းစွာ
 နေထိုင်ခဲ့ကြောင်းကို သိရှိရသည်။ ထိုသို့ နေထိုင်ရာ၌
 အလွန်သန့်ရှင်းစွာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ကြောင်းကို သိရှိရသည်။



An Alchemist at Work by H. Weiditz

Four stages of the alchemical process



Late-Middle Ages pharmacy

St. Anthony curing a victim of ergotism



chocolate, tobacco reed cigarettes and pulque. The hospitable emperor commanded his sorcerers to make certain sacraments, doubtless including magic mushrooms, peyote, morning glory seeds and sinicuichi, the auditory hallucinogen. Cortes refused these as "bewitched food" and went on to slaughter 60,000 or more Aztecs. Soon after, Coronado led an expedition north in search of the seven cities of gold. About all he found was the Los Angeles basin, where he noted that the smoke from the campfires never seemed to rise and the natives drank datura to make themselves clairvoyant. The sacred psychedelics of Mexico and the Southwest were driven underground, on pain of death.

All except two, that is. Cortes sent seeds of cacao back to the Infanta of Spain, and soon noblewomen were swigging hot chocolate in church. And tobacco—was it psychedelic? It was the wonder drug of America, more widely used than any other, often mixed with other plants. Mild Nicotian/ *ta/mcum* was snorted as snuff and drunk as juice from Mexico to Chile. *Bid* in North America, harsher species (*N. rusticu*, *C/telluato*, *Aige/ovii*) were used ceremonially, and the earliest

reports make it sound hallucinogenic: medicine men going into trances, braves chortling over two-foot-long cylinders of weed, whole tribes sucking pipe after pipe and dancing in glorious frenzy, perhaps due to the other drugs smoked with it. But even in processed commercial tobaccos, chemists have discovered harmful alkaloids closely related to those in yoga, the Amazon visionary vine. We still have much to learn about these sacred plants.

William Emboden points out that "within a few decades there were more Spaniards converted to smoking than Indians converted to Christianity," and the same holds true for the British, French and Dutch. Shortly after Sir Walter Raleigh brought pipes, tobacco and an Indian back to London, King James I issued a fiery "Counterblast to Tobacco" (1604)—which deterred his loyal subjects not a whit. Tobacco became big business in Virginia, and colonists continued foraging for other drugs. A troop of soldiers stationed at Jamestown cooked up some datura in 1676 and were so startled by its bizarre effects that it has been popularly known as "jimson weed" (from "Jamestown") ever since.



Nicotiana glauca

The Palos leaving for the Far East
Indians welcoming Cortes



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HEMP LETTERS

October 1791, Letter from Mount Vernon, private to the Secretary of the Treasury: "How far... would there be propriety, do you conceive, in suggesting the policy of encouraging the growth of cotton and hemp in such parts of the United States as are adapted to the culture of these articles? The advantages which would result to this Country from the produce of articles which ought to be manufactured at home is apparent." (Vol. 31, p. 389.)

1794, Washington instructs his gardener at Mt. Vernon to "make the most you can" of the "India hemp" seed and to sow it everywhere. A letter to a doctor friend in Scotland: "I thank you as well for the seeds as for the Pamphlets which you had the goodness to send me. The artificial preparation of Hemp, from Silesia, is really a curiosity." A letter to his Mt. Vernon caretaker: "I cannot with certainty recollect, whether I saw the India hemp growing when I was last in Mt. Vernon; but think it was in the Vineyard; somewhere I hope it was sown, and therefore desire that the Seed may be saved in due season and with as little loss as possible." (Vol. 33, pp. 279, 394, 469.)

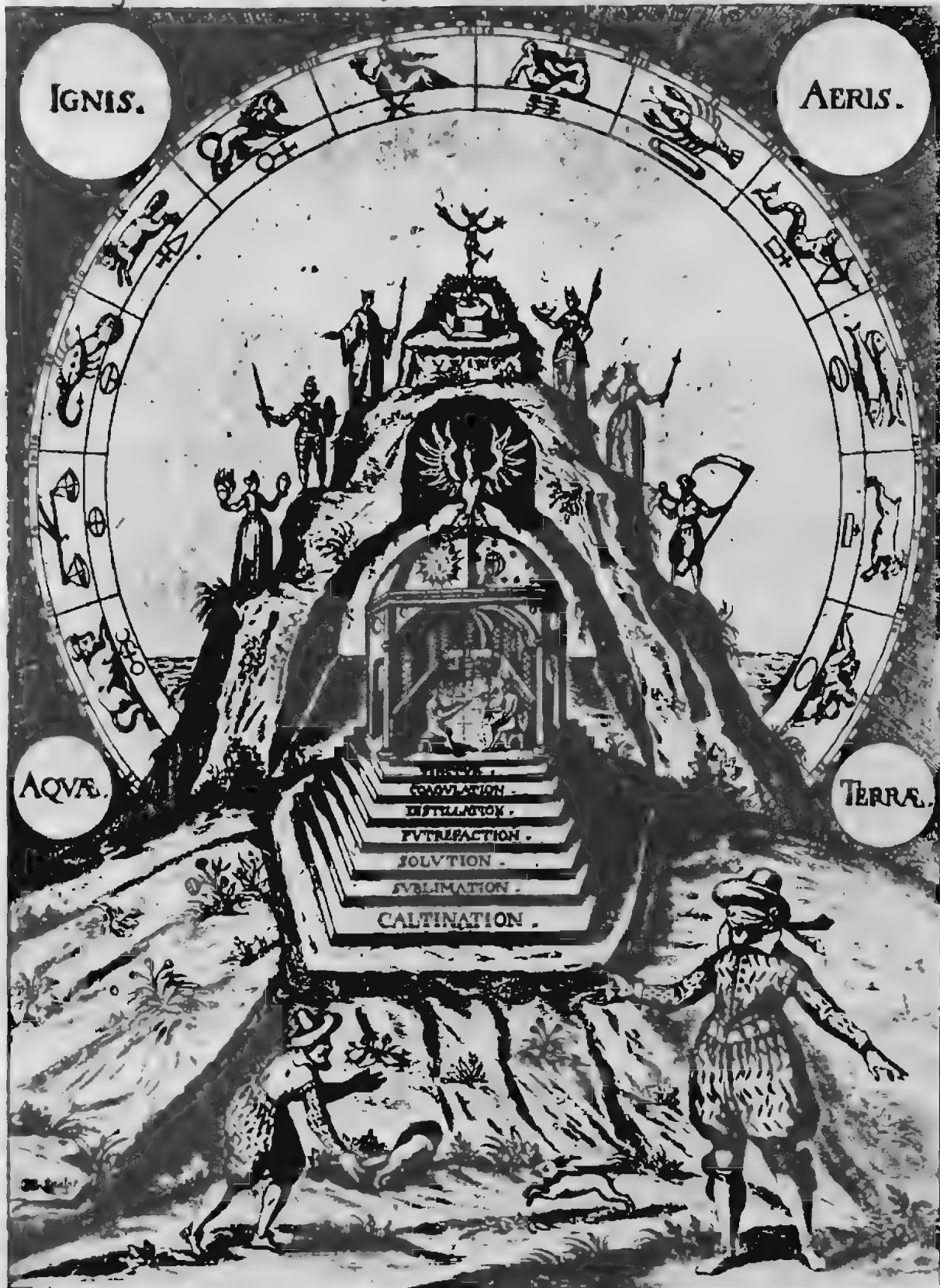
May, 1796, "What was done with the seed saved from the India Hemp last summer? It ought, all of it, to have been sown again; that not only a stock of seed sufficient for my own purposes might have been raised, but to have disseminated the seed to others; as it is more valuable than the common Hemp." (Vol. 35, p. 72.)

George Washington
Writings of Washington

Drug traffic was the mainstay of mercantilism. Tobacco from the West and coffee from the East conquered Europe in the seventeenth century. Smoke-filled coffeehouses served as centers of shipping and trade, as gossip listening posts on the world. Modern insurance, the novel as a literary form, and august scientific institutions (for example, the British Royal Academy) were all hatched in coffeehouses. Daring plots of international intrigue spread coffee, tea and tobacco around the globe, and drugs became political forces and symbols. American colonists signaled their contempt for "taxation without representation" by dumping British tea in Boston Harbor (1773), and soon you could tell which side of a revolution people were on by what they served you for breakfast. Drugs were the key ingredients in the "triangle trades"—rum, slaves and molasses in the West Indies, and opium, tea and silk in Asia. Laudanum, an opium tincture, was especially prized as medicine. The seventeenth-century physician Thomas Sydenham prescribed it so frequently that he was called Dr. Opiatus. Hemp was planted around the world as a source of fiber, but African slaves (and, later, indentured Hindu servants) brought to the New



3" MITTEL ~ CONIVNCTION .



The Mountain of the Adepts



The Marquis of Outrage-Nature in His Laboratory Dress, 1716

World a better use for it. The British East India Company sent thousands of adventurers abroad. Tobacco and opium smoking were forced on China, leading to nineteenth-century "opium wars." The Asians lost, a fact the British victors smugly called "opening the doors of China."

So many drug plants flowed into Europe that science and technology accelerated at a maddening pace. The Swedish royal botanist Carl Linnaeus invented genus-and-species classification to bring some order out of this chaos. He also grew marijuana on his window sill to confirm the sexuality of plants, which the monk Gregor Mendel later elevated to the science of genetics. Protochemists such as the eighteenth century's "Marquis of Ostrage" experimented with a new alchemy based on Cordus and Paracelsus—the extraction of crude drugs in alcoholic tinctures.

Trying to find a foothold from which to wrest India from the British, Napoleon led his troops and a contingent of scientific observers into Egypt in 1798. There, a whole army of Frenchmen turned on with hashish. French doctors in North Africa learned about the medical value of cannabis, and J.J. Moreau de Tours invented modern psychopharmacology and psychotomimetic drug treatment with studies on datura and hashish (1845). India was the choicest assignment for young British officers, and many, like Robert Clive, first governor of Bengal, became opium addicts. A bright young surgeon, William B. O'Shaughnessy, introduced cannabis to Western medicine (1839) and the telegraph to India. Questions were put in Parliament about opium and cannabis, culminating in the first massive modern government investigations of drugs (for example, the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission Report in 1894). Meanwhile, scholars busied themselves studying the Vedas and discovered that their ancestors were linked to the vast Indo-European language family in ages long past.

Preparation of crude drugs advanced the procedures of analytic chemistry enough so that in 1806 a German pharmacist, F.W.A. Serturner, was able to extract an alkaloid from opium that he named morphine, in honor of Morpheus, the Roman god of dreams. This ushered in the great nineteenth-century era of alkaloid toxicology. Caventon and Pelletier in Paris isolated strychnine from nux vomica, quinine from cinchona, caffeine from coffee; others followed with atropine from belladonna, coniine from hemlock and hyoscyamine from henbane. The availability of pure alkaloids put pharmacology on a firm footing by allowing close scrutiny of dose-effect

MADAME TUSSAUD & SONS' EXHIBITION.

BAZAAR, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE.



'The dweller of our Cretaceous War!

COMMISSIONER LIN,
And his Favourite Consort



Francis Magendie

EFFECTS OF AYAHUASCA (YAGE)

"Aya-huasca is used by the Zaparos, Anguteros, Mazánes and other tribes precisely as I saw caapi used on the Uaupés, viz. as a narcotic stimulant at their feasts. It is also drunk by the medicine man, when called on to adjudicate in a dispute or quarrel-to give the proper answer to an embassy-to discover the plans of an enemy-to tell if strangers are coming-to ascertain if wives are unfaithful-in the case of a sick man to tell who has bewitched him, etc.

"All who have partaken of it feel first vertigo; then as if they rose up into the air and were floating about. The Indians say they see beautiful lakes, woods laden with fruit, birds of brilliant plumage, etc. Soon the scene changes. They see savage beasts preparing to seize them; they can no longer hold themselves up, but fall to the ground. At this crisis the Indian wakes up from his trance, and if he were not held down in his hammock by force, he would spring to his feet, seize his arms and attack the first person who stood in his way. Then he becomes drowsy, and finally sleeps. If he be a medicine man who has taken it, when he has slept off the fumes he recalls all he saw in his trance, and thereupon deduces the prophecy, divination or what not required of him."

Richard Spruce
from his notes published in 1908

relationships, elucidated in Francois Magendie's *Formulaire* of 1821, the granddaddy of the Physicians' Desk Reference.

Soon youthful explorers were scouring the planet in search of more medicines. Richard Spruce plunged into the Amazon and, in an uncanny burst of foresight, collected stems of yagé (ayahuasca, caapi) for chemical analysis. Had anyone bothered to analyze them, he would have realized that quite unrelated Old and New World species can contain the same chemicals, and the science of chemotaxonomy that Spruce foresaw would have been born. Not until 70 years later did chemists recognize that "telepathine" from the Amazon vine was the same as the harmine from Dioscorides's old, familiar Syrian rue. As it was, Spruce's specimens served another purpose. Richard Evans Schultes of Harvard had them analyzed in 1969 and showed the amazing longevity of these hallucinogens: they were as active as if the material had been collected yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Amazon spawned another scientific revelation. Naturalist Alfred R. Wallace collected plants, butterflies and beasts in the same teeming jungles and Charles Darwin did likewise on the voyage of the *Beagle*. Both read Malthus's *Essay on Human Population* and independently hit on the principles of natural selection, which have become the basis of modern biology.

"Natural selection could only have endowed savage man with a brain a few degrees superior to that of an ape, whereas he actually possesses one very little inferior to that of a philosopher," Wallace wrote, seeing very clearly that the slightest alteration in consciousness could wreak profound changes in the species. "With our advent there had come into existence a being in whom that subtle force we term 'mind' became of far more importance than mere bodily structure."

Inevitably, each new drug discovery was accompanied by a flurry of popular use. Thomas De Quincey founded modern dope literature with his *Confessions of an English Opium Eater* (1821) as a direct result of his experiences with laudanum, which he had taken for face and stomach pains. There were, of course, no laws against narcotics, and De Quincey himself noted that "the number of amateur opium-eaters (as I may term them) was, at this time, immense." Not only did poets like Coleridge, Crabbe and Thompson indulge; there were also thousands of working people-cottonmillers, housewives, sweatshop kids-who nightly drowned their sorrows in gin and laudanum and daily interspersed their hours of drudgery with coffee breaks. The international influence of De Quincey's book was enormous. Alfred de Musset and Charles Baudelaire published translations of De Quincey, freely adapting the text to include their own experiences with wine, hashish and opium. Most of the great French Romantics observed or took part in the "Club des Haschichins" founded by Théophile Gautier, and Baudelaire's eloquent *Les Paradis artificiels* (1860) assured him a prominent place among the classic authors of drug literature. Meanwhile, in Schenectady, New York, a Union College undergrad named Fitz Hugh Ludlow read De Quincey avidly, experimented with all the drugs on the local apothecary's shelf and penned America's first great compendium of recreational drug use, *The Hasheesh Eater* (1857).

But the worldwide polydrug subculture of a hundred years ago was still centered in the ancient search for anesthetics. Since the Dark Ages, almost the only painkillers available for surgery were mandrake, opium, belladonna and booze-hardly effective in stilling the screams of patients strapped in the horror chambers called operating rooms. True, Valerius Cordus's sweet oil of vitriol (ether) was used occasionally during the eighteenth century, but it took further advances in technology to make it really practical. Joseph Priestley discovered oxygen and nitrous oxide (1772), and Sir Humphry Davy experimented with nitrous oxide at Dr. Thomas Beddoes's Pneumatic

Institution in Bristol (1800), as did Coleridge, De Quincey and Tom Wedgwood (of Wedgwood china fame). Soon ether frolics and laughing gas parties were all the rage among the youth.

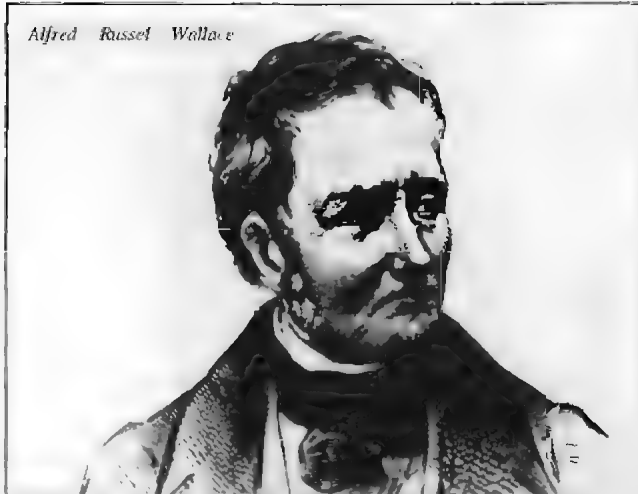
Itinerant medicine shows popularized ether and nitrous oxide administered through strange mechanical contraptions. Sam Colt, for instance, toured the Wild West with six gaudy Indians and a nitrous tank, trying to make enough money to patent his new revolver—and before long, medical men got the message. A young dentist, Horace Wells, watched one of these nitrous stage shows and arranged through a colleague, William Morton, to demonstrate the gas in the classroom of the solemn surgeon John Collins Warren at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston (1844). Unfortunately, Wells didn't know the proper amount of gas to give his burly patient, who writhed in agony as his tooth was pulled, and Wells was denounced with the scornful epithet "humbug!" But Dr. Charles Johnson suggested that ether, a more reliable substance, be used, and Morton worked to perfect a sponge inhaler that would administer steadier doses of it. In 1846, Morton returned to Warren's class and anesthetized a patient with ether so Warren could remove a tumor from the man's face. "Gentlemen," Warren gravely announced in the stunned silence that greeted the success of the operation, "this is no humbug."

Indeed it was not. Everybody tried ether on the slightest excuse, and physicians vied with each other to discover other anesthetics. Sir James Young Simpson, a great Edinburgh obstetrician, gathered wife and friends around his dining table to sample lots of chemicals and found that chloroform worked more quickly than ether, so was more effective in relieving pains of childbirth. (Queen Victoria was delivered under chloroform.) Another famed Edinburgh teacher, Sir Robert Christison, head of the British Medical Association, self-experimented with coca, cannabis, opium, conium, strychnine and even extracts from the dread Calabar ordeal bean of West Africa.

The last of the major plant alkaloids to be isolated in the nineteenth century was cocaine, by Albert Niemann of Göttingen, about 1860. An enterprising chemist, Angelo Mariani, marketed a vastly popular coca wine and invented modern testimonial advertising—Sarah Bernhardt, Alphonse Mucha, Pope Leo XIII, presidents Grant and McKinley, H. G. Wells and Thomas Edison were among the thousands who endorsed the heady tonic.

Then, in 1884, young Sigmund Freud bought himself a gram of Merck cocaine (\$1.27) and

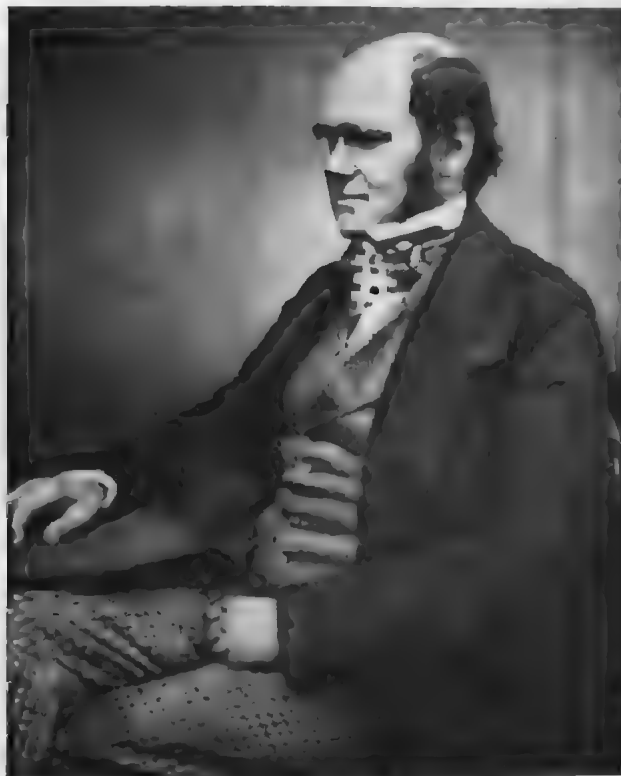
Alfred Russel Wallace



Thomas De Quincey



Sketch of Napoleon in exile



Charles Darwin

THE DOSES OF A DRUG FIEND

"Our minds, too, began to play us false. We found ourselves arguing as to what a dose was. As the doses became fewer, they became larger. Presently, we arrived at the stage where what we considered a fair dose could not be conveniently taken at a single sniff. And then, worst of all, it broke on me one day, when I was struggling hard against the temptation to indulge that the period between doses, however prolonged it might be, was being regarded merely in that light. In other words, it was a negative thing."

Aleister Crowley
Diary of a Drug Fiend, 1922

published *Über Coca*, a brilliant monograph that suggested the drug as an anesthetic and cure for morphinism. His friend Carl Koller demonstrated the use of cocaine as a local anesthetic for eye surgery a year later—a world-shaking discovery that filled the pages of newspapers and scientific journals for many months. It became part of every medical student's training to experiment with an infinite variety of drugs on himself, animals, patients, relatives, friends and then a whole new generation of students.

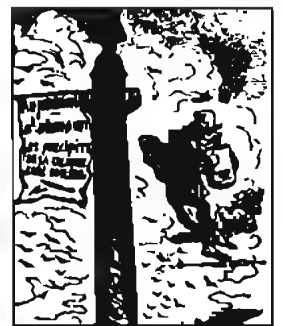
The world awakened with a new and panoramic consciousness; as medicine had once derived from magic, now it turned to scientific mysticism to explain the unearthly mental effects of the drugs. William James, who had giggled at laughing gas parties as a young man, spoke of the "anesthetic revelation" at Edinburgh in 1901, and the twentieth century was born.

Exploration of inner space with the techniques of modern science began. James was given peyote by S. Weir Mitchell, who had been experimenting with the cactus and mescaline since the 1880s. Investigation of peyote was the prototype for the contemporary study of hallucinogens, and with increased communications in scientific circles, researchers got to know each others' work more quickly. Heinrich Klüver's little classic, *Mescal* (1928), for instance, was read in 1936 by Harvard student Richard Schultes, who switched from premed to botany because of it and took off to Oklahoma with anthropologist Weston La Barre to study Indian peyote rites. La Barre's book *The Peyote Cult*, is now consulted as a guide to the old ways by Indian leaders; Schultes is now the foremost botanist of plant hallucinogens in the world, and his illustrator, Elmer W. Smith, provides the most accurate botanical drawings of drug plants in our time.

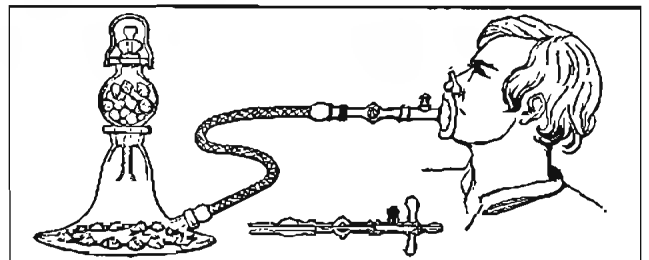
There were other strange connections. Koller established an eye clinic in New York, where he treated a ten-year-old boy suffering from severe astigmatism and myopia. The boy was Chauncey

"Last night I received a four-ounce parcel letter by post.... On opening it, it contained my letter from Gunville, and a parcel, a small one, of Bang [hashish] from Purkis.... We will have a fair trial of Bang—do bring down some of the Hyoscyamine Pills, and I will give a fair trial of Hensbane and Nepenthe, too."

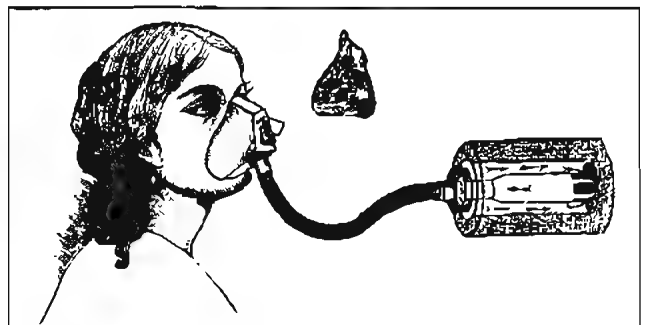
Samuel Taylor Coleridge
in a letter to a friend, 1800



A reaction to the introduction of ether in France, 1847



Ether inhaling advice



Ether inhaling

“Mariani” Bottle
when Unwrapped.



Bottle, showing Label and metal Capsule, with facsimile signature of A. Mariani.

TO avoid disappointment in effects and in order not to be deceived by unscrupulous dealers, kindly note

Mariani Bottle.

Never sold in bulk nor in any other style of bottle or packing.

Name is blown on Side and at Bottom of Bottle.

Corks are Branded.

Bottle contains One Pint.

“Mariani” Bottle
when Wrapped.



Descriptive Pamphlet and Two Wrappers around every Bottle.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES; avoid so-called “just as goods.” Dangerous Imitations

POTENTIAL FORMS OF CONSCIOUSNESS

"It is that our normal waking consciousness, rational consciousness as we call it, is but one special type of consciousness, whilst all about it, parted from it by the filmiest of screens, there lie potential forms of consciousness entirely different. We may go through life without suspecting their existence; but apply the requisite stimulus, and at a touch they are there in all their completeness, definitive types of mentality which probably somewhere have their field of application and adaptation. No account of the universe in its totality can be final which leaves these other forms of consciousness quite disregarded."

William James

The Varieties of Religious Experience, 1936

Leake, who later in life organized the pharmacology lab at the University of California at San Francisco, out of which came divinyl ether for general anesthesia, amphetamines as central nervous system stimulants and nalorphine as a morphine antagonist. The discovery of amphetamine by Gordon Alles (1927) came about in the search for substitutes for ephedrine and epinephrine for asthma-research that had been going on since the days of Ko Hung. Alles also discovered the psychotropic effects of MDA, a synthetic closely related to the constituents of ordinary nutmeg.

But the nineteenth-century explosion of drug use had gotten out of hand. William Halsted invented nerve-block anesthesia with cocaine (1885) but developed such a craving for the drug that his friends had to put him aboard a schooner for several months so he could kick the habit. He did, but became addicted to morphine from the ship's supplies. It was long a closely guarded secret at Johns Hopkins University that one of the institution's founders was a junkie. Halsted's student, James Leonard Corning, invented spinal anesthesia with cocaine.

Every family had a vicious drunkard dad or uncle on the loose; mournful mamas swigged patent medicines by the gallon; kids raised on heroin cough symp graduated to coca-filled soft drinks.

Working girls took lunch breaks at Chinese opium dens, coked-up blacks were impervious to bullets, teenagers puffed reefer and slaughtered whole families-at least according to the tabloids and police gazettes, where these terrifying images of "dope fiends" first gained circulation. Prohibition fever gripped the land. Cantankerous reformers like Carrie Nation and pig-brained torpedoes like Harry Anslinger seized the opportunity to enforce their dubious morality on the nation in the name of "stopping crime." Heroin and cocaine were banned by the Harrison Narcotics Act (1914);

POT, PEASANTS & PONCHO VILLA

On March 17, 1914, a year after Pancho Villa slipped across the border after hiding out in Texas as a disgraced fugitive, his 5,000 enthusiastic soldiers disembarked from their railroad fleet 70 miles north of Torreón, the only remaining obstacle to Villa's triumphant march to Mexico City. With the sympathy and support of the United States government and the Mexican people, Villa had amassed 28 pieces of field artillery, a score of machine guns and eight railroad trains, including two construction trains and a press train for foreign journalists. Poised on the brink of their greatest triumph, the Villistas were only missing one thing: General Pancho Villa. He had left the train about 500 miles north to be best man at the wedding of an old friend. Villa finally showed up three days later, bedraggled, besolden and red-eyed from lack of sleep. At the arrival of the Chief, the Villistas stormed the town, killed 7,000 men, lost 1,000 and toppled the government of Mexico.

Though Pancho Villa's military career is well documented, the personal history of the great man is almost unknown to the public. His legends are recorded mainly in the oral tradition of Mexico, passing from father to son in the form of corridos, the

Mexican folk songs. Since most of the revolutionaries of Villa's army could not read or write, the songs of the people tell the story: not only was Villa a great fighter—he also knew how to party.

A folk song was written to celebrate his victory at Torreón:

Walt done, Papa Villa
His heart did not waver;
He took the strongest fort
On the hill at Torreón.

One thing always gives me laughter,
Pancho Villa the morning after,
Ay, there go the Carranzistas,
Who comes here? The Villistas.

Chorus: La cucaracha, la cucaracha
Ya no puede caminar;
Porque no tiene, porque no tiene,
Marihuana que fumar.

(The cockroach, the cockroach
Can no longer walk;
Because he hasn't, because he hasn't,
Marijuana to smoke.)

Robert Lemmo

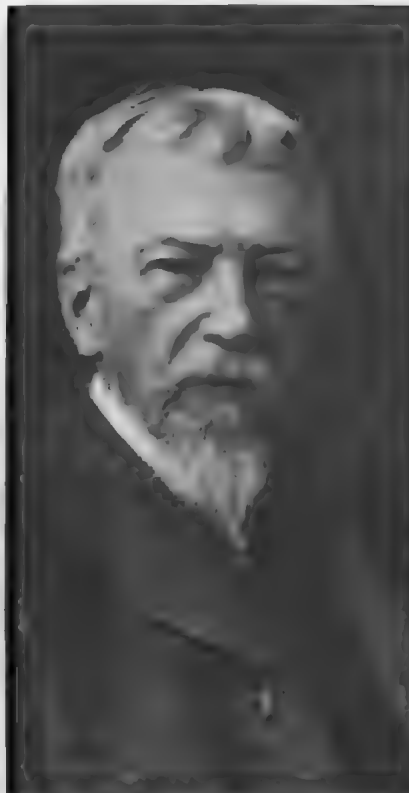
Sir James Young Simpson



MARY-DON'T-WANNA

"<Yeah,' he said, 'and then for instance you take a lot of ofay liquor-heads, when they come up here and pass the jug around. Half of them will say they had enough cause some spade just took a drink out of it, and those that do take it will hem and haw, tryin' to rub the top off the bottle so's you can't see them. Tore they put it to their chops. Now with vipers it's different. You don't have to pass a roach to a viper-he'll take it right out of your hand and go 10 puffin' on it not even thinkin' about who had it in his chops before. Them Indians must of had some gauge in that pipe of peace that they passed around-at least they had the right idea, ha ha ha! Now, far as hurt in' anybody is concerned, you know and I know that we can wake up the next day and go on about our business, marihuana or mary-don't-wanna, and that's that.' ..

Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe
Really the Blues, 1972



Horace Wells

Dr. William Halsted

S. Weir Mitchell

Charles Thomas
Jackson

James Corning



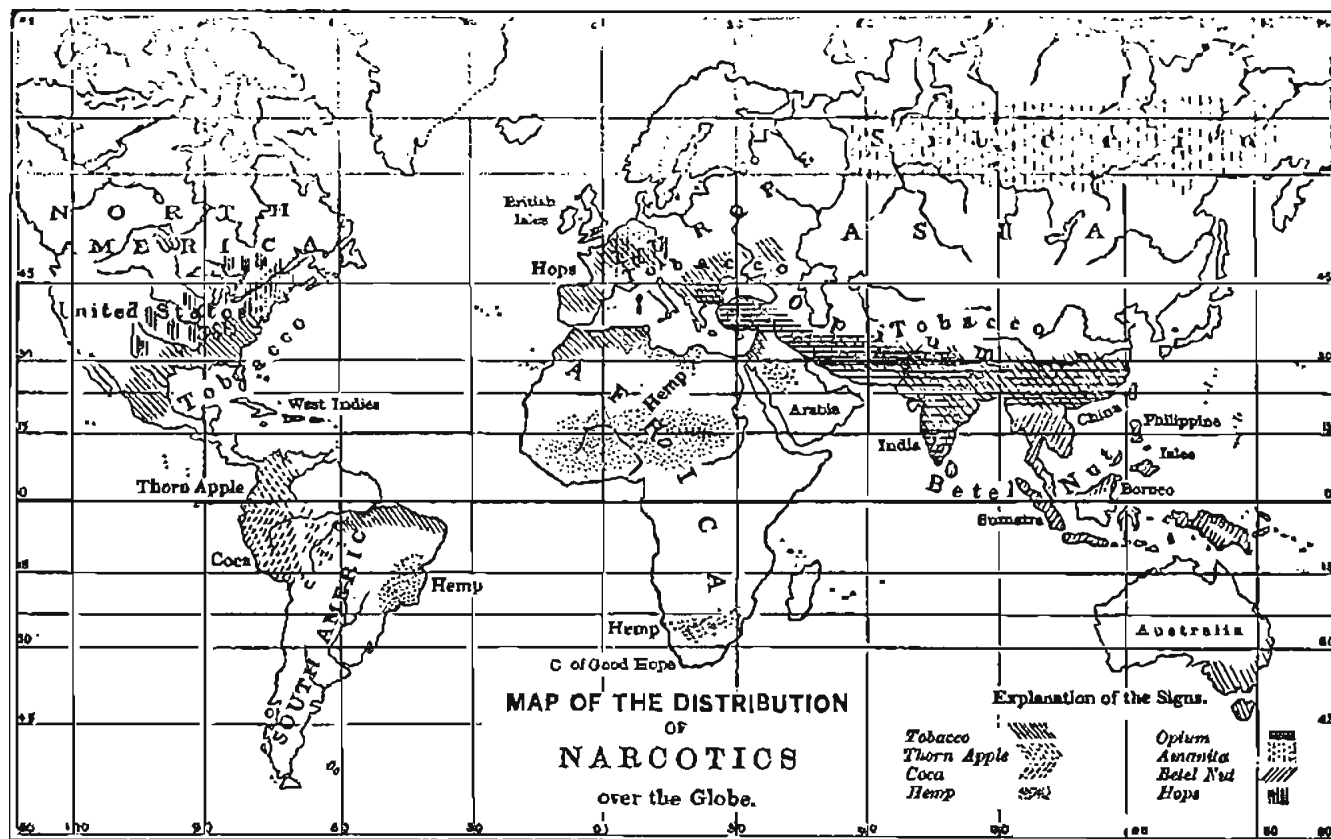
alcohol, by the Volstead Act (1920-33); and pot, by the Marijuana Tax Act (1937). In a curious quirk of history, anthropologists and Indian leaders managed to save peyote from the general inquisition (1937), provided that its use was restricted to members of the Native American Church. Doctors were forbidden to prescribe heroin even to addicts dying of withdrawal, and recreational drug use was driven underground.

The result was the creation, not prevention, of organized crime. Though many drugs vanished from the market shelves, they reappeared in the hands of crime czars only too happy to provide once cheap thrills for an inflated price. Fortunes were built on bathtub gin, Hollywood coke and New York smack. But prohibition proved impossible, as it always has. As liquor prohibition fell apart, jazz drifted up the river from New Orleans in a cloud of marijuana smoke, and black musicians were the cutting edge of contemporary civilization. Street dealers-Mezz Mezzrow and Detroit Red (Malcolm X)-grew into folk heroes, while Lady Day sang the blues. And lawmen hauled them away by the thousands.

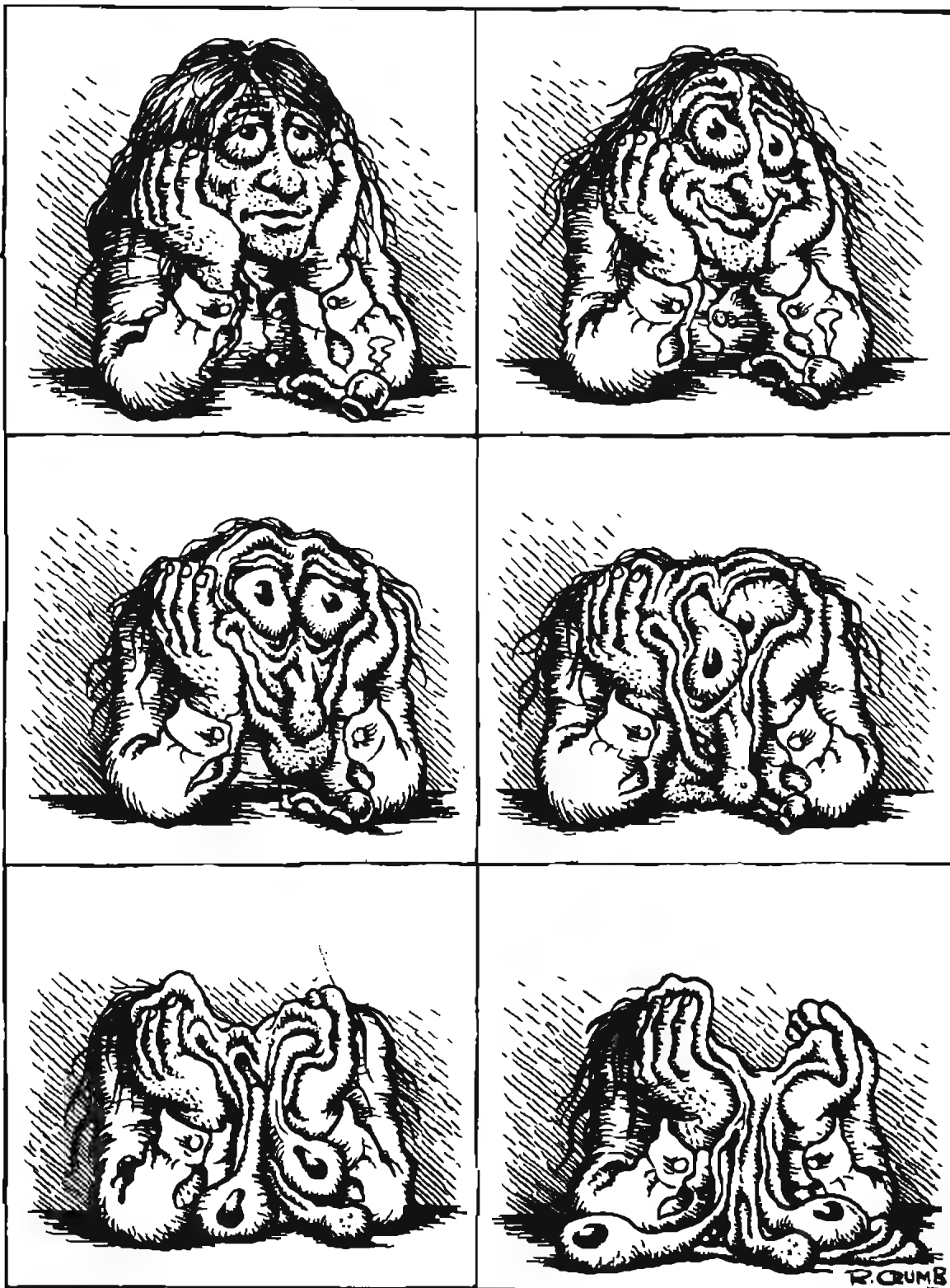
World War II disrupted the natural flow of plant drugs, and substitute synthetics turned into nightmares of the Fifties: Nazis on coke and

methedrine and methadone, Yankees on dexies and downers, housewives on tranks and businessmen back to booze. It seemed as though the world was going quietly mad in a gray flannel suit, unable to decide between Joe McCarthy and Marilyn Mouroe. "I have seen the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness, starving hysterical naked, dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn looking for an angry fix," wrote Allen Ginsberg, and William Burroughs replied with the death knell of De Quincey's romanticism about narcotics: "I can feel the heat closing in, feel them out there making their moves, setting up their devil doll stool pigeons, crooning over my spoon and dropper"

But in 1943 Albert Hofmann, a chemist investigating ergot derivatives at Sandoz Labs in Switzerland, had accidentally absorbed some lysergic acid diethylamide through his fingertips. Suddenly the realms of altered consciousness predicted by James became available in mere microgram doses. Beneath the narcotized quiescence of the Fifties bloomed a revolution. Scientist-philosophers rediscovered the magic hallucinogens; Huxley and Osmond, Schultes and Hofmann, Wasson and Heim-a generation of seasoned Sufis devoted to new alchemy. At first



STONED AGIN!



FUNNINESS

This is one of the most pleasant and exciting psychological changes which occurs. There's a little spot in your mind which tells you when you think something is funny and grass expands that little spot until that little spot takes over and everything is funny. Everything. Your friend's teeth are a riot. A simple "Hello" brings on storms of laughter. And something which is genuinely funny, like hearing a good joke or watching the Marx Brothers, can turn you into a convulsive maniac, writhing in agony and pleading for help. Going out in public in this mood can be a risky act because of the laughing problem, as you find yourself laughing at people who are not stoned and fail to see what is so amusing. Sometimes they hit you."

Jack Margolis and Richard Clorfene
A Child's Garden of Grass. 1969

this A-bomb of pharmacology, the most powerful hallucinogen the world had even known, was hailed as a "psychotomimetic"-a fitting treatment for a schizophrenic world. Sure enough, LSD mimicked psychosis in clinical settings where doctors and patients expected it to. It is the nature of sorcerers' medicines to exaggerate the natural mind.

But in the lively information transfer of modern communications, nothing stays in the lab very long. Poets and artists who had long since learned about pot were ready for acid, and the psychologists gave it to them-in Prague, in Palo Alto, maybe even in Peking. The age of "psychedelics" dawned-with dozens, then thousands, then millions turning on. Kesey brought it out of the mental wards; Leary and Alpert took it to Harvard, Ginsberg to India, Snyder to Japan. Distraught lawmen likewise tried to take prohibition worldwide, with treaties like the U.N. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)-an agreement made silly by the spectacle of nations like India promising to stop the use of prehistoric sacraments in 25 years. Stateside, omnibus drug bills collided head-on with the Merry Pranksters' magic bus, and both rolled into history the worse for wear. Age-old scenes recurred in modern guise; a whole army of Americans, like their French predecessors, tried pot and heroin in Vietnam. Coffee, cocaine, marijuana and heroin became the chief export crops of ancient psychedelic lands in Mexico and South America. Youth all over the world started growing its own weed and magic mushrooms. Drugs once despised emerged resplendent in the middle class, and the "polydrug subculture" was a minority no more-if it ever was.

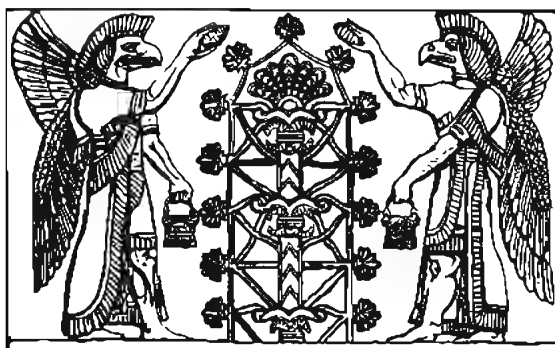
"Where, then, will the next evolutionary step occur?
Within the human cortex."

Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert
"The Politics of Consciousness Expansion" 1963

And what of the future? "Specific kinds of performance might be selectively enhanced by deliberate structuring of psychedelic-agent administration," wrote Willis Harman and James Fadiman with uncanny foresight in 1966. The sorcerer's skills of selection and technology will escalate the use of specific drugs for specific purposes: sometimes singly, sometimes combined, sometimes unwisely but sometimes offering more education in an evening than in 20 years of school. Deadlier brain poisons and lovelier love drugs than the modern mind can comprehend may rule the world. Already, hybrid chemicals like DOB and MDMA float through the minds of adventurous souls. Work drugs, play drugs, body drugs, spirit drugs; there will be more, not less.

Alchemists will continue finding new and risky molecules. Use of plant drugs and derivatives, unceasing for three million years, will continue to blanket a shrinking world under the watchful eyes of communications satellites. Narcomaniac police will try to stop the inevitable. New worlds in far dimensions remain to be explored; we may greet strange forms of consciousness on some of them. Inner space meets outer space; a galactic exchange on untold planets intertwine. And it's good to be alive, in the morning of space time.





2.DRUGS~ RELIGION AND MAGIC

"Chemistry is applied theology."

Augustus Stanley Owsley III

Where did the idea of gods come from? Could it have been from the ingestion of psychotropic plants, as mycologist R. Gordon Wasson has surmised? What better explanation for the deeply rooted animism at the heart of all primitive magical religions, the profound conviction that mute trees and howling beasts, stone cliffs and dark waterways are possessed of the same mysterious vitality that humans have? The campfire *crackles* and pops; strange shapes *flicker* on cave walls. See demons and creatures; draw their *outlines* with charcoal and berry juice. *Breathe deeply, smell the dank spirits. They do not go away even when you close your eyes; the heart pounds in fear and fascination before the supernatural, the extraordinary, the magnificent divine. A thousand sacred plants, a million sacred verses of praise and horror, lust and serenity, ecstatic prayer and angry war, carried on within the depths of consciousness.*

Shamanism was the foundation of most early religions. In hunting and gathering societies, the shaman was at once priest, doctor and magician, using drug potions to communicate with the spirit world, to divine the hidden secrets of life and death, to cure the sick and to control events affecting not only individuals but the community as a whole. The word *shaman* derives from Russian or Tungus *saman*, a Buddhist monk, and

ultimately from Sanskrit *shramana*, a religious ascetic. The concept goes back to the formation of the Indo-European language family in Eurasia. In other parts of the world where the linguistic heritage is not as clear, archeology and mythology indicate similar traditions of magic plant use in prehistoric times.

Mushrooms appeared very early in the evolution of the plant kingdom and, along with solanaceous plants, may have been among the first sacraments used by shamans in Eurasia and the Western Hemisphere. (A land bridge across the Bering Strait makes this connection even more likely.) In China, the Near East, the Mediterranean and Africa, on the other hand, the earliest sacred plants were mostly grains, grapes and palms, from which beer and wine could be made. Cannabis, coca, the opium poppy and tobacco are among the oldest cultivated plants, and some species are entirely unknown in the wild.

What was magic about these plants? Mushrooms are magic because they grow without seeds. Many species (of *Psilocybe*, *Amanita*, etc.) grow from practically invisible spores and mycelium into phallic plants several inches tall in less than a week-and have the equally amazing ability to retain their psychoactive powers over long periods if properly dried and stored. Hemp follows nomadic mankind around like a ghost, thriving in desolate wastelands and teeming jungles, intense cold and oppressive heat. Peyote seems almost to clone itself, with tiny grey-green buds miraculously appearing right next to hoary old

"The word 'mushroom' is derived from the old French *mouscheron*, which in turn is based on *mousse*, *moss*. 'In popular use,' according to Webster, 'mushroom denotes any edible variety, as opposed to the poisonous ones (toadstools).' Immediately we are back in a circle of associations of mushrooms with toads, *bufotenine*, the witches. Perhaps, as the Wassons argued, toadstool, like the French *cropeudin*, was originally the specific name of the demonic fly *amanita*, the German *Fliegenschwamm*. Flies, bugs, maggots are popular mythic embodiments of madness and possession...."

Ralph Metzner
"Mushrooms and the Mind," 1970



Samoyed shaman

Bowl of a shaman
Amanita muscaria
Sorcerer

Sumerian worshiper with intoxicant bowls, ca. 3500 B.C.

THE ORIGINS OF RELIGION

"As man emerged from his brutish past, thousands of years ago, there was a stage in the evolution of his awareness when the discovery of a mushroom (or was it a higher plant?) with miraculous properties was a revelation to him, a veritable detonator to his soul, arousing in him sentiments of awe and reverence, and gentleness and love, to the highest pitch of which mankind is capable, all those sentiments and virtues that mankind has ever since regarded as the highest attribute of his kind. It made him see what this perishing mortal eye cannot see What today is resolved into a mere drug, a tryptamine or lysergic acide derivative, was for him a prodigious miracle, inspiring in him poetry and philosophy and religion Out of a mere drug comes the ineffable, comes ecstasy. It is not the only instance in the history of humankind where the lowly has given birth to the divine."

R. Gordon Wasson

"The Hallucinogenic Fungi of Mexico: An Inquiry into the Origins of the Religious Idea among Primitive Peoples."

1961



buttons in the waterless desert. To top it off, many species cut down and apparently dead for long periods of time can suddenly spring to active life once more when soaked in water overnight. Might not the concepts of rebirth and resurrection, supernatural powers and eternal life-concepts at the forefront of most religions-have been suggested by simple observation of such plants?

And secondly, of course, their unearthly effects. Some plants nourished the body, others astounded the mind. Last week's barley gruel left, in an unwashed pot gave Grannie the shivering delights that time she got the munchies. A twig of yage in the Amazon proved unexpectedly powerful when a young warrior mashed it up for soup. Such plants soon became the shaman's special province, "carrying him temporarily to fascinating worlds of indescribably ethereal wonder," as Richard Evans Schultes has said. "Narcotics, especially those now called hallucinogens, were his medicine par excellence and became fast fixtures of his magic and religion, the bases of his medical practices."

Exact knowledge of origins has long since been lost for most prehistoric religions, but myths and folklore passed down orally give us clues. The oldest religion on earth for which we have the complete texts was the Vedic religion of India in the second millennium B.C., which evolved from Central Asian shamanism. The chanting of mantras in certain complicated ways preserved Vedic hymns and rituals for thousands of years. They are still so preserved by conservative Brahmins.



Eighteen chanting priests arrange themselves on the Altar of Fire. It takes the shape of a mighty bird in flight, soaring to the heavens. After many weeks of preparation, the soma sacrifice begins. The soma plant, re-inflated by immersion in water overnight, is purchased with a sacred cow and brought forward on a cart. Three times the priests (droning mantras continuously) pound soma over time-worn stones: its shining juice gurgles through a sieve and splashes into wooden vats. At last the priests hold their soma bowls aloft and drink the golden nectar down, singing:

The juices carry me along like gusting winds;

Have I not been drinking soma?

*My greatness reaches beyond the heavens
and this earth;*

Have I not been drinking soma?

I am most great: I reach up into the clouds.

Have I not been drinking soma?

Nowhere in the Vedas is soma actually identified. The original soma grew only in the mountains and was lost as the Aryans plunged deeper into India. Substitutes were sought, and yoga, perhaps known earlier, was accepted into formal religion in an attempt to recapture through meditation the glorious visions once induced by soma. The plant

*"Like wild winds the draughts have raised me up.
Have I been drinking Soma?"*

*"The draughts have borne me up, as swift steeds a
chariot.
Have I been drinking Soma?"*

*"Frenzy has come upon me, as a cow to her dear calf.
Have I been drinking Soma?"*

*"As a carpenter bends the sear of a chariot, I bend
this frenzy around my heart.
Have I been drinking Soma?"*

*"The heavens above do not equal one half of me.
Have I been drinking Soma?"*

*"In my glory I have passed beyond the sky and the
great earth.
Have I been drinking Soma?"*

*"I will pick up the earth, and put it here or put it
there.
Have I been drinking Soma?"*

Rig-Veda X 119.
1000 B.C.

commonly used today is a milkweed with little psychoactive effect, hardly capable of producing the ecstatic Vedic hymns. The Avesta, a sacred



Soma ritual in modern India

text brought to Persia by the Aryans and closely related to the Vedas, refers to haoma as a golden plant with many stems and distinguishes between it, the "only drink attended with piety rather than anger," and other intoxicants such as wine. Many substances have been proposed as the original soma/haoma, including rhubarb, milky *Sarcostemma brevistigma*, cannabis and Syrian rue (*Peganum harmala*). The most plausible identification has been made by Wasson, who, after years of careful research, concludes that it was the fly agaric mushroom.

And indeed there is an ancient shamanistic tradition of *Amanita muscaria* use in Central Asia, from whose western perimeters the Aryans originally came. Only vestiges remain of this shamanism among the Koryak, Chukchi, Ostyak, Samoyed, Kamchadal and other tribes of Siberia. Modern photographs of Samoyed shamans under the influence of *Amanita*, moaning songs and chants to the accompaniment of a magical drum, match up almost exactly with age-old rock drawings of Samoyed shamans traveling to the world of the dead. Though specific rituals varied from tribe to tribe, an account by Jochelson, an anthropologist who lived among the Koryak in

1901, transmits the mushroom experience with great clarity. Even in this outside observer's report, we can glimpse something of the awesome powers felt by ancient shamans in the *Amanita* trance. Such an experience could well have called forth the reverential ecstasies of the Vedas.

Fly agaric hallucinations may also lie behind shamanistic shape-changing, the divine metamorphosis of humans into animals, plants and polysexual beings. "In the beginning of things, at the mythological time of the Big Raven," Jochelson says of Koryak belief, "man also possessed the power of transforming himself. By putting on the skin of an animal, or by taking on the outward form of an object, he could assume its form. Big Raven and Eme'mqut turned into ravens by putting on raven coats Erne'mqut and his wives put on wide-brimmed spotted hats resembling the fly agaric and turned into those poisonous fungi. The belief in the transformation of men into women after putting on a woman's clothes, and vice versa, is closely related to this group of ideas."

In China, the Central Asian mushroom cult may have influenced the Taoist concept of the "Divine Mushroom of Immortality," *ling chih*. But from the



Soma ritual



Chinese wine Jug, ca. 2500 B.C.

earliest Shang dynasty times in the second millennium B.C., wine made from millet or rice was the drug of shamanistic magic and shape-changing. *The shaman gulps a bowl of wine and crawls into the tiger's mouth. He is mortally afraid. The tiger holds him gently, carefully, fiercely soothing the kitten of mankind. The shaman glimpses death and feels alive-feels the tiger's heart pounding in his brain, deep and throbbing and alert in his animal skin. The cycles of death and rebirth go on, the man in the mouth of the tiger forever.*

The shaman's drugs provided not only protection and solace but also trips into far corners of consciousness. Journeys through surreal and often beautiful realms are common in all drug mythology. Often it is a terrifying trip to the land of the dead, but sometimes it is more serene. Odysseus's voyage to the Land of the Lotus-Eaters is one example; the Chinese legend of "Visit to Drunk-Land" is another.

Marijuana, another plant native to Central Asia, also assumed an important role in early shamanistic magic. The mythic Divine Cultivator of ancient China, Shen Nung, is said to have taught the Chinese people how to cultivate hemp for fiber and medicine, and cannabis contributed substantially to the development of Chinese civilization. The Greek historian Herodotus says the Scythians of Central Asia purified themselves after the funeral of a king by erecting small tents, crawling inside them and inhaling the vapors of hemp seeds thrown on red-hot stones; implements for just this purpose have been found in Siberian tomb barrows. He also records that tribes along the Araxes River threw the fruit of a tree, probably hemp flower tops, into their fires, "and its smell makes them drunk as wine does us, and they get more and more intoxicated as more fruit is thrown on, until they jump up and start singing and dancing."

In late Vedic India, cannabis was used by sorcerers in fire ceremonies for good fortune in war and hunting, as well as for curing and poisoning. It has been suggested that Zoroaster, who reformed the Avestan religion of Persia, hated haoma and wine drinkers, and the ancient haoma cult slowly died out. Hemp, however, is favorably mentioned in several myths of the Zoroastrian fire-worshippers (known as "Magi" in the Bible). Hemp under the name Qunupu or Qunabu also appears in Assyrian sacred texts of about the seventh century B.C., though wine was much more important in early religion there.

Every religion of the ancient Near East had its sacred drugs. Our most ancient myths recall the perils of such plants. *"And the Lord God*

"As we sit by the Rivers of Babylon, we pray all day and night for freedom to draw our herb and praise Ras Tafari. We beat our drum to catch the spirit of the Almighty God Ras Tafari. They take us as Slave down in Jamaica and put us to slave in the cane field and we beat our drum and give praises to God. We the true Rastafarian do not take part in anything which is bad. We hurt no one and we want no one to hurt us. As you look on the painting you can see the herb cup of God Ras Tafari and you can see the herb tree. I and I brethren been drawing herb for over 50 years and it do no harm to I and I. So we would like to draw our herb in peace and let God righteousness exalt, the earth and our enemies be our footstool."

I and I brethren do not take part with colour prejudice for we know that we have had black man and bad white man too. So let all Nation be free and let righteousness exalt, all Nation. That is what the Rastafarian in Jamaica stand for."

S. Watson

legend to the painting *Down By the River Side*, 1971

commanded the man, saying, "You may eat freely of every tree of the garden; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall die." (Genesis 2:16-17.) Was the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden the first drug bust of prehistory? And was this prohibition of forbidden fruit in some way related to the shamanistic discovery of plants that could affect the mind?

A similar legend is told in West Africa about the caffeine-rich fruit of the kola tree, which has been deemed sacred since the most ancient times



A dancer/musician high on yoge

GILGAMESH AND THE HERB OF IMMORTALITY

"Gilgamesh, you have come here, toiling and straining.

What shall I give you that you may return... to your land?"

I will disclose, O Gilgamesh, a hidden thing,

And [a secret of the gods I will] tell you:

This plant, like the buckthorn... is [its ...].

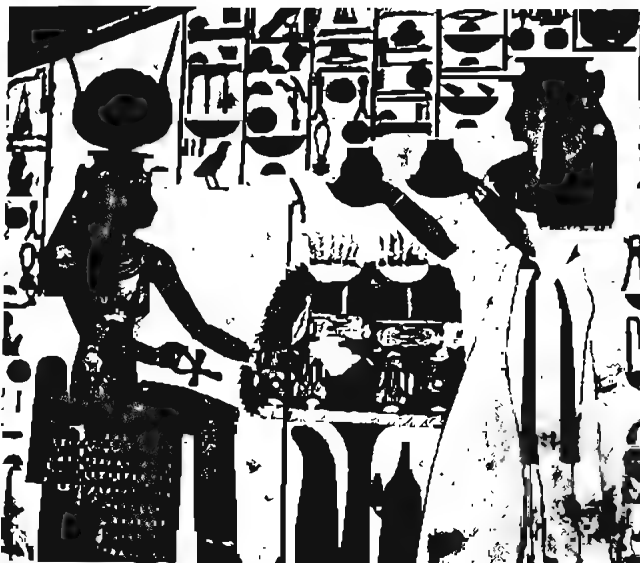
Its thorns will prick your hands just like the rose.

If your hands obtain the plant, [you will find new life]."

The god Utnapishtin
speaks to weary Gilgamesh

because of its wonderful ability to stimulate the mind. The creator god put aside a kola nut he was chewing while busily creating the universe and forgot to take it with him when he went away. A man discovered and tasted the fruit, despite his wife's imploring him not to eat the food of the gods. The creator came back looking for the kola, saw the man chewing it, grasped him by the throat and forced him to return it. Since that time traces of the god's fingers can be seen around the "Adam's apple," the remnant of a kola nut lodged in man's throat.

Was the Biblical fruit a kola nut, and the story of Adam and Eve a memory of this ancient African folktale? Kola did not grow in the ancient Near East, but neither did the apple. The Judeo-Christian tree of good and evil may even carry a reminder of shamanistic mushroom use: a thirteenth-century fresco on the wall of a church in Plaincourault, France, shows Adam and Eve standing beside a clump of giant fly agarics; the serpent coiled around it holds in his mouth an apple or a scarlet mushroom cap.



PhOf(Joh) Akhenaton

Most of the other Near Eastern sacred plants are just as hard to identify. The Assyro-Babylonian tree of life, which presumably influenced the Biblical one, is guarded by eagle-headed, winged deities and looks like a lotus, a vine on a trellis or possibly datura. In the Epic of Gilgamesh, which goes back to the second millennium B.C. in Mesopotamia, the hero journeys to a distant land in search of the "herb of immortality." There he finds a flood-god, Utnapishtim the Faraway, who tells him about a plant with thorns (a metaphor for danger?) that will rejuvenate him. Old carvings of Gilgamesh holding the plant show it might have been a poppy, a pomegranate or even a cucumber.

Similarly, the manna which miraculously appeared in Sinai to save the Israelites from starvation during their exodus from Egypt may have been a fungus or some other hallucinogen, though scholars usually identify it as the decayed fruit of the tamarisk tree. During the feast of Passover, which commemorates in part the Angel of Death's passing over Hebrew homes in Egypt to spare their eldest sons on the eve of the exodus, bitter herbs (now usually horseradish) reminiscent of the bitterness of slavery in Egypt are eaten along with unleavened bread, and four cups of red wine are drunk in memory of the four stages of the journey out of bondage. Wine is the sacred drug of Judaism, conventionally drunk on the Sabbath to induce a sanctified state of communion with the divine.

Many Near Eastern drug cults, which came into Greece and Rome as "mystery religions," originally involved human sacrifice. (The Greek word *pharmakos* meant "scapegoat," a human sacrifice to appease the gods, long before it meant "drug.") From Zoroastrian Persia came the Aryan god Mithra, implacable slayer of evil, whose foes were scorched in his radiance; he was especially popular among soldiers of the Roman legions. Worshipers of the fearsome barley-beer god Sabazius in Phrygia annually tore a living boy apart to make the grain grow tall and the beer more potent. Cybele, the great mother goddess of Asia Minor, drove her lover Attis into a drugged frenzy in which he castrated himself; from his blood sprang violets and magic plants. Not much is known about the ancient poppy goddess of Crete, but she may have presided over the sacred games in which young gymnasts of both sexes hurtled themselves over huge bulls: poppy juice would have been a marvelous anodyne for those who got gored.

A myth of Old Kingdom Egypt recalls the propitiation of a bloodthirsty goddess with beer. Wrathful Hathor hovered over humanity, wreaking death and destruction everywhere. The

sun god Ra prevented her from annihilating humanity by mixing red ochre in beer and pouring it over the fields. "When the goddess came thither in the morning, she found these fields inundated, and her face was mirrored beautifully therein. She drank thereof and was satiated: she went about drunk, and recognized people no more," an old papyrus says. From that day forward Hathor was worshiped as goddess of love and joy, celebrated yearly in riotous festival with blood-red beer.

Osiris taught the people of Egypt how to make beer and wine, built the first temples and spread civilization throughout the world. His brother Set grew jealous and invited him to a wine feast at which was displayed a chest that would confer magical powers on whoever could fit inside it. Unsuspecting Osiris lay down in the chest, and Set nailed it shut and threw it in the Nile, where it floated down to Phoenicia. Isis, sister of Osiris and his queen, searched for the coffer, found it embedded in a tamarisk tree, withdrew it and bore it back to Egypt in grief. But Set had Osiris's body hacked into fourteen pieces and scattered far and wide. Isis again searched, and where she found a part, she established a shrine. She rejoined the fragments of the body and restored the king to life with sacred herbs, spices and enchantments (the first embalming). The

rejuvenated Osiris ruled the world of the dead, through which all departed spirits were conducted. And Isis, radiant sorceress of curing with drugs, was honored as the queen of immortality.

The Isis cult was readily accepted in Greece and Rome because of its resemblance to the cult of Demeter (Ceres), another great life-bringing goddess of the earth. One day her daughter Persephone, gaily picking flowers in the field, saw a magical plant. When she plucked it, the earth opened up and she was carried off to the underworld by Hades. Demeter set out in frantic search. At Eleusis she was informed of the abduction and, refusing wine, was given a magic potion (kykeon) to assuage her grief. She would not let earth bring forth the crops and herbs, and famine swept the land. Zeus promised that Persephone could return if she had not eaten the food of the dead. But Hades tricked her into eating a few seeds of a tasty red pomegranate, which doomed her to spend a few months of the year in his kingdom. Demeter, grateful that Persephone could return at least part of the time, brought forth the plants again and taught mankind the cultivation of cereal grains. And so the seasons slowly come and go, the daughter of earth vanishes beneath the ground for winter, only to reappear in spring, pale and chilly but ready to bloom into life.



Isis

THE VENERABLE MYSTERY

"How right the Greeks were to hedge about this Mystery [of Eleusis], this imbibing of the potion, with secrecy and surveillance! What today is resolved into a mere drug, a tryptamine or lysergic acid derivative, was for him a prodigious miracle, inspiring in him poetry and philosophy and religion. Perhaps with all our modern knowledge we do not need the divine mushrooms any more. Or do we need them more than ever? Some are shocked that the key even to religion might be reduced to a mere drug. On the other hand, the drug is as mysterious as it ever was: like the wind it cometh we know not whence, nor why. Out of a mere drug comes the ineffable, comes ecstasy."

R. Gordon Wasson
"The Hallucinogenic Fungi of Mexico," 1961

This myth was the center of the Eleusinian Mysteries, the state religion of Athens during the Golden Age of Greece. A strict vow of silence about the mysteries was enforced, but some facts became known because part of the rites were held in public. Any Greek-man, woman or child, slave or free, and later even foreigners could be initiated. Candidates for membership were first inducted in the lesser mysteries in February and placed on probation for months, sometimes years, of secret instruction. Then they were admitted to the greater mysteries, celebrated for nine days in September-October. Finally, after ritual purification by fasting and bathing, the initiates carried an image of Iacchus, a howling god, in a grand procession from Athens to Eleusis, where certain sacred objects were revealed and explained.

Three thousand initiates file slowly into the great



Greek vase painting

hall at Eleusis to be reborn. Each has drunk the magic kykeon, which takes effect as the Hierophant, a priest in simple robes, guides them through the mysteries. A marriage is celebrated: certain sacred objects are shown; a mystic immortal birth is revealed. The initiates sing, "I have eaten from the timbrel, I have drunk from the cymbals, I have carried the grain-dish, I have gone down into the chamber of the bride." Crowned with garlands to signify their union with the gods, the worshipers are led, strangely solemn, to a magnificent feast.

What was the drink of the initiates? According to an ancient hymn to Demeter, the kykeon the goddess drank at Eleusis was barley groats in water, mixed with mint. Albert Hofmann and mythographer C. Kerényi have examined these constituents for possible hallucinogenic effect. Toasted barley groats in water would produce malt and a sweet alcoholic drink after short fermentation—perhaps during the 14-mile walk from Athens to Eleusis. Moreover, fresh mint added to kykeon may have been psychoactive: scholars believe it was pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), containing pulegone, which induces delirium in large doses. The combination might very well, as Hofmann and Kerényi conclude, "have produced hallucinations in persons whose sensibility was heightened by fasting."

Plato, who was initiated, never revealed the secrets of Eleusis. But late in life, setting forth laws that might govern an ideal city-state, he discusses a hypothetical drug to induce sheer terror in a young man as a test of his mettle and a means of developing courage. Any number of solanaceous hallucinogens known to the Greeks could fit the bill. Demeter is often depicted in bas-relief holding poppies and sheaves of grain in her hands, so there is a possibility that opium was used. But the boldest theory has been proposed by poet Robert Graves, who listed the ingredients of ambrosia, nectar and kykeon in Greek and discovered that their initial letters spelled out, respectively, *myketa*, *myk* and *myka*. These are various cases of the Greek word *mykes*, meaning "mushroom."

Graves, Wasson and others have also suggested that hallucinogenic mushrooms may have been drunk in wine by the Maenads, worshipers of Dionysus, during their orgiastic revels. Though wine was well known in ancient Greece, Dionysus was not originally a member of the Olympian pantheon. There was something alien, something indisputably Asian, about his worship that led the Greeks to try to prohibit it at first. The myth of Dionysus exemplifies the historical failure of all such drug prohibition attempts.

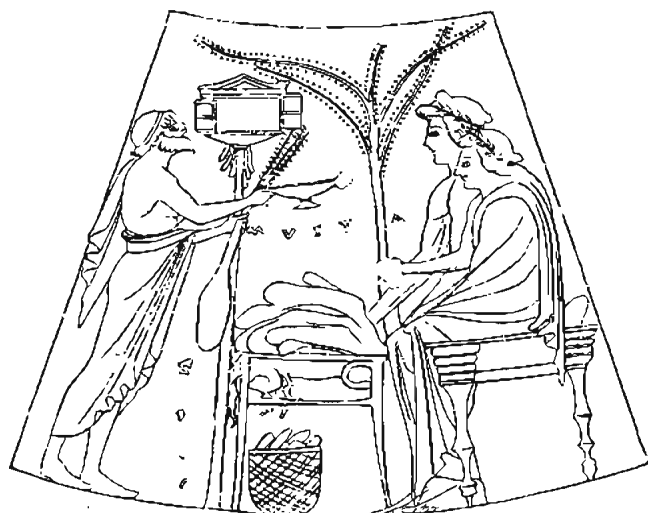
THE VENERABLE MYSTERY

"How right the Greeks were to hedge about this Mystery [of Eleusis], this imbibing of the potion, with secrecy and surveillance! What today is resolved into a mere drug, a tryptamine or lysergic acid derivative, was for him a prodigious miracle, inspiring in him poetry and philosophy and religion. Perhaps with all our modern knowledge we do not need the divine mushrooms any more. Or do we need them more than ever? Some are shocked that the key even to religion might be reduced to a mere drug. On the other hand, the drug is as mysterious as it ever was: like the wind it cometh we know not whence, nor why. Out of a mere drug comes the ineffable, comes ecstasy."

R. Gordon Wasson
"The Hallucinogenic Fungi of Mexico," 1961

This myth was the center of the Eleusinian Mysteries, the state religion of Athens during the Golden Age of Greece. A strict vow of silence about the mysteries was enforced, but some facts became known because part of the rites were held in public. Any Greek-man, woman or child, slave or free, and later even foreigners could be initiated. Candidates for membership were first inducted in the lesser mysteries in February and placed on probation for months, sometimes years, of secret instruction. Then they were admitted to the greater mysteries, celebrated for nine days in September-October. Finally, after ritual purification by fasting and bathing, the initiates carried an image of Iacchus, a howling god, in a grand procession from Athens to Eleusis, where certain sacred objects were revealed and explained.

Three thousand initiates file slowly into the great



Greek vase painting

hall. at Eleusis to be reborn. *Each has drunk the magic kykeon, which takes effect as the Hierophant, a priest in simple robes, guides them through the mysteries. A marriage is celebrated; certain sacred objects are shown; a mystic immortal birth is revealed. The initiates sing, "I have eaten from the timbrel, I have drunk from the cymbals, I have carried the grain-dish, I have gone down into the chamber of the bride."* Crowned with garlands to signify their union with the gods, the worshipers are led, strangely solemn, to a magnificent feast.

What was the drink of the initiates? According to an ancient hymn to Demeter, the kykeon the goddess drank at Eleusis was barley groats in water, mixed with mint. Albert Hofmann and mythographer C. Kerényi have examined these constituents for possible hallucinogenic effect. Toasted barley groats in water would produce malt and a sweet alcoholic drink after short fermentation-perhaps during the 14-mile walk from Athens to Eleusis. Moreover, fresh mint added to kykeon may have been psychoactive: scholars believe it was pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), containing pulegone, which induces delirium in large doses. The combination might very well, as Hofmann and Kerényi conclude, "have produced hallucinations in persons whose sensibility was heightened by fasting."

Plato, who was initiated, never revealed the secrets of Eleusis. But late in life, setting forth laws that might govern an ideal city-state, he discusses a hypothetical drug to induce sheer terror in a young man as a test of his mettle and a means of developing courage. Any number of solanaceous hallucinogens known to the Greeks could fit the bill. Demeter is often depicted in bas-relief holding poppies and sheaves of grain in her hands, so there is a possibility that opium was used. But the boldest theory has been proposed by poet Robert Graves, who listed the ingredients of ambrosia, nectar and kykeon in Greek and discovered that their initial letters spelled out, respectively, *myketa*, *myk* and *myka*. These are various cases of the Greek word *mykes*, meaning "mushroom."

Graves, Wasson and others have also suggested that hallucinogenic mushrooms may have been drunk in wine by the Maenads, worshipers of Dionysus, during their orgiastic revels. Though wine was well known in ancient Greece, Dionysus was not originally a member of the Olympian pantheon. There was something alien, something indisputably Asian, about his worship that led the Greeks to try to prohibit it at first. The myth of Dionysus exemplifies the historical failure of all such drug prohibition attempts.

O KING SOMA

"You speak like a holy man, you whose aura is holy,
you speak in truth, you whose act is true:
you speak according to the belief, O King Soma,
O Soma which the priest carefully prepares.
Flow, O liquor, for Indra all around!"

"High, with power that is real,
its flowing blends together,
together blend the fragrances of the fragrant,
purifying you by the formula, O wild god.
Flow, O liquor, for Indra all around!"

"There where the priest, O purified Soma,
speaking the language of poets,
is exalted by Soma, hobbling in his hand the stone,
creating ecstasy for himself through Soma.
Flow, O liquor, for Indra all around!"

"There where the light that cannot be extinguished is,
the world where the sun was placed,
in this immortal world, O clear Soma,
in this inexhaustible world place me!
Flow, O liquor, for Indra all around!"

Rig-Veda IX 113.
1500 B.C.

A long-haired, outlandishly dressed, effeminate young man showed up one day in a provincial Greek town, bringing with him from India and Asia strange and barbaric drug rites. He openly considered himself a god, and people flocked to turn on with his sacrament... The town leader, Pentheus-a prim politician, moderate, concerned with his people's welfare-was most distressed at rumors of wild orgies in which members of his own family were taking part.. So he tossed the stranger in jail.. From deep within the prison cell, a voice was heard: "Kindle, flame of blazing lightning-Burn, burn the house of Pentheus to the ground!" There was a deafening explosion, lightning seared the jailhouse, and out stepped the young man, free. Calmly he offered to let Pentheus see one of these orgies himself and led him into the woods. Eventually the poor politician was torn to pieces by the Maenads, including his own mother.

Thus did Thebes learn to respect the god of wine, Dionysus, for that's who the shaggy stranger was: the mystic, half-demonic spirit of intoxication.



Demeter with her attributes-corn, snakes and opium

"The cardinal, the essentially dramatic, conviction of the religion of Dionysus," says Jane Ellen Harrison, is "that the worshipper can not only worship, but can become, can *be*, his god." The great lesson the Greeks learned from Dionysus is that the urge for intoxication, though dangerous, is universal and divine. No attempt to suppress the Dionysiac element of consciousness has ever succeeded, though well-meaning officials always try. ("Bacchanalian revelry" in bars is prohibited in California to this day.) The Greeks quickly raised Dionysus to the Olympian pantheon and worshiped this wild spirit, thereby taming him somewhat; and that, too-ritual drug regulation rather than prohibition-is a lesson most societies sooner or later find out.

The acceptance of Dionysus (Bacchus) had immeasurable impact on Greek and Roman, and therefore European, civilization. At the Theatre of Dionysus beneath the Acropolis, Greek drama developed out of spring festivals honoring him. The image of Iacchus, a god of shouting and tumult, closely related to Dionysus, was carried in the processions of the Eleusinian Mysteries. The Orphic Mysteries, too, seized upon the ecstatic fury of Dionysus worship and transformed it into

a mystical, ascetic cult, of rebirth that influenced Pythagoras, Empedocles and other philosophers. For almost two thousand years the mystery cults ruled classical civilization.

And yet a higher mystery was soon to be revealed. Another young longhair appeared and claimed to be a god, this time among the Jews. There was a marriage in a small provincial town, and the man went there with his mother and disciples. The celebrants ran out of wine, and the man told them, "Fill up the jars with water." When they drew the water, it had magically changed into wine. "This, the first of his miracles, Jesus *did* at Cana in Galilee, and manifested his glory; and his disciples believed in him." (John 2:1-3.)

The last supper of Christ on earth, the great Christian drug ceremony, is expressed beautifully in the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer. It happened at Passover. "For in the night in which he *was betrayed*, he took Bread; and when he had given thanks, he *brake* it, and gave it to his disciples, saying, *Take, eat*, this is my Body, which is given for you; Do this in remembrance of me. Likewise, *after supper*, he took the Cup; and when he had given thanks, he *gave* it to them, saying, Drink ye all of this; for this is my *blood* of the



Antique bas-relief of Dionysus, Pan and a reveler

ST. PAUL ON THE MYSTERY OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION

Lo! I tell you a mystery. We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet shall sound, and the dead will be raised imperishable, and we shall be changed. For this perishable nature must put on the imperishable, and this mortal nature must put on immortality. When the perishable puts on the imperishable, and the mortal puts on immortality, then shall it come to pass the saying that is written:

"Death is swallowed up in victory."

"O death, where is thy victory?"

"O death, where is thy sting?"

1 Corinthians 15:51-55

New Testament, *which is shed for you, and for many, for the remission of sins; Do this, as oft as ye shall drink it, in remembrance of me.*"

And so the ancient blood sacrifice, the dying god magically reborn, the wine rites of Egypt, Israel and Asia, became the holiest mystery of Christian belief. The Last Supper was early called the agape, a direct link to the "love feasts" of the Orphics and Eleusinians. The mystery cults exercised considerable influence on Christianity. Openness about divine revelations invariably led to clashes with those pledged to eternal secrecy,

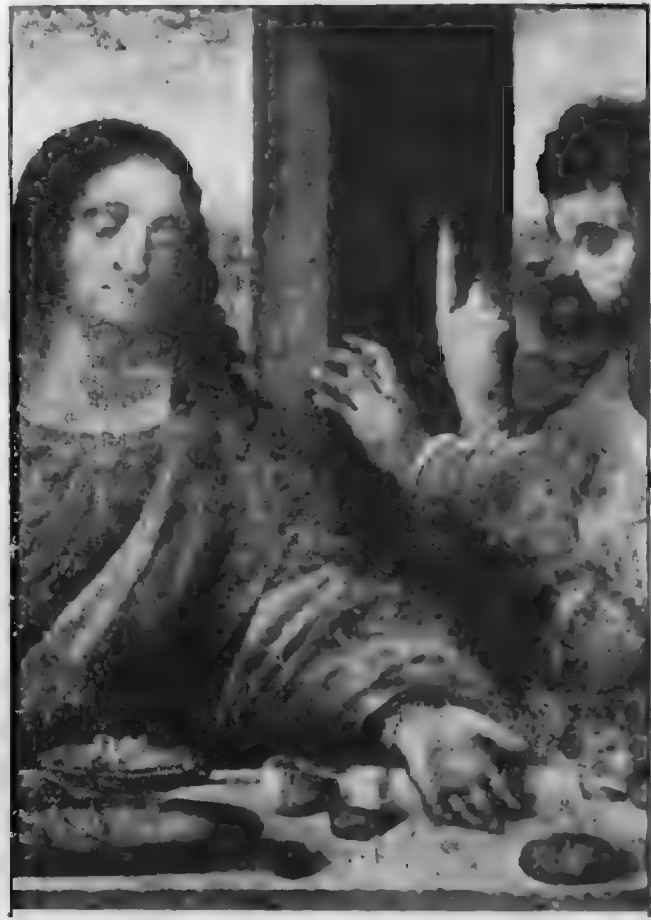
and the mystery cults were the most formidable rivals of the new religion.

But was it really new? John M. Allegro, a widely respected scholar of the Dead Sea Scrolls, has proposed that Christianity grew directly out of the Near Eastern mysteries, and that Christ was a code word covering the secret use of *Amanita muscaria* by early Christians. This conjecture, based largely on novel interpretations of difficult phrases in Sumerian and Akkadian, has not won wide acceptance because hardly anyone is competent to judge whether Allegro's translations are right or wrong.

The ending of the mysteries by invasions of the Goths (A.D. 395) during the collapse of the Roman Empire opened the doors for popular acceptance of Christianity. As the new faith spread through Europe in the ensuing centuries, it in turn drove the pagan mystery cults underground. The remnants of ancient shamanism survived only as Witchcraft, superstition and folklore-scornful epithets for the oldest religion on earth. To understand medieval European witchcraft, in this context, it might be fruitful to notice the development of drug magic in other cultures where it flourished with less persecution.



Dionysus



The great Christian drug ceremony

In medieval India and Tibet, sorcerers in search of magic power (*siddhi*) glorified the use of a marijuana drink (*bhanga*), parched grain and elements forbidden to orthodox Hindus and Buddhists—wine, meat and fish—in Tantric sex ceremonies derived from the ancient soma cult. *A circle of naked men and women is conducting an experiment on the central nervous system. They consecrate a bowl of bhanga to Kali, goddess of terror and delight. As the bhanga begins to take effect, the worshipers mentally arouse the Kundalini-serpent coiled at the base of the spine, sending waves of energy up to the cortex. Each begins to feel the presence of divine power as they ritually consume grain, wine, fish and meat. Bathing and adorning each other with scents and spices, the couples engage in sustained ritual copulation. Sparks shower for hours in this cosmic dance; the brain melts away; there are no separate men and women, only a golden aura of kinetic energy flowing in a circle round the room.*

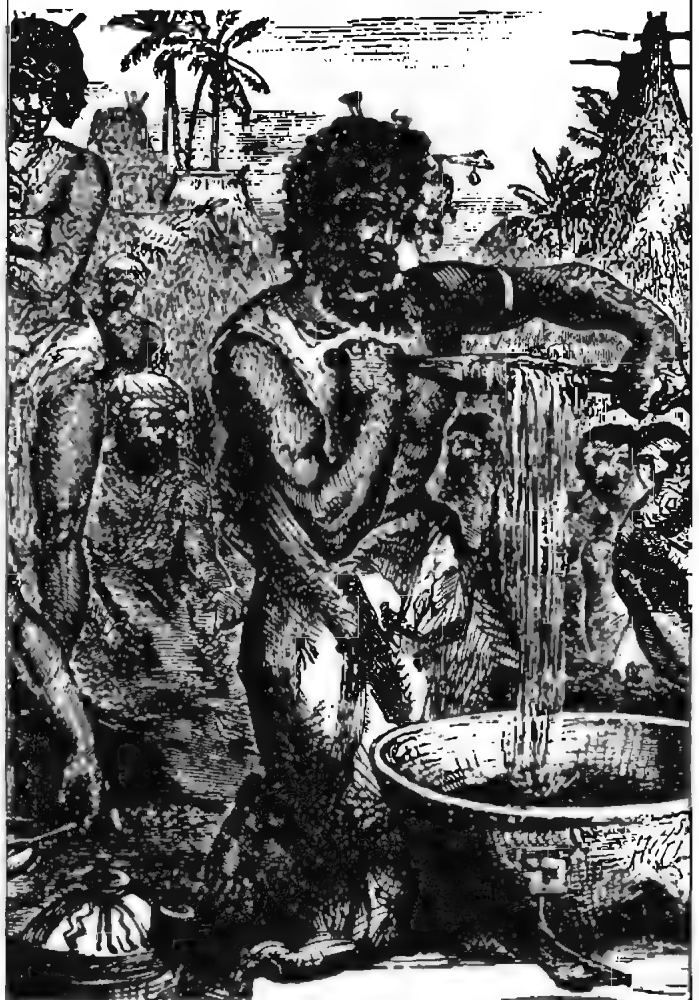
On Samoa and other South Pacific islands, kavakava (*Piper methysticum*) has been used religiously and socially for many ages. Legend



Kali, Ma, the "black mother"

relates that the sun god gave kavakava to Tagaloa Vi, the first Samoan high chief. He taught a mortal, Pava, to prepare it by chewing the root and spitting the juice into a taro leaf. Pava's small son, however, laughed at this, and Tagaloa angrily cut the boy in two. Pava would not go on, so Tagaloa said, "Let us have a new kavakava ceremony." A bowl, strainer and fresh kavakava were brought. When Pava had chewed and strained it, he offered the drink to Tagaloa, who poured it on the boy's fragmented body and uttered the word *soifua*, "life." The boy revived, and Tagaloa departed with the warning that children were not to play where kavakava was prepared, "for things belonging to high chiefs are sacred."

Kavakava is a refreshing hypnotic euphoriant that causes a tingling numbness. Drinking it is the first order of business at village council meetings, and an essential part of ceremonies honoring guests, births, marriages, deaths and other events. The Tagaloa legend suggests that it is a magic reserved for mature minds, and that fragmented elements of personality, subconscious fears, tensions and



Wringing the kava beverage

"You get out of the drug experience only what you put into it. The 'Otherworld,' from which you seek illumination is, after all, only your own psyche."

Peter Furst
Flesh of the Gods, 1972

repressions may be mulled over and reintegrated in the kavakava trance. If so, this would explain its religious significance and its use in formal ritual to induce social cohesiveness among village leaders. It is believed that the stability of Samoan culture was brought about, at least in part, by centuries of kavakava use.

Persian Sufis love to recount the legend of the thirteenth-century discovery of hashish by an abstemious monk, Sheikh Haydar, who had been meditating in the monastery for ten years. One day, however, he went out in a state of depression. The midday sun was oppressively hot; there was no breeze, and every plant was motionless. Then Haydar came across this hashishab and noticed it swaying gently in the shimmering heat, as if



Curved kava bowl

A PARABLE OF A MUSLIM PRIEST

"A Muslim priest exhorting in the mosque against the use of *beng*, a plant of which the principle quality is to intoxicate and induce sleep, was so carried away with the violence of his discourse that a paper containing some of the prohibited drug which often enslaved him fell from his breast into the midst of his audience. The priest without loss of countenance cried immediately, 'There is the enemy, this demon of which I have told you; the force of my words has put it to flight, take care that in quelling me it does not hurl itself on one of you and possess him.' No one dared to touch it; after the sermon, the zealous sophist recovered his *beng*. One sees similar traits in all religions."

Lacton
translating Arabian manuscripts ca. 950 A.D.

inebriated; he reflected that this must be so because of a secret it contained. He picked some and ate it, and when he returned, his face radiated energy and joy. Haydar took us out and told us to eat it, and when we returned to the monastery garden, we found an irrepressible joy and gladness in our hearts. He made us take an oath to conceal this from the common folk, but to always reveal it to Sufis: "God has granted you the privilege of knowing the secret of these leaves. When you eat them, your dense worries disappear and your exalted minds become polished. Therefore keep their trust and guard their secret!" He never stopped eating this hashish, day in and day out. We grew it for the Sufis in the monastery of Sheikh Haydar, and planted it around his tomb when he died.

Sorcerers and initiates of the Bwiti cult in Gabon revere the yellowish root of *Tabernanthe iboga* as a stimulant, hallucinogen and aphrodisiac. Legend has it that the god of creation dismembered a Pygmy at the beginning of time and scattered his parts in the jungle. The Pygmy's wife searched, and found *iboga* plants rising from her husband's flesh. The creator told her to eat the roots to attain supernatural powers and communicate with her dead husband's spirit. Since then *iboga* has had an honored place in religion among several tribes of west equatorial Africa.

Entrance into the secret cults is conditional on surviving a huge dose of the drug, which induces brightly colored visions, vomiting, convulsions and sometimes death. The experience of an initiate in the Congo; "Soon all his sinews stretch out in an extraordinary fashion. An epileptic madness seizes him, during which, unconscious, he mouths words, which when heard by the initiated ones, have a prophetic meaning and prove that the fetish has entered him." For

initiation into the Bwiti cult in Gabon it is necessary to have "seen Bwiti," i.e., experienced visions from a similar massive dose. Accounts include visions of great tumult, conversing with specific ancestors and walking or flying down a long road. Warriors take the drug in smaller doses to stay awake all night; women in certain cults endure similar initiation ordeals; lovers claim it as an aphrodisiac. Tribal historians use iboga in seeking information from the accumulated lore of generations of ancestors. Sorcerers take it themselves or administer it to patients to reveal the origin and cure for illness. Socially, the Bwiti cult helped unify tribes that once warred on each other, making a bulwark against Muslim, Christian and other outside encroachments. Some branches, however, have assimilated the Christian Eucharist, employing iboga for communion instead of bread and wine.



Iboga eaters of the Fang Cult in Gabon

All these magic drug cults of the Old World share certain common characteristics. Each was (or is) a treasured social institution; each was secret and exclusive, though large portions of the population were often involved; each required appropriate preparation and initiation; each focused on the exploration of consciousness with drugs; and each provided a shared experience, a sense of community cohesiveness, that proved invaluable in fending off external intrusions. Had witchcraft not been driven underground in medieval Europe, Western civilization might have developed similar very sophisticated rituals of drug-induced shared consciousness as well.

But Christianity restricted itself to symbolic rather than functional drug (wine) use and branded all other religious drug use as witchcraft and heresy. Even the great Christian mystics—John of Patmos, Joan of Arc, Meister Eckhart, Teresa of Avila, to name a few—had to prove to themselves and to the all-powerful Inquisition that their visions were "genuine," i.e., not drug-inspired, and even then they were often persecuted. The Church drew a thin line between demonic possession and mystic inspiration. To survive, mystics had to couch their experiences totally in acceptable Christian dogma. The great blind spot of Christianity, its hatred of witchcraft, made European civilization rigid and often stagnant and drove the most adventurous spirits crazy with guilt and fear of eternal damnation. It took over a thousand years of suffering, a renaissance of classical learning and the discovery of a new world to begin to shake Christendom loose, and dogmatic fanaticism against consciousness exploration with drugs is still very much with us today.

What, then, was witchcraft in this context of humiliating persecution? It was first and foremost a survival of shamanism, the dark underside of Christianity. The pagan mysteries endured in much-distorted form. Radiant Isis, for example, assumed traits of all the ancient goddesses from Demeter to Hecate and, cast out of Christian heaven, became the medieval *anima mundi*, or world-soul, a cosmic witch. (By and large, the witch-goddesses of classical and early medieval times were not stereotyped old hags but enchantingly beautiful women.) Her head was crowned with magic herbs, sheaves of grain and stinging snakes; her womb bore the crescent moon, emblem of fecundity; she stood on earth and reached up to the stars, a dark and fertile obverse of the Virgin Mary. In much the same way Frigg, Odin's wife, the ancient Norse sky goddess with her magic wand, became the medieval witch riding through the night on her broom.

And what was the secret of the witches? It was the

ISIDIS

Magnæ Deorum Matris

APVLEIANA DESCRIPTIO.

Nomina varia
Isidis.

Isis
Minerva
Venus
Iuno
Proserpina
Ceres
Diana
Rhea seu
Tellus
Pessinuncia
Rhamnusia
Bellona
Hecate
Luna
Polymor-
phus dz-
mon.



Ἰσις πανδίας πα-
λαιοῦ δαί-
μων.
Μυσημῶ φῶς,
ἕλη.

Expl. cationes sym-
bolorum Isidis.

- A Diuinitatem, mun-
dum, orbem celestem
- BB Iter Lunæ flexuo-
sum, & vim fecun-
dationem notat.
- CC Tutulus, vim Lu-
næ in herbas, &
plantas.
- D Cereris symbolum,
Isis enim spicas in-
venit.
- E Byssina vestis mul-
ticolor, multiformem
Lunæ faciem.
- F Inuentio frumenti.
- G Dominium in om-
nia vegetabilia.
- H Radios lunares.
- I Genius Nili malo-
rum auerruncus.
- K Incrementa & de-
crementa Lunæ.
- L Humectat, vis Lunæ.
- M Lunæ vis victrix, &
vis diuinandi.
- N Dominium in hu-
mores & mare.
- O Terræ symbolum, &
Medicinæ inuentrix.
- P Fecunditas, quæ se-
quitur terram irri-
garam.
- Q Astrologi Dominæ.
- R Omnium nutrix.
- S Terræ marisque
M } Dominæ.

Ἄρετ' ὅλων Μήτηρ ταύτη παλαιῶν ἸΣΙΣ.

The medieval Isis

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WITCHES' TRIPS

"Witches, male and female, who have pact with the devil, anointing themselves with certain unguents and reciting certain words, are carried by night through the air to distant lands to do certain black magic. This illusion comes in two ways. Sometimes the devil really carries them to other houses and places, and what they see and do and say there really happens as they report it. At other times they do not leave their houses, but the devil enters them and deprives them of sense and they fall as dead and cold. And he represents to their fancies that they go to other houses and places and do and see and say such and such things. But nothing of this is true, though they think it to be, and though they relate many things of what passes there. And while they are thus dead and cold they have no more feeling than a corpse and may be scourged and burnt; but after the time agreed upon with the devil he leaves them, their senses are liberated, they arise well and merry, relate what they have done and bring news from other lands."

Ciruelo. 1628

quoted in Hamer "Hallucinogens in European Witchcraft"

functional, rather than merely symbolic, use of drugs to tap into realms of consciousness forbidden to the orthodox. This was characterized by the Church as "a pact with the Devil." It was also the knowledge that drug plants, particularly solanaceous hallucinogens, could be effective not

only when ingested in witches' brews, but also when rubbed in the form of ointments on sensitive mucous membranes such as the vagina. The resulting drug-induced orgy of consciousness was the witches' Sabbath, the counterpart of the Judaeo-Christian Sabbath.

Recently Michael Hamer has shown that the principal ingredients of witches' potions were henbane, mandrake, datura, belladonna and sometimes opium and hemp, dissolved in bat's blood, oil or occasionally human fat. (Bufotenine from the skin of toads may have entered the mixture, but its psychoactivity has been disputed.) Such concoctions were also the staples of shape-changing into werewolves or animal familiars—a remnant of shamanism. But unlike classical shamans, the witches established a different ritual, the Esbat, for "business meetings" that did not involve drugs. Hamer concludes that this "separation of trance states from ritual operations may be largely due to the problems of coping with the particular hallucinogens they used."

In sum, from what we now know of the frenzied hallucinations produced by solanaceous plants, it appears that the essence of witchcraft was tripping. What the Church persecuted as blasphemy was in fact a psychedelic religion not



An Assembly of Witches by Dr. Johannes Geider von Keisersperg, 1517

allowed to bloom.

This legacy of persecution, the Inquisition, is what the explorers brought to the New World. Even at home the white invaders were totally intolerant of any sacraments other than alcohol. If the order of the day in Europe was the torture and murder of their own countrymen and countrywomen for using hallucinogens, think how doubly easy it was to massacre whole populations of native Americans who did the same thing. To the invaders, the American religions were nothing less than Devil worship, to be scourged forever from the face of the earth.

In fact, the conquerors ran into something much more powerful than European witchcraft—a series of full-blown, highly sophisticated, often brutal, ecstatic visionary religions. Much evidence indicates that these drug religions descended directly from Mesolithic shamanism that aboriginal Americans brought from Siberia 10,000 to 14,000 years ago. The conquest of the New World was indeed a cosmic struggle between priest and shaman, viewed by both sides as a war between good and evil, with the fate of the universe hanging in the balance.

How ironic, then, that the conquerors were received in many cases as gods. When the Tainos of Hispaniola discovered Columbus, they ran

"From my LSD experiments, including the very first terrifying one, I have received knowledge of not only one, but of an infinite number of realities. Depending upon the condition of our senses and psychic receptors we experience a different reality. I realized that the depth and richness of the inner and outer universe are immeasurable and inexhaustible, but that we have to return from these strange worlds to our homeland and live here in the reality that is provided by our normal, healthy senses. It's like astronauts returning from outer space flights: they must readjust to this planet."

Albert Hofmann
High Times, July 1976

away in terror screaming "Turey," which, in their Arawakan dialect, meant "from heaven." Columbus found them to be a peace-loving tribe and dispatched some men to seek the Grand Khan of Cathay in a Cuban village. The sailors returned with no jewels, no splendors, no gold, but with an amazing plant that changed the world. Sure enough, it was a solanaceous drug.

A Taino chief had welcomed the men "with a firebrand in his hand," which he used to light an enormous cigar made of *Nicotiana tabacum* wrapped in a corn husk. The cigar, which the Tainos called *tobacos*, was smoked by putting it up one nostril, lighting it with a torch and inhaling



European depiction of witches doing the Devil's work



Peruvian "fantasy" pot



The pipe smoker of Palenque

two or three stiff tokes. Shamans employed it in religious ceremonies-among other things, to welcome these white men "from heaven"-and described their villages as "cities of splendor," which is just what Columbus wanted to hear, but couldn't see. Men and women also smoked *tobaccos* socially for euphoria and to lessen fatigue. They tried to teach the Spaniards to stop every hour or so on a journey, light up and proceed great distances without getting tired, but the white men weren't much interested. Columbus later wrote, "the article that fails us most at this moment, and yet which we most want, is wine." The conflict between two very different drug cultures was taking shape. The result was the complete extermination of the Tainos within a few decades.

Tobacco was the supreme sacrament of most North American religions, and important in Central and South American shamanism as well. *N. tabacum*, early noted by explorers in Brazil, is considered the mildest species. *N. rustica*, which Sir Walter Raleigh took back to London from Virginia, is much stronger, as are the other species, such as *N. attenuata* and *N. bigelovii*, used widely in North America. Where tobacco was not originally found, as in the Orinoco delta of Venezuela, shamans would travel great distances to obtain it for use in initiation rituals to induce fantastic visions. Aside from nicotine, even commercial tobacco has harmful derivatives closely related to the hallucinogenic principle of yage and Syrian rue. The evidence is not all in, but scholars are beginning to believe that raw tobacco may be a true hallucinogen.

The oldest representation of a smoker anywhere in the world is a fifth-century bas-relief found in the Palenque ruins of southern Mexico. It depicts a Mayan shaman in a jaguar cloak, crowned with tobacco leaves, sipping on a large cigar or tubular pipe. The Aztecs smoked cigarettes of tobacco in hollow reeds, and later used elbow-shaped pipes. The Plains tribes of North America developed the most elaborate tobacco religion: their most famous ceremonies-the vision quest, the Sun Dance and the ritual purification in Inipi lodges (larger, but strikingly similar to the Scythian hemp tents mentioned by Herodotus)-all involved strenuous tobacco smoking. Pipestone, Minnesota, from which the best pipe-bowl material came, was a sacred truce area during even the most deadly wars. For many tribes of the northern U.S. and Canada, the favorite smoking blend was kinnikinnik, a mixture of tobacco, sumac leaves and dogwood bark.

Tobacco was snuffed, chewed, eaten and drunk as well as smoked. In the Amazon, tobacco was and still is a primary snuffing material. Snuff pipes

THE GIFT OF THE SACRED PIPE

"Early one morning, very many winters ago, two Lakota [Sioux] were out hunting with their bows and arrows, and as they were standing on a hill looking for game, they saw in the distance ... a very beautiful woman, dressed in white buckskin, and bearing a bundle on her back ... [White Buffalo Cow Woman instructed the hunters to gather all the people in a large tipi, to which she returned the next day] ... She took from the bundle a pipe, and also a small round stone which she placed on the ground. Holding the pipe up with its stem to the heavens, she said: 'With this sacred pipe you will walk upon the Earth; for the Earth is your Grandmother and Mother, and She is sacred. Every step that is taken upon Her should be as a prayer. The bowl of this pipe is of red stone; it is the Earth. Carved in the stone and facing the center is this buffalo calf who represents all the four-leggeds who live upon your Mother. The stem of the pipe is of wood, and this represents all that grows upon the Earth. And these twelve feathers which hung here where the stem fits into the bowl are from Wanbli Galesihw, the Spotted Eagle, and they represent the eagle and all the wingeds of the air. All these peoples, and all the things of the universe, are joined to you who smoke the pipe—all send their voices to *Wahyn-Tonka*, the Great Spirit. When you pray with this pipe, you pray for and with everything.' "

Black Elk, Oglala Sioux
in *The Sacred Pipe*, 1953

(probably for tobacco) date back to about 1500 B.C. in Guerrero, Mexico. The Aztecs mixed *picieth*, a bright green powder of *N. rustica*, with lime, stuck the wad between teeth and gums and sucked it. Nevada and California Indians ground tobacco on a stone mortar with lime and water and licked it off the pestle; natives on the northwest coast of Canada mixed lime with tobacco in pellets dissolved in the mouth. In the southeastern U.S., Creek Indians added tobacco to a sacred emetic called "black drink," whose main ingredient was *Hex cassine* leaves. Rich in caffeine and tannic acid (like its relative *I. paraguayensis*, from which mate tea is made in South America), this bitter brew induced immediate vomiting, but left the shaman or warrior feeling high, clean and ready for action.

Columbus also noticed the Tainos of Haiti sniffing a "dust" that made them "become like drunken men." During his second voyage he hired Friar Ramon Pane to investigate native customs. Pane soon found out that this powder, *cohoba*, was snuffed through Y-shaped tubes by chiefs and shamans to communicate with spirits and predict the future: "Consider what a state their brains are in, because they say the cabins seem to them to be turned upside down and that men are walking with their feet in the air."

The use of this snuff, made from beans of



Early European idea of New World tobacco smoking

COHOBÁ

"The powder, the ceremonies and the procedure, [the Indians of Hispaniola, which is now Haiti and the Dominican Republic] called cohobá ... in their language. This intoxication caused them to babble confusedly, or talk like the Germans. They talked I do not know what about or with what words. This powder put them in a state to converse with the statues and oracles, or rather, with the enemy of human nature. Thus they revealed secrets, prophesized or forewarned; thus they heard or knew whether any fortune, misfortune or harm would befall them. Thus it was when the priest alone prepared himself to speak and the statues were to talk to him."

Fray Bartholome de las Casas (1474-1566)
Apologetic History of the Indies

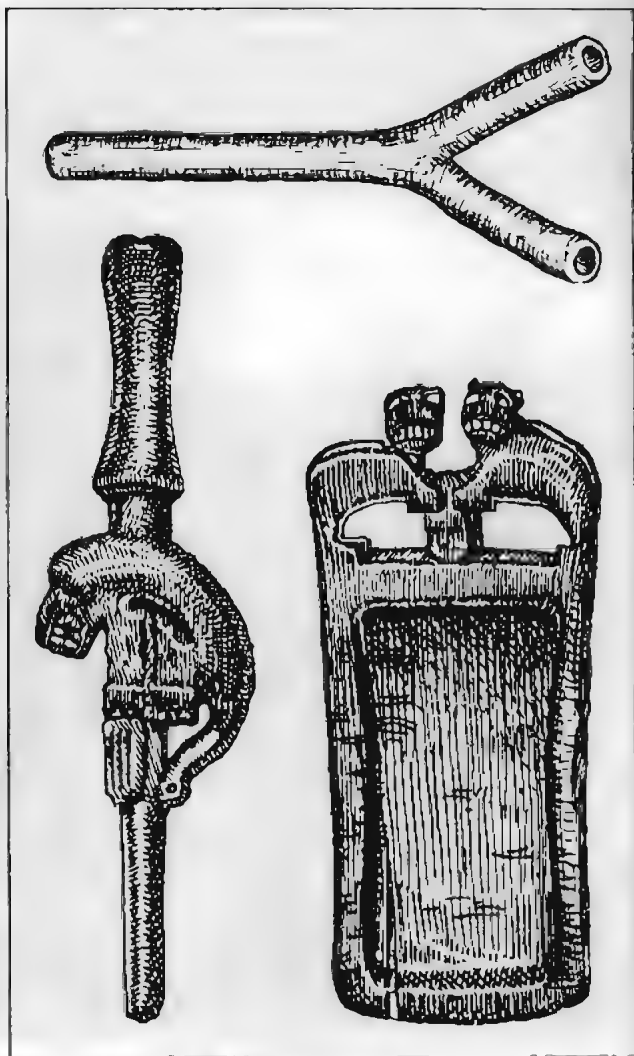
Anadenanthera peregrina, was probably brought to the West Indies by early migrants from the Orinoco basin, where it was called yopo or niopo. Its main ingredients are the powerful tryptamines DMT, MMT and 5-MeO-DMT, as well as



Indian inhaling hallucinogenic snuff

beta-carbolines that trigger the tryptamines, and bufotenine (5-OH-DMT), which may or may not contribute to its hallucinogenic effect. A similar snuff from *A. colubrina* was anciently used under the names *vilca*, *huilca* and *cebil* in Peru, Bolivia and Argentina. Snuff tubes and trays from about 1500 B.C. have been found in Peru, and a supernatural hunting scene with a deer caught in a *vilca* tree on a Mochica vessel from Peru (c. A.D. 500) instantly recalls the ancient Eurasian shamanistic association between deer and hallucinogens.

Another snuff used in the northwest Amazon of Brazil and Colombia, and in the Orinoco headwaters of Venezuela, since ancient times comes from several species of a quite different jungle tree, *virola*, but has the same tryptamines and beta-carbolines (excluding bufotenine) as yopo. *Virola* snuffs are variously called *epéne*, *paricó*, *yakee* and *yato*, and are usually mixed with plant ashes and other additives. Bright-red oozing resin is scraped off the inner bark of *virola*.



Snuffing paraphernalia

dried or boiled down to a sediment, pulverized, mixed with ashes and blown into the nostrils through long tubes. The DMT effect is almost immediate.

In some regions use of this magical snuff is restricted to shamans, who take it to see spirit forces, either "little people" or greatly enlarged giants, who control human destiny. Elsewhere it is employed by all adult males, and sometimes even taken by individuals just to get stoned. According to Schultes, many Waika' tribes conduct an annual funeral ceremony for those who have died the previous year, involving all the men and older boys of the village. They blow enormous quantities of snuff into each other's nostrils, gesticulate wildly, brandish weapons, shout and sing and pound each other's chests with fists or clubs, often drawing blood: "the effects of the narcotic are so strong that the men do not flinch or show signs of pain."

Jesuit missionaries in the Amazon occasionally

mentioned a "diabolic brew" used by seventeenth-century Indians for divination, but not until the mid-nineteenth century did explorers realize that it was another major hallucinogen, variously known as *ycje'* (yaje), *ayahuasca*, *natema* or *caapi*. Richard Spruce was invited to drink *caapi* during a "Feast of Gifts" in a Brazilian village on the Rio Vaupes' in 1852. Noting its effects ("The Indian turns deadly pale, trembles in every limb and horror is in his aspect. Suddenly ... he bursts into a perspiration, and seems possessed with reckless fury ..."), Spruce was determined to try some. He succeeded in downing a cupful, but the festival leader, anxious that the white man should try all their favorite drugs, plied him with mandioc beer, a two-foot-long cigar (Spruce had never smoked tobacco) and a large cup of palm wine.

Overcome with "a strong inclination to vomit," Spruce retired to a hammock, drank coffee and passed out. He was sufficiently impressed, however, to gather specimens of the jungle liana to



Blowing virola snuff



Gold coca container from ancient Peru

send back to England for analysis. Later he noted its use among Orinoco tribes who not only drank the "nauseous beverage," but also chewed the dried stem. In Ecuador he found the same substance under a different name, *ayahuasca*, or "dead man's vine."

Throughout western South America, coca was used ceremonially from the most ancient periods. Applied externally, it was an excellent local anesthetic for surgical operations like trephining the skull. When "chewed," i.e., parked in the cheek with shell lime or plant ashes and slowly sucked, it was the constant stimulant of warriors, hunters and runners.

Certain tribes in the northwestern Amazon of Colombia snort coca snuff, often mixed with tobacco or plant ashes. Apparently, use of coca in northern South America goes back well before the conquest, for Amerigo Vespucci found the natives of Margarita Island, off the coast of Venezuela, chewing coca in the traditional fashion in 1499. Interestingly, at the same site, Huaca Prieta, on the north coast of Peru where the earliest snuffing implements were found, archeologists have unearthed cord bags containing leaves, dried flowers and a chewed quid of coca. These are dated about 1500 B.C., but the area was inhabited for perhaps a thousand years before that.

The Incas made this divine plant the essential sacrament of their sun religion and restricted its use considerably. According to Inca legend, the flashing white star Spica in the constellation Virgo was "Mama Coca." At the beginning of time, the children of the sun gave the supernatural plant to the first Inca, Manco Capac, to "satisfy the hungry, provide the weary and fainting with new vigor and cause the unhappy to forget their miseries." Inca rulers were direct descendants of the sun, and no one could use coca without their permission. Since no one could enter the sun temples without coca in their mouths, Inca chiefs and high priests had a monopoly on coca as well as religion. Likewise only women such as the queen of the reigning Inca could use coca; women were daughters of the moon, Mama Quilla, the goddess of love who held coca sprays in her hands.

Permission to use coca and enter the Inca religion was granted to chiefs of tribes who submitted to Inca rule and given to great warriors and others, like the fabled relay runners who could carry messages 150 miles in a day. Thus coca was inextricably bound up in the establishment of Inca control over much of western South America before the Spanish arrived. It also probably had something to do with the building of irrigated farm terraces, massive temples and other public

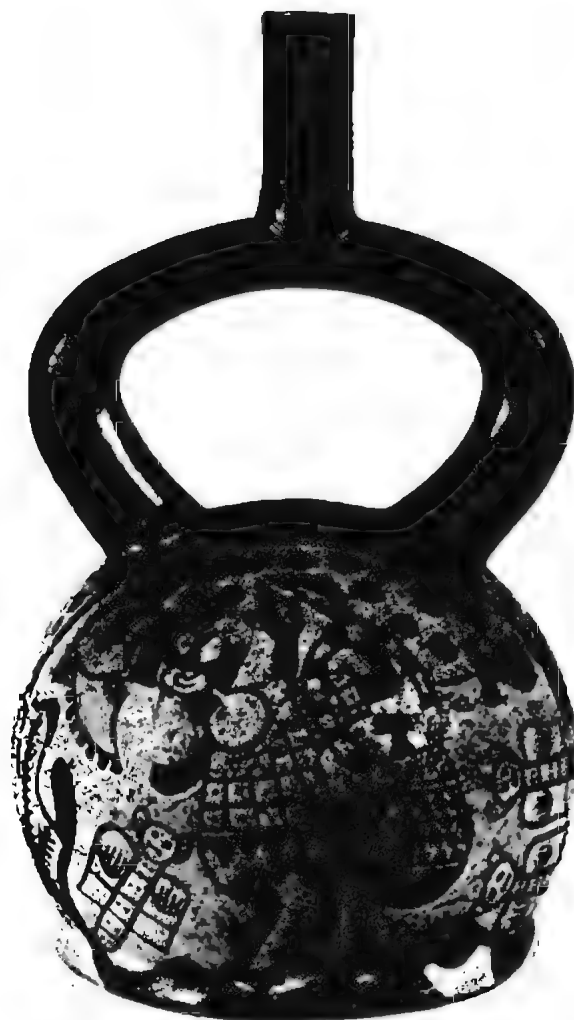
works like the incredible Inca road system. We may even assume it was what gave the Incas their divine powers: the Incas certainly thought so.

Unlike aboriginal shamanism, Inca state religion was extremely hierarchical. The grand Inca appointed a chief high priest (*villac-umu*) who held office for life and in turn appointed the lesser priests. Each province had its chief priest (*villac*), and no ceremony was complete unless this official blessed it by throwing coca to the four cardinal points. Beneath him were soothsayers, doctors and subalterns of all kinds, including the *virapiricue*, whose duty it was to offer coca into the fire and foretell events from the curling of its smoke. Coca was involved in every aspect of Andean life from birth (under *Mama Quilla's* tutelage) to burial. The rigorous ordeal of initiation into manhood was climaxed by investment with the warrior's sling and coca bag.

Coca was (and still is) the indispensable treatment for mountain sickness among all who traveled the high Andes and was preferred above all other drugs for treatment of malaria. Bags of coca were conventionally deposited in graves with the mummies of important persons and sacrificial victims to nourish the departed spirits during their voyage into the beyond.

The Spanish, of course, were appalled. Pizarro executed the grand Inca Atahualpa and melted down all gold, including the models of coca shrubs in the gold-walled Temple of the Sun. In 1569 all the Inquisition bishops of South America banned coca as "a demonic delusion." The Spanish refused to believe that coca had real effect and attributed "what is done to the compact the Indians have with the Devil." But soon they discovered that the natives could endure forced labor and be more productive if allowed to chew coca, and its cultivation and use were encouraged. Wages were paid in coca; taxes were collected in coca; the divine plant became slave money. Tithes of one-tenth of the coca crop were imposed by the Church, and soon most of the revenue of the bishops of Cuzco was derived from coca.

The Spanish destroyed many of the historical records and artifacts of the Inca empire in an attempt to wipe out native religion and culture, and so less is known about pre-Colombian use of other drugs in western South America. Maize beer (*chicha*) was, of course, familiar, though the Spaniards preferred wine. Hallucinogenic tree *daturas* (subgenus *Brugmansia*) were widely employed throughout the Andes for divination, prophecy and communication with the dead. Witch doctors in a valley of Chile used another solanaceous plant, *Latua pubijloru*, for sorcery, and the Mapuche Indians of Chile smoked *Lobelia*



Supernatural hunting scene on Peruvian vessel
Peruvian pot showing users of coca

A CONTEMPORARY CURANDERO ON THE EFFECTS OF SAN PEDRO CACTUS

"First a slight dizziness that one hardly notices. And then a great vision, a clearing of all the faculties of the individual... It produces a light numbness in the body and afterward a tranquility. And then comes a detachment, a type of visual force in the individual inclusive of all the senses: seeing, hearing, smelling, touching, etc.-all the senses, including the sixth sense, the telepathic sense of transmitting oneself across time and matter San Pedro tends to reach the subconscious

"The subconscious is a superior part [of man] ... a kind of bag where the individual has stored all his memories, all his valuations One must try ... to make the individual 'jump out' of his conscious mind. That is the principal task of curanderismo. By means of the magical plants and the chants and the search for the roots of the problem, the subconscious of the individual is opened like a flower, and it releases these blockages. All by itself it tells things. A very practical manner ... which was known to the ancients [of Peru]."

Cnlvaoz, a Peruvian curandero,
as told to Douglas Sharon

in "The San Pedro Cactus in Peruvian Folk Healing," 1972

tupa ("devil's tobacco") and used the fruits of *Gomortega keule* as an intoxicant. .

San Pedro cactus, *Trichocereus pachanoi*, was the main ingredient of a drink called *cimora* in Peru that would allegedly allow a sorcerer to invade another person's soul and take over his identity. Use of this mescaline-containing cactus dates back at least 3,000 years. It was another early hallucinogen associated with the jaguar cult and is still widely employed in Peruvian folk healing.

It was in Mexico, however, that the conquistadores confronted the most highly developed (and brutal) psychedelic religion of all time. Montezuma thought Cortes might be a representative of the god Quetzalcoatl, so he welcomed him in 1519 with gold, pearls, fine clothing and sacred drugs. He ordered his priests to prepare certain potions, which Cortes scorned as "bewitched food." Had Cortes eaten it, the fate of the world might have been changed.

The slaughter with which Cortes repaid Montezuma's kindness is well known, but the religious reason behind it is less recognized. Imagine the cultural collision between the Spanish Catholics, who regarded wine as the blood of Christ, and the Aztecs, who regarded hallucinogenic mushrooms as *teonanacatl*—"God's flesh." The Spaniards discerned many resemblances between Christianity and Aztec religion, which led them to conclude that the

latter was counterfeit, a delusion of the Devil to lead the natives to their own destruction. Thus the conquerors rationalized that the slaughter of the Aztecs was the means to their salvation!

The Aztec state religion, like that of the Incas, was hierarchical, with all the hallucinogenic plants of Mexico used by different orders of priests. Among the sacred drugs were two cultivated tobaccos, *Nicotiana rustica* and *N. tabacum*, both snuffed and smoked. Bitter, frothy chocolate was the court aphrodisiac and the only beverage Montezuma drank daily; it was "food of the gods," a title that persists in its botanical name, *Theobroma cacao*. Cacao beans were also used as money.

A cult revolved around the maguey, or century plant (*Agave*), which provided food, paper, clothing, roof thatching and a strong beer, pulque. The Aztecs called the plant *mexcalli* (from which *mezcal* for the drink is derived) and personified it as the goddess Mayahuel, whose 400 sons were rabbits representing degrees of intoxication. "Two Rabbit" was a god of exalted consciousness, while "400 Rabbit" stood for complete drunkenness, punishable by a beating on the first offense and death on the second. Additives rendered agave drinks more potent: highly toxic mescal beans (*Sophora secundiflora*), for instance, were put into *mezcal*. Tequila is now made from agave. Contemporary sorcerers now crush morning-glory seeds in pulque.

A major Aztec hallucinogen was *ololiuqui*, identified in 1939 as a drink made from crushed morning-glory seeds (*Rivea corymbosa*) by Schultes and Reko, who found it being used by a Zapotec witch doctor in Oaxaca. Black seeds of another morning-glory, *Ipomoea violacea*, are also employed by the Zapotecs, and Wasson has suggested that these might have been the Aztec "black sacrament" *tlitiltzin*. In 1960, scientists were flabbergasted to learn from Albert Hofmann that these seeds contained lysergic acid amides.

The early chroniclers were also amazed, and not a little frightened, by this drink that produces lethargy as well as visions. One wrote, "the natives ... communicate with the Devil. .. when they become intoxicated with *ololiuqui*, and they are deceived by the various hallucinations which they attribute to the deity which they say resides in the seeds." Others commented on the numbing effects of the drug. Aztec sorcerers were said to make an ointment of *ololiuqui*, tobacco and poisonous insects that, when rubbed on the body, made them lose all fear. It is suspected that living human victims sacrificed to Aztec gods were smeared with this paste before their hearts were torn out, and perhaps that high priests took it to

MORNING GLORY VISIONS

"They attribute the visions to the deity which they say resides in these seeds, known as *ololiuhqui* or *cuexpalli*. . . It is remarkable how much faith these natives have in this seed, for, when they drink it, they consult it as an oracle to learn many things that they wish to know, especially those which are beyond the power of the human mind to penetrate, as for example, to learn the cause of an illness which they attribute to witchcraft They wish to know this or find out about other things such as stolen articles, future aggressors. They consult this seed through the medium of their deceiving doctors, some of whom practice *ololiuhqui*-drinking as a profession. If a doctor who does not practice *ololiuhqui*-drinking wishes to free a patient of some trouble, he advises the patient himself to partake of the seeds Finally, the one drinking the *ololiuhqui* . . . must seclude himself in a room alone, mostly the doctor's parlor. No one must enter the room during the time of the divination, that is, during the time the consulting person is out of his mind. He who is consulting the seeds believes that the *ololiuhqui* . . . is revealing what he wants to know

"For this reason they venerate and fear these plants [*ololiuhqui* and peyote] so much that they do all in their power so that the use of the plants does not come to the attention of the ecclesiastical authorities."

B. Hernando Ruiz de Alarcon,
seventeenth century

inure themselves to the hideous rites.

The Aztecs referred to *datura* as "sister of *ololiuhqui*," naming the plant *nacazcul* or *tolohuaxihuitl* and the drink prepared from it *toloztzin*. These names have survived in modern Mexico as *toloache*. European species of *datura* were long familiar to Inquisition priests as witches' drugs; American species were cast in the same shadow, with some justification. The Chibchas of pre-conquest Colombia stupefied the wives and slaves of dead chiefs with *datura* in beer before they were buried alive; the Aztecs may have done the same with sacrificial victims.

The king of Spain's personal physician, Francisco Hernandez, noted the medical and ritual uses of *datura* among Aztec sorcerers and warned that excessive use could produce madness, "an alienation of the mind, visions and deliriums." He also said its pulverized seed mixed with resin and smeared on bird feather splints "excellently solders and sets broken bones" of patients in hot vapor baths. Throughout Mexico and the southern U.S., various species of *datura* were commonly employed in the initiation ordeals of young men. According to Aztec mythology, their capital city Tenochtitlan had been established near a rock

where their ancestors had beheld a "tuna" (cactus, probably prickly pear) with a royal eagle holding a serpent in its talons perched on top. Because of this, cacti were especially sacred to the Aztecs, and one above all others: *peyotl*. . . It is not known when peyote (*Lophophora williamsii*) was first employed as a sacrament; use of "mescal beans" (*Sophora secundiflora*) predates it considerably in Mexico and Texas, going back about 10,000 years. The Spanish Friar Bernardino de Sahagun, doubtless retelling Aztec belief, states that the Chichimecs, a barbarous northern race who preceded the Aztecs into the valley of Mexico about the twelfth century, "were the first to discover and use the root which they called *peiotl*." A Oaxacan snuff pipe in the form of a deer holding peyote in his mouth, however, is dated 300-100 B.C., showing that peyote was probably involved in shamanism at least that early. A modern legend of peyote's discovery has it that a pregnant woman lost her way in the desert, had her child and collapsed in despair. A voice commanded her to eat the cactus growing beside her. She did, and with renewed strength found her way back to her tribe, bringing the magic plant with her. Peyote's most famous use is to find lost objects through visions.

Hernandez was quite specific: "Miraculous properties are attributed to this root. . . those who eat it will be able to foresee and predict everything, such as whether they should attack the enemy on the following day or rather wait for favorable times; or who had stolen a utensil, or other matters of like nature" Another cleric confirmed that they "eat peyote, lose their senses, see visions of terrifying sights like the Devil and were able to prophesy the future." Inquisition priests were anxious to stamp out this "satanic trickery."

The crowning sacraments of Aztec religion were the magic mushrooms-14 or more species of at least two genera, *Psilocybe* and *Conocybe*. These were *teonanācatl*, . . . "mushrooms of the gods" or "flesh of the gods." (The resemblance between Nahuatl *teo*, "god," and the Greek root *theo*, meaning the same, deeply impressed the Spanish and was further "proof" that Aztec religion was a demonic counterfeit of Christianity.) Religious use of mushrooms dates back to prehistoric times, perhaps even to that remote era when paleo-Siberian shamans crossed the land bridge between Siberia and Alaska and slowly, over centuries, worked their way south. Mexican frescoes from about A.D. 300 depict mushroom worship, and "mushroom stones" from highland Maya civilizations in Mexico and Guatemala are dated at 1000 B.C. or earlier.

"... in 1959, I tried LSD-25 again In the course of two experiments I was amazed and somewhat embarrassed to find myself going through states of consciousness that corresponded precisely with every description of major mystical experiences that I had ever read. Furthermore, they exceeded both in depth and in peculiar quality of unexpectedness the three "natural and spontaneous" experiences of this kind that had happened to me in previous years."

Alan Watts

"Psychedelics, and Religious Experience," 1968

It is said that Montezuma celebrated his coronation as emperor of the world in 1502 with a public mushroom festival in which even strangers from far-flung provinces were invited to participate. Normally, however, mushroom ceremonies were secret, reserved for nobles and priests and held at night to escape the prying eyes of outsiders. Sahagun has given us an eloquent account of one such ceremony he managed to observe. Because the Spanish saw witchcraft everywhere, it was impossible to be very detailed about Aztec rituals or their significance, but Hernandez reported that three types of mushrooms of varying toxicity and expense were used, the most desirable being "sought with night-long vigils, awesome and terrifying."

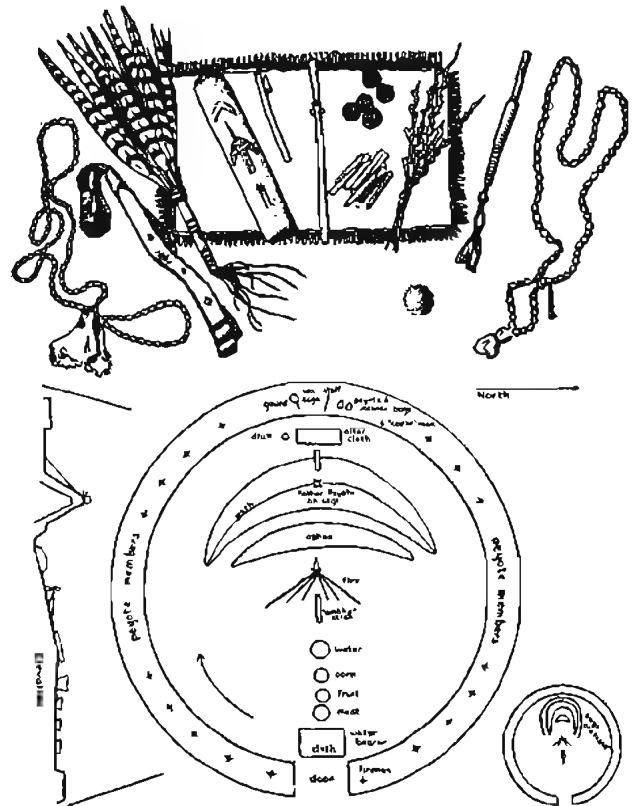
Many of the Aztec hallucinogens, according to Wasson and Schultes, appear on the great statue of Xochipilli, "Prince of Flowers," that now stands in the National Anthropological Museum in Mexico City. Most prominent are stylized *Psilocybe* mushroom caps on the god's headdress, earlobes, knees, right arm and around his pedestal. His chest is garlanded with closed morning-glory flowers, which open up in carvings on both thighs. On Xochipilli's right thigh is a tobacco flower, repeated on the left forearm. A bud and flower of sinicuichi (*Heimia salicifolia*) may be represented on Xochipilli's back and right leg, while another auditory hallucinogen, *Calea zacatechichi*, has been tentatively identified on his left torso. All in all, it seems that the "Prince of Flowers" was the ecstatic Aztec god of psychedelic plants.

The Spaniards lost no time in removing the "diabolic" Aztec religion from the face of the planet. An office of the Inquisition was established in Mexico in 1541, scarcely 20 years after Cortez had butchered the Aztec aristocracy. But the mushrooms and other sacred plants grew everywhere and it was hard to keep people from eating them secretly. At last in 1574 the Inquisitioners set up a final purge, the *auto-da-te*. This "act of the faith" was precisely the mechanism for witch-hunting in Europe: exposure, trial by ordeal and judgment of heretics

by Church officials whose sentences-usually death by fire or hanging-were carried out by civil authorities. "It is no wonder," as Dr. Steven Pollock has said, "that the mushroom cults went into hiding, not to be rediscovered until the twentieth century."

Thus was Aztec sacrifice replaced with blood-drenched Christianity through psychedelic genocide. And just as Christianity had once survived by adopting certain elements of the mystery cults, so the hallucinogenic religions remained secretly alive in Christian guise.

Peyote is the central sacrament of the Native American Church, whose litanies are couched in Christian terms, but whose rituals are unmistakably Indian. Chief among the ritual objects displayed on the altar at a traditional Saturday night peyote meeting is Father Peyote, a superbly formed button often passed down through generations. It is the medium for direct communication with God. Up to 30 peyote buttons apiece are consumed at intervals by members under the direction of an experienced "road man" who leads the ceremony. The road man's robes are adorned with mescal beans and other ancient accoutrements. Tobacco smoking is a ritual adjunct to the service, the road man lighting cigarettes with a torch. A fire tended by "fire



Peyote paraphernalia

Arrangement of interior of teepee for a Kiowa peyote meeting



Xochipilli, "Prince of Flowers"

Xochipilli and his twin Xochiquetzal

FRANK'S DREAMT UP TO VISIT HIS PARENTS, BUT ALL MY SHIT'S IN HIS CAR!

WHO CARED? THUNK HIM!

FREAK BROTHERS

I'VE BEEN DRIVING ACROSS THE DESERT FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS / WHEN IT'S HOT! I WISH I HAD A NICE JUICY BROWN ROBBERS ICE CREAM COME!

SH, WHAT ARE THOSE FOOLY-LOOKING LITTLE PLANTS GROWING BESIDE THE HIGHWAY?

WHY, THESE ARE PEYOTE CACTI! I READ ALL ABOUT THEM IN THE TEACHINGS OF DON JOUAN BY CARLOS CASTANEDA (BALLYHOOING THEM, NEW YORK, NYE)!

THE VIKER LINDERS BELIEVE THAT PEYOTE IS A POWER OF UNENDING MORAL CHARACTER, WHICH TEACHES MEN THE PROPER WAY TO LIVE!

...YOU PICK ONLY THE ONES WHICH PRESENT THEMSELVES IN YOUR PATH...

...AND YOU GIBBLE A FEW OF THEM DOWN...

...AND IF "MESCALITO" LIKES YOU, HE'LL APPEAR IN PERSON TO DELIVER THE TRUTH TO YOU...

WHEW! THIS SHIT TASTES TERRIBLE!

GAG! HETH! URP!

YOW! ...IT'S HIM! "MESCALITO"!!

ON MY GOD! HE'S EXACT BEYOND DESCRIPTION! HE LOOKS LIKE A... A GIANT PEYOTE PLANT!

...AND HE HAS A SHREDDER!

MES CONNAN KILL ME BECAUSE I SAID HE TASTED TERRIBLE!

SCREAM! WAIL! SHRIEK!

THIS PEYOTE COSTUME SUCKS HAS BEEN MAKING IT EASIER TO KEEP ALL THEM HIPPIES OUT OF MY PROPERTY! HEY MEN!

TO BE CONTINUED...

THE ADVENTURES OF
RAY RAY'S CAT
(NOT REALLY A CAT!)

YOU'RE ALL DIRTY AND GREASY! YOU NEED A BATH!

THIS CONCENTRATED DESSERTANT CANNOT DO THE JOB!

GAH! MY TWO SLIPPERY TO HOLD ON TO!

FREE AT LAST!

UNION... RAIN!

RENE! LET ME BACK IN!

man" burns all night, while "drummer man" keeps up the rhythmic beats, chanting and singing.

Whites are generally not admitted to Native American Church ceremonies, not only because the government wishes to keep people away from hallucinogens, but also because church leaders wish to protect their rituals from massive outside intrusions. For similar reasons, Mexican curanderos have long been reluctant to expose their rituals to any but the most trusted whites. Anthropologists have described peyote use among the Huichol, Cora, Tarahumara and other tribes since the 1880s. Serious students like Schultes have been admitted to shamanistic rites in the Amazon as well as Mexico since the late 1930s.

In 1955, the courageous Mazatec curandera Maria Sabina of Huautla de Jimenez in Oaxaca broke through this cultural prohibition by allowing Wasson and others to participate in magic

mushroom ceremonies. Her act of faith—the exact opposite of the Inquisitioners' auto-da-fé in 1574—has had profound consequences. Just as many feared, Oaxaca soon swarmed with whites seeking mushrooms, forcing the healers to be ultraselective once more. But in a larger sense, the studies of Wasson and many others have contributed immensely to the understanding of hallucinogenic religions throughout the world. Maria Sabina opened a door that had been closed for almost four centuries, and it is to be most earnestly hoped that the doors to infinite consciousness will never be closed again.

Interested white people have tried to establish religions using native hallucinogens, such as the Church of the Awakening, founded by John and Louisa Aiken in New Mexico in 1963. With the advent of the psychedelic Sixties, many attempts were made to establish contemporary cults using



Peyote prayer meeting

THE DRAMA OF LIFE

"The thing that *was* important was something that might be called a cosmological commitment. It was a powerful *motive* to create meaning and to leave a testament of the meaning which that individual found in the world, and in himself in relation to the world. This motive emerged in many ways, but we came across it *over and over* again when we compared highly creative individuals with those of equal intellectual ability as measured by the IQ tests, but of less actual creative ability. The intense motivation having to do with this making of meaning—or finding meaning and communicating it in one form or another—was the most important difference between our criterion and control groups

"I think that as a result, of the psychedelic experience there's a heightened sense of the drama of life, including its brevity, and a realization both of the importance of one's individual life and of the fact that a sacred task has been given to the individual in the development of the self,

Dr. Frank Barron
in *LSD: The Problem-Solving Psychedelic*, 1967

synthetics as well as plant hallucinogens: the two most famous examples were Dr. Timothy Leary's League for Spiritual Discovery and Art Kleps's Neo-American Church. Under conditions of extreme legal persecution, most were doomed to failure. Secret use of hallucinatory agents among close-knit circles of friends is widespread not only in America but throughout the world. Such circles are the very stuff of which mystery religions are made.

And so, it seems, we have come full circle in many thousand years. We have crossed the bridges to other worlds countless times—Siberia to Alaska, Spain to Mexico and now, Earth to the stars. We journey *toward the rising sun, and know not what we'll find along the way* (Fantastic Journey). Most of the ancient sacraments of the world are still in use, often profanely, sometimes in genuine spiritual endeavor, but always with that touch of the miraculous that has characterized the magic drugs since time began.



Witchcraft in 1954



3. PSYQIOACTIVE HERBS AND PLANTS

The world was transformed. Everything became bright. I moved very fast. Not my body but my eye spint ... I saw I... I came down the trail to the village. There was much noise, the sound of people laughing. They were dancing kocho, the fertility dance. Everybody was laughing. Many of the women were pregnant. I was happy. I knew we would be well and have plenty to eat."

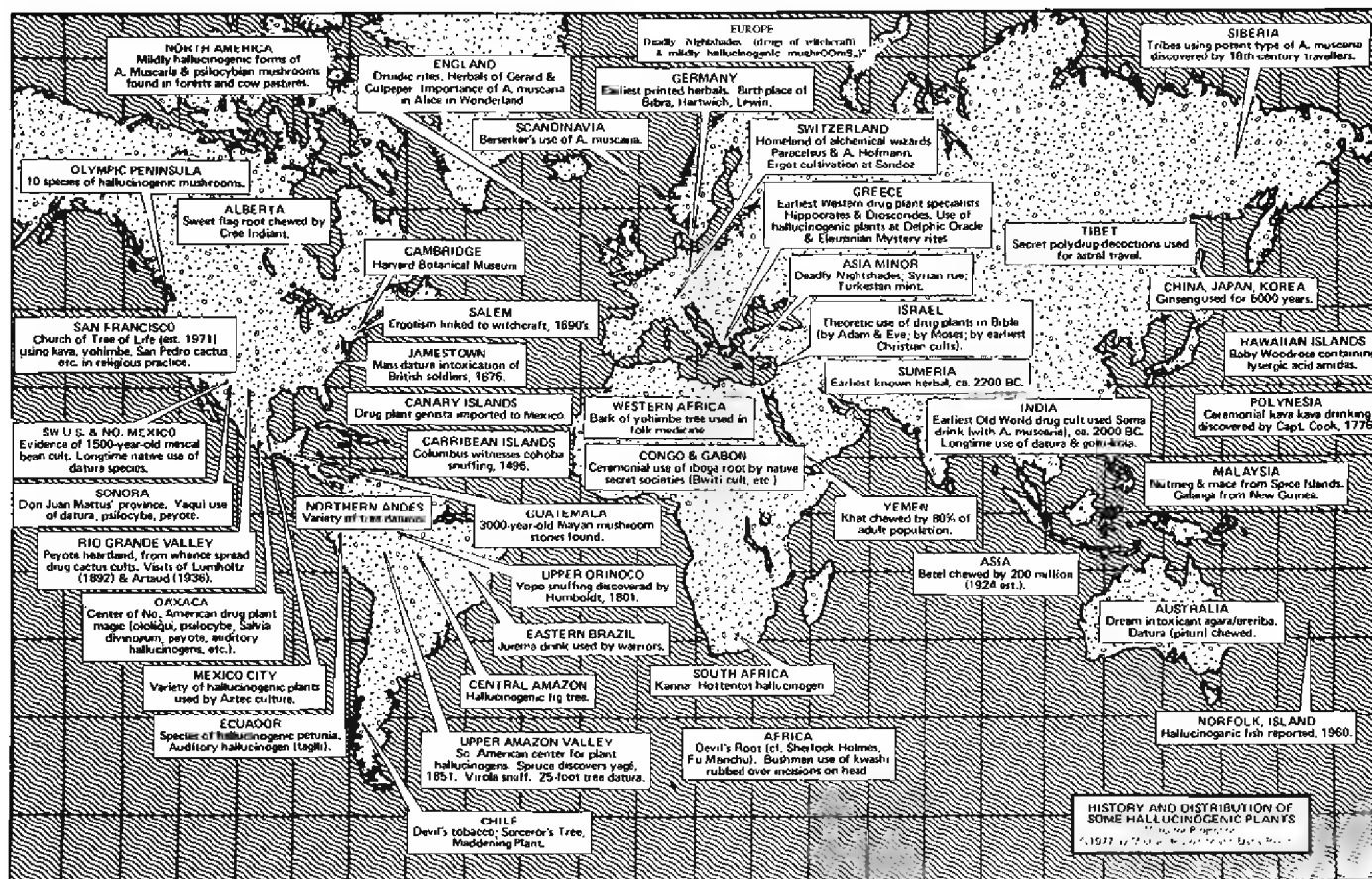
Amazonian Indian reporting yagé intoxication

Psychoactive vegetation flourishes all over this planet-on jungle riverbanks, in deep woods and in deserts, on mountain slopes and along roads and highways, in places where people throw their garbage and where they tend their gardens and house plants. Empirical knowledge of the mind-altering uses of certain plants is ancient, vast, complex and still fragmentary. Seeds, leaves, stems, barks, fruits, flowers and roots are chewed, sucked, eaten, smoked, snorted, drunk and rubbed on the body, singly or in combination. Natural substances and decoctions made from them are used as diagnostic and healing agents in folk medicine, as sacramental and catalytic agents in religious, magical or social rituals, for their nutritional value, for the gaining of supernatural powers and as a means of satisfying mankind's persistent craving for euphoria.

Psychoactive plants are the basis of Western medicine, and today still comprise the entire

pharmacopoeias of primitive societies. The first record of the medicinal use of plants is a Sumerian herbal of 2200 B.C. Hippocrates listed some 200 herbs and other plants in common use as curative agents in the fifth century B.C. The first century A.D. herbal of Dioscorides, which was the classical basis for the materia medica of Europe through the Renaissance, increased the number to about 600.

During the Dark Ages, when superstition was rampant, herbal folklore was rich with tales of divine origins and magical attributes. This material found its way into the systematic compilations of the Middle Ages, which resulted in the first printed herbals in the late 1400s. According to the Doctrine of Signatures, for example, there existed a resemblance between the curative plant and the disease-e.g., feverwort-or between the plant and the part of the body afflicted-e.g., heartsease. Also widely accepted was the existence of astrological relationships between planets and parts of the body-e.g., Aries rules the head. A sense of the "aliveness" of plants was highly developed, and people evolved elaborate rituals. Expendable dogs were used to uproot the shrieking mandrake. Men and women practiced Tantric sex while engaged in preparing and brewing ingredients of soma. If the chicory plant were cut with a gold blade at noon and midnight on St. James' Day, without a word being spoken, then it could be used to render you invisible and lead you to buried treasure.



Vision of New World vegetation

Herbals such as Culpeper's went through hundreds of editions, supplying household remedies to generations, but it was the witches of Europe who learned and practiced herbal magic and knew firsthand the direct effects of hallucinogenic substances. The witches, of course, were violently persecuted, as were the Indian shamans and medicine men of the New World for their deification of plants and their pagan rituals. Modern science became increasingly technical, analytical and antimagical in dealing with illness and disease: the spirit or deity residing in the plant turned out to be a chemical compound. Gradually herbs lost their status as curatives in Western medicine, to be replaced by an arsenal of pharmaceutical preparations-tinctures, extracts, synthetics. In the nineteenth century digitalis was extracted from foxglove, morphine from the opium poppy, quinine from the bark of the cinchona tree, cocaine from the coca leaf. Scientific investigators, such as Ernst von Bibra and M. C. Cooke in the nineteenth century and Carl Hartwich, Louis Lewin and Richard E. Schultes in the twentieth, have presented systematic overviews of the stimulant, sedative and hallucinogenic resources of the plant kingdom.

Meanwhile, the ritual use of plant hallucinogens, so forcefully suppressed and in some cases replaced by the alcoholic beverages of the white Christian culture, survived through secret, underground practice, or because the remoteness of a tribe helped the rituals escape detection. A new generation of "ethnobotanists" and cultural anthropologists discovered the surviving cults and the magical plants. Many young people whose drugs of choice were suppressed by modern society strongly identified with Native American

AN ANCIENT MUSHROOM CEREMONY

"The first thing which they ate at the gathering was small, black mushrooms which they called nonocoatl. These are intoxicating and cause visions to be seen and even provoke sensuousness. They ate these [mushrooms] before dawn, and they also drank chocolate before daylight. They ate these little mushrooms with honey, and when they began to be excited by them, they began to dance, some singing, others weeping, for they were already intoxicated by the mushrooms. Some did not want to sing but sat down in their quarters and remained there as if in a meditative mood. Some saw themselves dying in a vision and wept; others saw themselves being eaten by a wild beast; others imagined that they were capturing prisoners in battle, that they were rich, that they possessed many slaves, that they had committed adultery and were to have their heads crushed for the offense, that they were guilty of a theft for which they were to be killed, and many other visions which they saw. When the intoxication from the little mushrooms had passed, they talked over among themselves the visions which they had seen."

Fray Bernardino de Sahagun
sixteenth century

drug practices, a development epitomized in the tremendous success of the series of books about don Juan, Yaqui *brujo* (sorcerer and drug plant guru). The value placed on the educational and recreational uses of psychedelics, or hallucinogens, by the generation that spans the Fifties Beats, the Sixties Hippies and the Seventies occult seekers and spiritual adventurers-in short, the Generation of Heads-has helped encourage renewed interest in psychoactive herbs and plants in the context of organic highs, natural foods, body consciousness, conversations with dolphins and house plants, paganism, astrology and genetic mysticism.



An Arabian caravan



Somnific witchcraft-early hypnotism

A hallucinogenic milestone occurred when Dr. Albert Hofmann, discoverer of LSD and director of the prestigious Sandoz Pharmaceutical Laboratories, personally took his synthetic psilocybin pills to the Mazatec curandera in her hut in the mountains of Oaxaca in 1962. A group of hippies passing a DMT joint in a Haight-Ashbury flat in 1966 would have known from the pages of *Psychedelic Review* that they were counterparts of Ecuadorean Indians who blew *virola* snuff (a DMT-loaded substance) into each other's nostrils through long bone tubes.

In recent years, herbal teas, capsules and cigarettes have been increasingly consumed by people seeking ways other than the restricted national psychedelics to get energized, cooled out and otherworldly. Health food stores and head shops offer products like legal hash, "Not Pot," organic speed. Of 200 commercially sold herbal smoking mixtures, nearly half contain psychoactive substances. (The FDA doesn't take action against substances that are not sold as food; and the DEA is mainly interested in busting traffickers of glamour drugs, like cocaine.) According to recent studies, one-quarter of the 400 different herbs and spices used in teas are also psychoactive—though in most cases the amounts are too small to get people off (unless, perhaps those people have been sensitized by a number of psychedelic trips, or have had their minds opened by the most famous herb of our times, *Cannabis sativa*).



A modern herb emporium

Magazines like *High Times* carry ads for lettuce opium, magic mushroom spores, aphrodisiac yohimbine smoking mix, cosmic think-drink (Gotu kola). "Legal grass" contains Korean ginseng leaves, damiana, high-grade lobelia herb, yohimbine bark and hops. A combination of yohimbine bark and kavakava root is described as feeling like "mellow acid." Kola nut and chia seeds are combined in organic speed. Sales of pamphlets on legal highs and herbal aphrodisiacs and numerous magic-mushroom field guides testify to the mania for organic highs. Far more species of psychoactive plants exist than have been declared illegal, and new ones await discovery. The Church of the Tree of Life and other Neo-American religious groups have followed the example of the peyote-using Native American Church in declaring as their sacrament plant hallucinogens that are presently legal.

Dosage, set and setting play central roles in the hallucinogenic plant consumption of primitive societies, having been intensely ritualized through centuries of trial. The polydrug experience is quite common. Dosage is of extreme importance, as many of the substances used are highly toxic and even a small error could be fatal. Age and body weight are major determinants. Methods of preparation and consumption, even of the same drug plant, vary from tribe to tribe. Recreational use occurs, but what has mostly been observed and reported is ceremonial use, always lead by a shaman (curandero, medicine man, witch doctor) who programs, guides and controls the divinatory event. Chanting, singing and dancing are almost always part of the ceremony. Except for the African *iboga* cults and the Mazatec sacred mushroom ritual, women are decidedly outcast from actually ingesting mind-altering substances but often play a central role in the ceremonial preparation and rite.

More than 100 hallucinogenic plants have been identified in the New World, compared to 15 or 20 in the Old World. Only two branches of the plant kingdom have hallucinogenic species: the most evolutionarily advanced of the lower fungi (Agaricales) and the highly evolved flowering plants (angiosperms). The hallucinogenic effects (striking changes in sense perception accompanied by dramatic and profound alterations in mood and thought) are—except in the case of marijuana-caused—by the presence in the plant of certain alkaloids (nitrogen-containing compounds). There are four main types of hallucinogenic alkaloidal derivatives: tropane (datura, belladonna, henbane, mandrake); isoxazole (*Amanita muscaria* mushroom); phenylethylamine (peyote and San Pedro cactus, possibly kavakava, nutmeg); and indole. Indole

DATURA

"In India, whores gave Datura seeds to their patrons, and criminals used them surreptitiously to render their victims unconscious. It was believed that those who used Datura could foresee the future and discover buried treasure. Datura was widely held to be an aphrodisiac; but it has also been used to lessen sexual excitement in cases of nymphomania. Along with other drugs, preparations made from it were used to lure girls into prostitution. Insanity and death have been caused by eating the plant, affecting children particularly, yet certain American Indians used an infusion of the seeds to quiet unruly children! Datura is a genus of contrasts-from smelly weeds to lovely ornamentals

The generic name comes from the Hindu dhatura or dhatura. *Dhat* is the name of the poison derived from the plant, and the Dhatureas were a gang of thugs who used the plant to stupefy or poison their intended victims."

-Charles B. Heiser, Jr., Nightshades, W.H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, California 1969, pp. 136-137

includes tryptamines (Psilocybe and related mushrooms, yage, bufotenine and DMT snuffs such as virola and yopo); lysergic acid amides (LSD, morning-glory seeds); the β -carbolines-harmine and harmaline; and ibogaine (found in iboga root).

The botany and chemistry of hallucinogenic plants is at times as confusing as the identity of illicit drugs sold on the streets of American cities. For example, there are about 20 "false peyotes," several as hallucinogenic as true peyote. For some plants the search goes on to discover which of its alkaloids is the "active principle" (responsible for the hallucinogenic effects), the role of the other alkaloids in the same plant (e.g., more than 50 in peyote), the relative effects of combining several plants (sometimes 5 or 6 are used in one decoction). Hallucinogenic drugs, capable of transporting the user to other reality junctions along the time-space continuum, can be natural, semisynthetic, or synthetic. DMT is produced synthetically but is also a natural constituent of several plants found in both the Old and the New World. There are probably as many mind-altering plants and their multiple preparations-including those lost to our knowledge and those yet to be discovered-as there are pure synthetic hallucinogens that have been and will be produced in our Brave New World labs.

NIGHTSHADES The 3,000 species of the *Solanaceae* family include the potato and tobacco as well as a group of the most feared botanicals on the planet-datura, belladonna, henbane and

mandrake-all staples in the art of witchcraft, and sorcery. An ointment composed of these substances rubbed into the body produces a sensation of flying and dreams of sexual frenzy, perhaps due to the irregularity of the heartbeat. The deadly nightshades have been known since antiquity as highly toxic substances and have always been connected with poisonings, accidental and deliberate. But with extreme care in dosage and combined with other plants they have long been used in native ceremonial magic; and modern medicine has found them useful: Asthmador cigarettes made with datura leaves were available to asthma sufferers in the 1920s.

The tropane alkaloids-scopolamine, hyoscyamine and, to a lesser extent, atropine-are the active agents. Scopolamine, the most hallucinogenic of the tropanes, predominates in datura; hyoscyamine, in the other nightshades.

Scopolamine was used at the turn of the century to alleviate the pains of childbirth with a "twilight sleep," and since World War I as a chemical agent in brainwashing (its "truth serum" potential may have been a factor in witches' confessions).

There are 20 species of datura having worldwide hallucinogenic use. In the Old World it has long been used in India; it was a sacred plant in Chinese Buddhism and was known to Arabian physicians. It may have been the intoxicating smoke at the oracle of Apollo at Delphi. Datura leaves are mixed with cannabis or tobacco and smoked in India and parts of Africa. In India it has a history of being used by thieves to drug their victims. The U.S. species, *Datura stramonium* and *D. inoxia* (formerly, *D. meteloides*), are indigenous, respectively, to the Middle Atlantic states and the Southwest. The popular name jimson weed arose from an incident of mass intoxication of British soldiers stationed in



Datura sanguinea-the red thorn apple

Jamestown, Virginia, in 1676, when leaves of *D. stramonium* were inadvertently added to their dinner salad. According to a later report, the soldiers were stoned for 11 days, remembering nothing afterwards. Other names for North American *datura* are devil's weed, stinkweed, and locoweed (thorn apple is a common name for the European species).

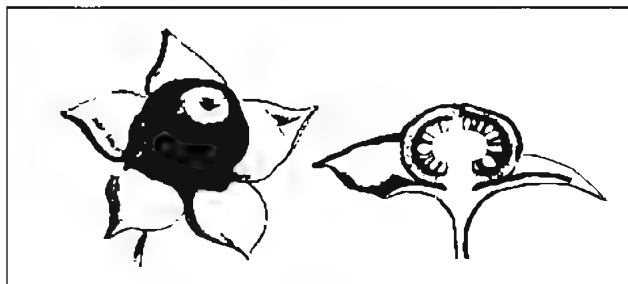
The species *D. inoxia* has been called "the most universally used drug" by the Indian tribes of California, Arizona and New Mexico, and is of even greater importance in the magico-religious ceremonies of Mexican Indians. The Navaho, Paiute, Zuni and Tarahumara tribes make a beverage (toloache) of the seeds, roots and leaves for rite-of-passage (used in this way also by the Algonquins of the northeast U.S.), divination rituals and communing with the dead. The Aztecs used a species of *datura* now called *torna loco* ("maddening plant"), which they referred to as the "sister of ololiuqui," after one of their major ritual psychedelics: morning-glory seeds. Tree *daturas* in South America have many shamanistic uses: interpreting visions, diagnosing illness, apprehending thieves, foretelling the future. A species of tree *datura* has been found near the ruins of an Incan operating room, where it may sometimes have substituted for coca as an anesthetic. The Jivaro Indians of Ecuador use it to quiet unruly children (as ritalin has been given to hyperkinetic schoolchildren in the U.S.). It is added to the *yage* brew in the Upper Amazon.

Different species of *datura* have different relative concentrations of various alkaloids, and this accounts for the variety of effects. *Datura* leaves may be smoked (they're milder this way) or crushed in a drink (with or without additives) or a powder made from grinding the roots may be snuffed. Effects are usually felt within 20 minutes or half an hour. Nausea, diarrhea, chills, dry mouth and a lack of motor coordination may be noticed, but the predominant experience is intense disorientation, mental confusion and nervous agitation. *Datura* and the other nightshades apparently twist the mind open rather violently, at the same time ravaging the body, so that the visions and hallucinations often produce a fear, rather than the euphoria of the psychedelics. If a large enough dose is taken, powerful hallucinations can last for several days. Ritualistic use and guidance can provide a tenable set for tripping. Don Juan used jimson weed to teach his apprentice Castaneda the experience of astral travel, and he valued the smoke as his ally. But overdoses can be fatal, and there have been reports of deaths following the recreational use of *datura* in the U.S. in recent years.

One of the most potent tree *daturas* is the huge, 25-foot *Culebra borrachero* found in what Schultes calls "the most narcotic conscious area of the New World," the Sihundoy Valley at the headwaters of the Orinoco. (The province of Oaxaca in Mexico would surely be a close second.) Known as the "snake intoxicant," this species of *datura* has an 80-percent scopolamine content and is used by local *hrujos* for their most difficult healing cases. In Chile the fruit of the *arbol de los bruigos* ("sorcerer's tree") causes strong hallucinations and occasionally permanent madness. Used by the Mapuche Indian medicine men, its dosage is a guarded secret. *Datura* shrubs include the *chiric-caspi* and *chiric-sChnClngo* (species of *Brunfelsia*), which are the active agents in a hallucinatory beverage imbibed in Colombia, Peru and Ecuador, probably once a magico-religious drug. Another nightshade that allows some Ecuadorean Indians to travel astrally is a species of *petunia* called *shunin*.

Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*) is so named because of its cosmetic uses in medieval Italian society and among actresses. The atropine in its poisonous berries dilates the pupil, which has also made it valuable in eye examinations. It is indigenous to Europe but has been cultivated in the U.S. for its medical uses as a respiratory and circulatory stimulant. The plant is found in woody hills and near waste areas. *Belladonna* is the chief commercial source for the tropane alkaloids, which are found in its leaves, roots and dark purple berries. Known as the deadly nightshade and death's herb, *belladonna* was a major ingredient in witches' brews and ointments. It brought on hallucinations similar in content and intensity to those produced by *datura*. *Belladonna* is a dangerous plant, potentially harmful even in doses as small as 5 to 10 mg.

Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans as a poison and a means to provoke madness and inspire prophecy. It is the most vision-producing of the deadly nightshades. A related species is used as a smoke in India and Africa. The action of the tropane alkaloids on the peripheral nervous system causes a wild visionary inebriation followed by a deep



Atropa belladonna-fruit and cross-section

sedation. Henbane was in fact commonly used as a sedative in the nineteenth century.

Mandrake (*Mandragora officinarum*) was the prototype "magic hypnotic" of European folk medicine and witchcraft. Its man- or woman-shaped root, wherein the potent tropane alkaloids are found, made it a particularly memorable example of the Doctrine of Signatures. A brew made from boiling its root caused severe hallucinations, followed by a deathlike trance. Extract of mandrake has been used for centuries as a sedative. (American mandrake, or Mayapple, is not related to the European species.)

Pituri is a species of *Solanaceae* native to Australia. The aborigines chew a lumpy mass of the powdered leaves, mixed with *Acacia* leaves, often passing it from mouth to mouth. It's also smoked in the form of a cigar. Chewing releases the alkaloids, chiefly scopolamine. A South American solanaceous hallucinant is *iochroma*, which is either smoked or made into tea.

Pharmaceutical preparations of the deadly nightshades include atropine sulfate (dosage: 0.5 to 5 mg. orally), which is more stimulant than sedative, causes hallucinations and potentiates the effects of a wide number of psychoactive drugs, from opium to cannabis to mescaline. Another pharmaceutical, scopolamine hydro bromide, is a stimulant/depressant in small doses (under 1 mg.) and a euphoriant and hallucinogen in larger doses, with effects lasting up to 12 hours. It carries many contra indications and is dangerous for recreational use. JB-329, a synthetic drug developed in the 1960s, produces reactions similar to the tropane alkaloids.

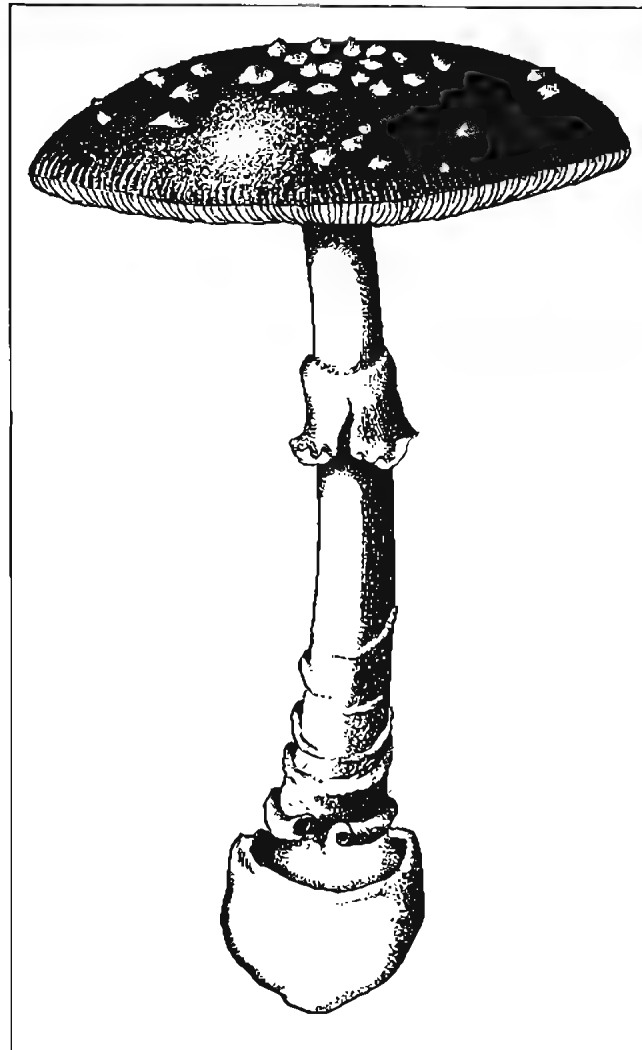
AMANITA MUSCARIA MUSHROOMS The toadstools of fairy tales and mythology, their brilliant red caps flecked with white warts, are among the most controversial of all psychotropic plants. Not to be confused with the magic mushrooms of Mexico and elsewhere, *Amanita muscaria* grows only in the northern temperate zones of North America (around the Great Lakes, Rockies, New England and the Pacific Northwest) and parts of Europe and Asia. The most potent variety is found in the outer reaches of Siberia. Commonly called fly agaric because of its toxicity to flies (an extract is supposed to have been used on flypaper), this mushroom is related to the deadly *A. phalloides*, the pale white "destroying angel." Another variety similar in appearance to *A. muscaria* but somewhat stronger in its effects, is the brown- or yellow-capped *A. pantherina*. All species of *Amanita* are chiefly found in the birch and larch forests, occasionally among pines, spruce and fir.

THE DEPTHS OF THE NIGHT

"The Mazatec Indians eat the mushrooms only at night in absolute darkness. It is their belief that if you eat them in the daylight you will go mad. The depths of the night are recognized as the time most conducive to visionary insights into the obscurities, the mysteries, the perplexities of existence. Usually several members of a family eat the mushrooms together; it is not uncommon for a father, mother, children, uncles and aunts to all participate in these transformations of the mind that elevate consciousness onto a higher plane. The kinship relation is thus the basis of the transcendental subjectivity that Husserl said is intersubjectivity. The mushrooms themselves are eaten in pairs, a couple representing man and woman that symbolizes the dual principle of procreation and creation. Then they sit together in their inner light, dream and realize and converse with each other, presences seated there together, their bodies immaterialized by the blackness, voices from without their communality."

Henry Munn

"The Mushroom of Language," 1973



Amanita pantherina

"...At seven-thirty he prepared us for our journey by giving us a preparation made from the *psilocybe* mushroom. At eight, he began turning out the lights one by one, while we settled down in easy chairs and awaited the revelation....

"We remembered the mystagogue's warning: 'You are going where God dwells, and will be granted all knowledge.... Whoever nurses evil in his heart sees hideous demons and nameless horrors, more proper to Hell than to Paradise, and wishes he had never been born'....

"Since even the half-light had become uncomfortably strong for my eyes, I kept them closed. I knew from a study of Celtic and Middle Eastern religion that the road to Paradise often begins under the sea or from a lake bottom, so the greenish water now lapping around me came as no surprise. I entered a marble grotto, passing a pile of massive sunken statuary, and found myself in a high-roofed tunnel lit by brilliantly colored lamps. The sea lay behind....

"Still in a trance, I reached for a notebook and wrote: '9 P.M. Visions of....' but got no further: things were happening too fast. Besides, the pen felt strange in my hand, and its scratch on paper sounded offensively loud."

Robert Graves
"A Journey to Paradise," 1962



Siberian shaman

Reports of eighteenth-century travelers to Siberia who observed its use as an intoxicant among native tribes, the publication of *Alice in Wonderland* and R. Gordon Wasson's recent theories have added to the fame and controversy of the fly agaric. Wasson identified it as the Old World's first recorded turn-on, the chief ingredient of the intoxicating beverage soma, which the invading Aryans introduced into Northern India around 1500 B.C. Soma was deified in the earliest Hindu scriptures; about 120 hymns sing its praises in the Rig-Veda. Linguist and Dead Sea scholar John Allegro proposed that the authors of the New Testament cleverly covered up the fact that Christ and his disciples were enlightened by *A. muscorio* mushrooms. A thirteenth-century fresco found in France displays this mushroom in place of the apple in the Garden of Eden. Other theories hold that the Viking "berserkers" were reacting to the effects of *A. muscorio*. The poisoned apple the Wicked Queen gives to Snow White may have symbolized a toxic variety of Amanita.

The active principle, originally thought to have been muscarine, bufotenine or atropine, is now believed to be muscimol (an hallucinogen) and ibotenic acid, precursor of muscimol. *A. muscaria* can be eaten fresh or sun-dried; the latter is believed to increase potency and reduce toxicity. Smaller, dark red specimens are supposed to be more active.

It's best to start by eating portions of a single mushroom, increasing the intake at half-hour intervals as desired. It is prudent to not exceed three-the number traditionally used by Siberian tribesmen, who maintained their high over a much longer period of time through the novel practice of drinking their own urine or that of another mushroom eater. Three or four successive urinations still retained some approximation of the original potency of the fungi, for muscimol is excreted from the body unchanged. Siberian women sometimes pre-moistened the mushrooms but were otherwise excluded from ingesting them. Reindeer are said to be extremely partial to fly agaric, a possible explanation of their role in the Santa Claus myth. These animals were sometimes traded for a batch of *A. muscorio*, indicating both the scarcity of the mushroom and the economy behind the practice of urine drinking.

Potency and toxicity of *A. muscorio* varies from place to place. The effects begin in a half hour to one and a half hours (faster when the dried caps are smoked, a recent innovation in the U.S.) and last two to six or eight hours. The initial reactions of dizziness or drowsiness (falling asleep is not unusual), numbness in the legs, loss of

ADDITIONAL DOSES OF FUNGI

"Fly-agaric produces intoxication, hallucinations and delirium. Light forms of intoxication are accompanied by a certain degree of animation and some spontaneity of movements. Many shamans, previous to their seances, eat fly-agaric to get into ecstatic states Under strong intoxication the senses become deranged; surrounding objects appear either very large or very small, hallucinations set in, spontaneous movements and convulsions occur. So far as I could observe, attacks of great animation alternate with moments of deep depression. The person intoxicated by fly-agaric sits quietly rocking from side to side, even taking part in conversations with his family. Suddenly his eyes dilate, he begins to gesticulate convulsively, converses with persons whom he imagines he sees, sings, dances. Then an interval of rest sets in again. However, to keep up the intoxication additional doses of fungi are necessary There is reason to think that the effects of fly-agaric would be stronger were not its alkaloid quickly taken out of the organism with the urine. The Koryak knows this by experience, and the urine of persons intoxicated by fly-agaric is not wasted. The drunkard himself drinks it to prolong his hallucinations, or he offers it to others as a treat."

Vladimir Iochelson
The Koryak, 1905

coordination and possibly some nausea soon give way to dreamy visual hallucinations, especially size distortion (macropsia or micropsia-cf. *Alice in Wonderland* and Grace Slick's "White Rabbit"), a growing euphoria and mental clarity in which everything seems more alive. Physical strength and energy may increase dramatically before the trip ends with the mushroom eater falling into a deep sleep.

Recreational use of *A. muscaria* in Siberia has been effectively replaced by vodka, the national Soviet psychoactive drug, but is increasing in the U.S. as people are beginning to get over their fear of this mushroom with the reputation of being deadly poisonous. An intoxicant rather than a psychedelic, but a strong hallucinant as well, *A. muscaria* provides a heavy-duty trip that requires respect for its toxic potential.

OTHER TOXIC SUBSTANCES Mescal bean (*Sophora secundiflora*), a red bean of the evergreen shrub, was the hallucinogenic bean sacrament of more than a dozen Texas and Mexican Indian tribes before it was replaced by the safer, less toxic peyote cactus. Every silvery pod of the evergreen contains six or seven beans. The drink prepared from them was perhaps the most ancient of New World hallucinogens. Archaeological evidence (including carbon-14

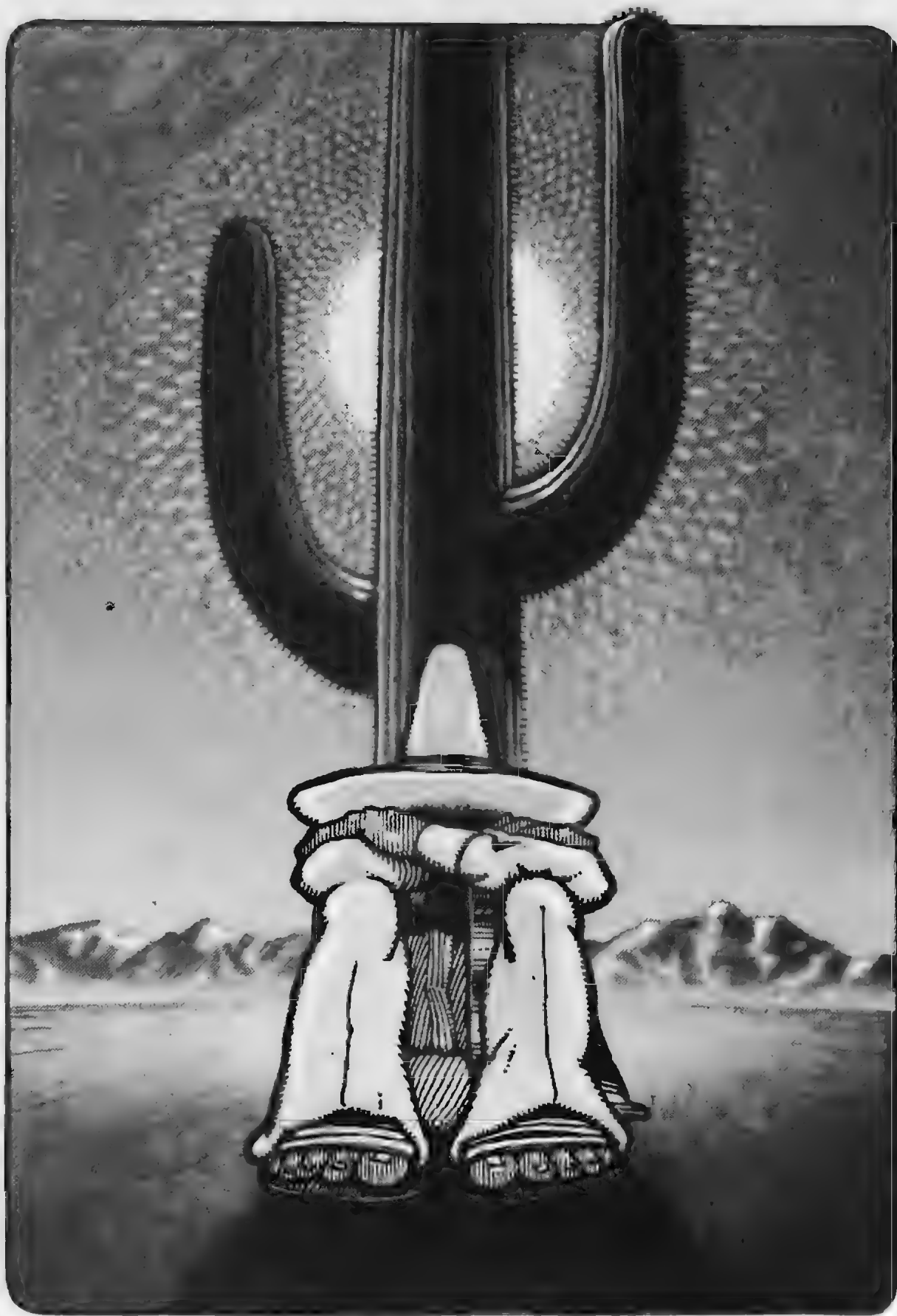
dating) shows it was in use perhaps thousands of years earlier than the assigned date of 1500 B.C. Its now defunct tribal uses included divining, predicting and the ceremonial Red Bean Dance. The active principle is cytisine. Eating more than about half of the bean is highly toxic; an overdose could precipitate nausea, convulsions and death from asphyxiation. The alkaloid cytisine is also the active agent in genista (*Cytisus canariensis*), a plant native to the Canary Islands and at some point introduced into Mexico, where it became a sacrament of Yaqui brujos, who used it for magico-religious purposes.

The inhalation of the burning leaves and branches and the eating of the berries of the Mediterranean juniper tree (used to make gin) produces intoxicating and hallucinogenic effects which may result in delirium and hypnotic trance. The intoxicated state is supposed to last no more than 30 minutes, and may include the experience of communication with the spirit world. The psychoactive agent among the half dozen alkaloids in the tree has not yet been identified.

The African plant Kanno, which is related to the cactus family, has been used for hundreds of years for its visionary powers by the Hottentots. When the roots are chewed, laughter and buoyancy result, followed by a strong delirium and loss of consciousness if too much is taken.

Devil's-foot root is one of the strangest of all psychotropic drugs. The reddish-brown foot-shaped root (partly humanlike and partly goatlike) is grown in extreme secrecy on the banks of the Ubangi River in the Congo, where it is used by natives as an ordeal poison. It's possible to fully recover from a low dose of this extremely toxic hallucinogen, but excessive inhalation of the burning vapor can be fatal. This drug figures in both A. Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories and in Sax Rohmer's Fu Manchu series. Another interesting and very dangerous hallucinogenic plant is *Hierba loco* (Chilean "maddening plant"). Eating the fruit of this small shrub can cause mental confusion, culminating in permanent insanity. *Taglli* is a related species found in Ecuador, hallucinogenic and highly toxic. Both substances somewhat resemble datura in their effects.

The so-called locoweed (*datura* species) found on the American prairies affects animals—particularly horses, sheep and oxen—as well as people. Young animals can become addicted to the intoxication, which causes them to display weird behavior and show signs of physical degeneration. Sometimes whole herds can be affected. Mental excitement and illusory thinking characterize the



effects of the weed on people. Literature of cowboy life on the Plains abounds with tales of the mad sprees of locoweed users.

Plant intoxication of animals is known elsewhere in the world. Indigo eaters of Australia keep aloof from the herd, refuse to eat grass, stagger as though drunk or stand in one place for days. The horses and cattle must ultimately be confined like junkies going cold turkey. Shanshi, an Andean shrub whose fruits poison cattle, also intoxicates humans and, like the deadly nightshades, produces the sensation of flying.

SAN PEDRO AND DONANA CACTUS San Pedro (*Trichocereus pachanoi*), a tall, mescaline-containing Peruvian cactus, is more palatable and provides a more tranquil trip than peyote. An important folk medicine, its ritual use in divination and in confronting evil spirits goes back at least 3,000 years. The hallucinatory brew called *cimora* is made by boiling pieces of San Pedro cactus with other psychoactive additives, including a species of datura. The very elaborate ceremonial use occurs at night, and unlike the peyote ceremony, it takes place outdoors. It is led by a *curandero* who, besides chanting and diagnosing illness, engages negative forces by performing somersaults with a staff. The effects of *cimora* are felt within an hour or an hour and a half and last up to eight hours. Pagan and Christian elements are combined in the ceremony, which is said to be becoming more widespread in Peru. San Pedro and other mescaline-containing *Trichocereus* are legal in the U.S. and have been used sacramentally by several neo-American native churches.

Dofiana (*Coryphantha macmeris*), a small spiny cactus found in the American Southwest, contains macmerine, an alkaloid similar to mescaline but with one-fifth its gram potency. After the spines are removed, eight or ten fresh or dried specimens are consumed on an empty stomach or crushed and brewed as a tea. The trip is mescalinelike but not as intense. Don ana is one of a dozen cacti containing alkaloids similar in their effects to mescaline. Hallucinations are commonly experienced under the influence of these cacti, whose use is strongly related to sorcery and magic among the Huichols and Tarahumaras of Mexico.

SWEET FLAG *Acorus calamus*, also known as sweet flag, rat root or calamus, is a plant found in marshes and by ponds and streams in Europe, Asia and the eastern part of North America. In the Old Testament, Moses used it (or, possibly, cannabis) as a sacramental herb; Walt Whitman sang its praises in one of his most important poem cycles; and Cree Indians in Alberta chew it as a

stimulant and for oral hygiene. A stimulant in low doses (two inches of root), in high doses (about ten inches) sweet flag produces a hallucinogenic experience. The active agents are asarone and β -asarone, the nonamine precursors of the powerful hallucinogen TMA-2 (which has 18 times the potency of mescaline). It must be noted that the FDA discourages commercial distribution of sweet flag because the asarone constituents have produced tumors in laboratory animals. However, the Cree Indians studied have shown no ill effects from long-term use.

NUTMEG AND MACE Nutmeg is the seed, and mace the fibrous seed covering, of the tropical evergreen tree *Myristica fragrans*, native to the Spice Islands. Medicines in olden times, and long used as condiments, nutmeg and mace have also served as "last resort" hallucinogens, particularly, in prisons. Malcolm X described the effects of a small matchbox of ground nutmeg as having "the kick of three or four reefers." It is likely that many members of the drug subculture have tried it-once. Recreational use of nutmeg and mace has been limited by the difficulty in swallowing enough of the ground powder to get off, as well as by some undesirable side- and after-effects. Low doses (5 to 10 gm., the weight of one or two seeds) produce euphoria; doses approaching 20 gm. produce a heavy intoxication and



Nutmegs drying

hallucination-filled stupor, with time-space distortion. Nausea, diarrhea and headache may result, especially in the upper dosage range. Components of nutmeg-seed oil include myristicin, which is similar in chemical make-up to mescaline; safrole, which, like asarone, is a highly toxic and potentially harmful substance; and elemicin. Myristicin and safrole are the nonamine precursors, respectively, of MDA and MDMA, to which they may convert in the body. The effects of nutmeg and mace intoxication are felt in two to five hours after ingestion; the aftereffects, which may include a savage hangover, can last for a day or more.

KAVAKAVA The national drink of the Polynesian Islands was offered in coconut shells to members of the Cook expedition in 1776, and Captain Cook named Tonga "the Friendly Island" because of the disposition of the kava-drinking natives. Lewin made the first pharmacological study a century later. In New Guinea, Tonga, Fiji, Samoa and other islands the lower classes use kavakava for relaxation, the upper classes use it for pleasure and the priestly class uses it ceremonially and medicinally.

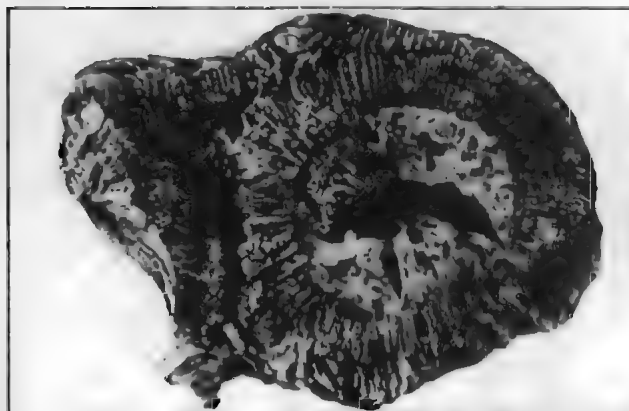
The drink is prepared from the roots of the shrub *Piper methysticum*, which are chewed by young female virgins and then infused in bowls of water.

The ceremonial use is quite festive and varies from island to island; for a time it was suppressed by Christian missionaries, and the kava drinkers turned to alcohol.

The active principles in kavakava may be dihydrokawain and dihydromethysticum, which are chemically similar to myristicin (nutmeg) and asarone (sweet flag), respectively. Chewing the roots releases these active alkaloids. A small or moderate dose of one ounce of finely ground kava to ten ounces of water, blended with coconut oil, gives two to four people a mild but de-ini-euphoria. Stimulation is felt at the beginning, and a pleasant sedation without loss of mental powers occurs afterward. The high lasts about two or three hours, often ending in sleep. With larger doses kava can be hallucinogenic and a powerful sedative. Mediums and seers of the South Seas use it to increase their psychic powers, gaining inspiration from its magical visions. There are no hangovers or unpleasant side effects, but the drink is habit forming if used in excess, and chronic intoxication (kawaism) has occurred among natives and white settlers. Western therapists have had success treating patients with 300 to 800 mg. doses. Kavakava is legal in the U.S., and in recent years the first signs of recreational and ceremonial use have been observed in California.



KavaKava ceremony in Fiji



KavaKava root

KavaKava bowl

BANISTERIOPSIS CAAPI (YAGE)

"We drank nixi *poe*. Before starting to chant, we talked a bit. The brew began to move me and I drank some more. Soon I began to shake all over. The earth shook. The wind blew and the trees swayed The ruxipcc people began to appear. They had bows and arrows and wanted to shoot me. I was afraid but they told me their arrows would not kill me, only make me more drunk Snakes, large brightly colored snakes were crawling on the ground. They began to crawl all over me. One large female snake tried to swallow me, but since I was chanting she couldn't succeed I heard armadillo tail trumpets and then many frogs and toads singing.

Amazonian Cashinahua Indian reporting yage
intoxication in
"Drug Dependence." October 1970

BANISTERIOPSIS CAAPI Banisteriopsis caapi and B. inebrians are long woody vines the bark of which is used to make the famous, potent hallucinogenic brew called caapi in Brazil, ayahuasca in Amazonian Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador and yage' in the Andean foothills of Ecuador and Colombia.

Pieces of the bark are boiled for up to 24 hours, often in combination with other psychoactive plants ranging from datura and tobacco to several with tryptamine alkaloids. The bark has a high concentration of harmine alkaloids-particularly the more active harmaline and d-tetrahydroharmine. Ceremonial use was discovered by Richard Spruce in the 1850s. The specimens he collected at that time were chemically analyzed in 1969 and found to be still potent. Articles about B. caapi have appeared from time to time, particularly on the subject of its telepathic powers. The vine and its uses were popularized in modern times with the publication of The Yage Letters, an epistolary account coauthored by Beat writers William Burroughs and Allen Ginsberg after their experiences in Colombia and Peru in the early 1950s.

The effects of the drug begin to be felt almost immediately and have been reported as a period of intense nausea, sweating and vertigo, leading to fantastic color visions (especially blue and purple) of wild jungle animals and birds, dark-skinned men, circular and ornamental patterns, images of creation and death and visualizations of tribal gods. These visions are the basis of the religion of the yage' drinkers, who feel they are the animals visualized. Sound and hearing are enhanced, and synesthesia is commonly experienced. There is dancing, and finally a dreamy sleep culminates the trip.

Ayahuasco puts the Iridian in touch with his ancestral spirits. The hallucinations are

THE AMAZONIAN COSMOS

"The Sun had the *vino* [Piptadenia] powder in his navel, but a daughter of Vai-mahse owned the yaje plant. She was pregnant and with the pain of childbirth she went to the beach and, lying down, twisted in pain. An old Desana woman wanted to help her and took hold of her hand, but the daughter of Vai-mahse twisted so hard that she broke her finger, and the old woman kept it. She kept the finger in her maloca, but a young man stole it and planted it. The yaje plant originated from this finger. The same thing happened with another daughter of Vai-mahse. When she had the pains of childbirth, she was lying twisting on the beach, and an old woman came to help her. She seized hold of her hand and broke off one of the girl's fingers and buried it. The coca plant originated from this finger.

"Curare poison was invented by the Sun Father himself. The daughter of the Sun was in love with a man, and the Sun became jealous and wanted to kill him. Then he invented the poison and shot the man with a dart from his blowgun."

Gerardo Reichel-Dolmatoff
Amazonian Cosmos: The Sexual and Religious Symbolism
of the Tukano Indians, 1968



Sweet flag

THE POWERS OF YAGE

"... the Zaparos, Santa Marias, Mazanes and Anguiteros use [it] effectually for divining, foreseeing or for answering with authority in difficult cases, such as giving the proper reply to ambassadors of other tribes in matters concerning going to war. They also use this magic drink to discover the enemies' plans and to take the convenient measures for attack and defense; or if a member of their family is taken ill, to discover by which witchcraft he was brought into this state ... finally to assure themselves of the love of their wives."

Manuel Villavicencio
Geografia de la Republica del Ecuador, 1858

constructed to have prophetic significance. The drug has been called "telepathic" because it induces a state of clairvoyance and the belief that the user can foretell the future. The standard dosage is 70 to 100 mg., or about 4 to 5 mg. per kg. body weight. Claudio Naranjo has found that the use of harmaline in psychotherapy sometimes provides major benefits: the visions bring energy, power, freedom and deeper sense of self. But physical discomfort results from the toxicity of the drug, and fatigue results from the duration (12 hours) of the trip. Contemporary urban South Americans, according to Marlene Dobkin de Rios, have turned on with the "visionary vine" for psychic healing and therapy. Some Americans who journeyed to the Sibundoy Valley in recent

years to try yage claim to be in telepathic communication with the yaquero (shaman) under whose supervision they took it. Although there's been no report of an underground market in yage in the U.S. and it is not illegal, the FDA has nonetheless placed it on its list of drugs with a abuse potential.

The seeds of Syrian rue (*Peganum harmala*), an Old World hallucinogen, also contain harmine and harmaline. The plant is found from the Mediterranean to northern India and Manchuria, where the seeds are used in folk medicine. There is evidence that Syrian rue had religious use in ancient times, but has none at present. A drug plant similar to *B. caapi* has been found in Borneo, and passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*), a vine native to the West Indies and the southern U.S., contains harmine and related alkaloids. When smoked, it produces a mild marijuana-like high. Brewed as tea, it has a tranquilizing effect. Harmala alkaloids have also been found in tobacco.

IBOGAINE Ibogaine is the root of the iboga plant (*Tabernaemontana iboga*), which flourishes in the tropical forests of the Congo and Gabon. It is a powerful, cocaine-like CNS stimulant even in low doses and a strong hallucinogen in doses above 300 mg. Its use was first reported in the mid-nineteenth century by French and Belgian



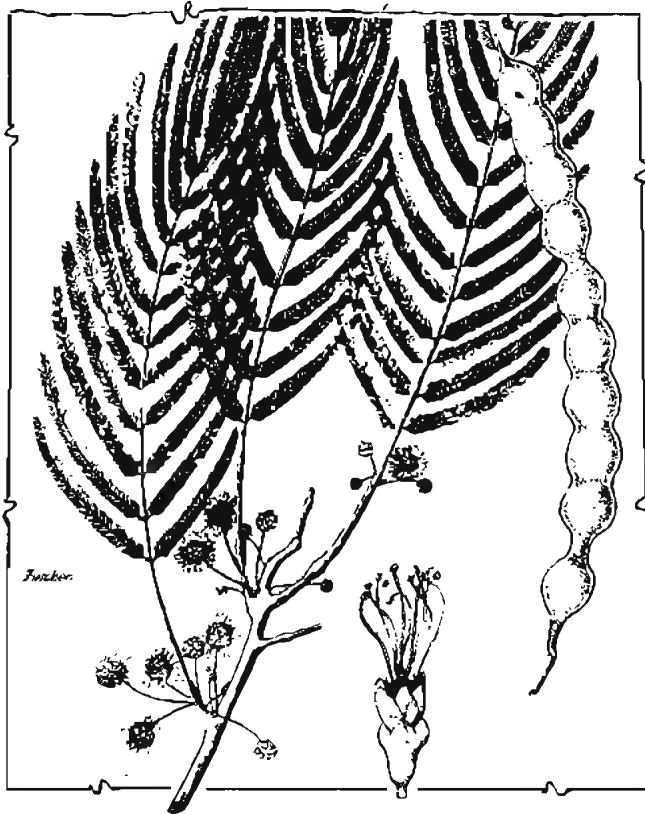
Yage-stoned Tatuyo Indians dancing

IBOGAINE

"... We can see the psychological process throughout the [ibogaine] session above as one of a progressive recognition, acceptance and expression of impulses. What had first reached consciousness as fleeting and threatening images (suffused with both aggression and sensuality) became more and more detailed and led to the idea of dancing, to actual movement, to sexual arousal and to the patient's shouting at the top of her voice. More precisely, we can speak of an unfolding of repressed instincts side by side with an unfolding or expression of 'phantoms'-the 'introjects,' the top-doggish monsters which constitute the clamp that holds down the impulses. Yet these phantoms are nourished by the blood of the repressed. It is precisely in these guardian-monsters that the patient's energy is imprisoned, and in giving the phantoms a voice, it is eventually the energies they have swallowed that speak-the patient's impulses- herself."

Claudio Naranjo
The Healing Journey. 1973

explorers; its hallucinogenic effects were first noted in 1906. Ibogaine is the principal alkaloid among 12 in iboga. Use of the plant is religious among several tribes, notably the Bwiti cult, where it is used in initiation rites, in seeking information from ancestral spirits, as a folk medicine and as a giver of strength and endurance, especially for hunting.



Piptadenia peregrina-source of cohoba snuff

Unlike other plant hallucinogens, ibogaine does not dilate the pupils or raise the blood pressure. The visions it brings are similar to those of *B. caapi*-wild animals. primitive men, themes of aggression and sex (ibogaine is also used as an aphrodisiac). The hallucinations under ibogaine are characterized as "dreaming without loss of consciousness." As a result, it has been found to have great potential in psychotherapy. Naranjo has given it to patients to enable them to confront and combat fantasies or symbolic hang-ups from the past. He describes ibogaine as a "work drug" and a revealer of "the instinctive life." Iboga root is very nausea-provoking and usually has to be given with dramamine. The best dosage range is 200 to 300 mg. (about 4 mg. per kg. body weight). The effects come on in 45 minutes to an hour and last a full 8 to 12 hours. The FDA and DEA do not consider ibogaine to have any but experimental medical use, and they warn against its high potential for abuse. But like yage, iboga root and its active alkaloid are unknown on the illicit underground market.

YOHIMBINE Another well-known West African drug used in folk medicine is the bark of the yohimbe tree (*Corynanthe yohimbe*). Yohimbine and two other indole alkaloids are the active constituents. There are two methods of preparation: a drink made by boiling the shaved inner bark for at least a half-hour; or in the more potent hydrochloride form, a snuff or a joint of one thin, cocaine-like line across the grass. The effects of the beverage are potentiated by the addition of vitamin C. Yohimbine is a psychic energizer and an aphrodisiac. And in hydrochloride form with a dose range of 15 to 50 mg., it is a mild hallucinogen. Once taken, its use should not be repeated for several weeks, and it should never be used with alcohol or amphetamines. Yohimbe bark has been commercially available for the past two years in "sensuous-herb" smoking mixtures and teas. A marriage ceremony employing yohimbe as a sacrament has been observed in California.

BUFOTENINE Bufotenine (5-OH-DMT) is an hallucinogenic substance of the indole group found in extremely diversified places: toad skin, rabbit lung, a psychoactive tree (*Anadenanthera peregrina*), a vine (*Banisteriopsis ruscbyana*) and a mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*). It is even found in human urine. Its molecular structure very closely resembles that of serotonin, the neurohormone that regulates the transmission of nerve impulses across synapses-the interference of which is a major factor in producing the psychedelic experience.

The extent of the hallucinogenic role of bufotenine has been the subject of controversy, but injections of 16 mg. in a controlled experiment did produce strong color hallucinations, time-space distortion and other signs of mental alteration. While some investigators quarrel with its classification as a hallucinogen, it remains on the controlled substances list. It was probably an ingredient in a pre-Colombian ritual brew of Mesoamerica and possibly the active agent in *Kyphosus fuscus*, the psychedelic fish found off New South Wales. Bufotenine was used by European witches in their potions and is a component of the Haitian snuff *cohoba*, the first New World plant hallucinogen to be discovered-by Columbus in 1496.

DMT SNUFFS Hallucinogenic snuffs are widely used by natives of the northwest Amazon and upper Orinoco region of South America. The two main sources are trees: the blood-red resin of the inner bark of the virola of the nutmeg family; and the crushed seeds of the *Anadenanthera peregrina*, formerly *Piptadenia peregrina*.

The powder is blown up into the nostrils through a hollow bone tube by another person, and like those of synthetic DMT, the effects begin within several minutes. Initially, there's extreme stimulation and a lack of motor coordination, then visual hallucinations, especially macropsia, that

PARICA

"I then understood that a Tuchao Mahue had a paternal authority in his malocca, and treated all as his own children. He forced these children to take the parica, convinced that by it they avoided fevers or other diseases. And, in truth, I soon saw the children leave the cabin entirely refreshed, and run playing to the brook and throw themselves in."

Alphonse Maugin De Lincourt
in *Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon* 1854

are sometimes accompanied by wild dancing and gesticulations. Shamans go into trances and diagnose illnesses by talking to spirits called *hekulas*, deities who live in the virola tree.

These hallucinogenic snuffs are strong in DMT content. (The active principle, 5-MeO-DMT, has been synthesized and was occasionally available in the California underground market a few years ago. The effects are practically identical to laboratory DMT available in the 1960s.) Some tribes lick or smoke the resin instead of snorting it. Sometimes psychoactive additives are mixed with the snuffs, particularly the powdered leaves of a small herb called *masha-hari*. The Waika' Indians of Brazil tip their poison arrows and darts with the hardened resin of the virola.

Yopo is the most common name for snuffs made from *A. peregrina*. Alexander von Humboldt



Amazon Indians with symbiotic snuffing tubes

YOPO

"Moreover, [the Otomacos of the Orinoco basin] have another most evil habit, to wit; to intoxicate themselves through the nostrils, by using certain wicked powders which they call *yupa*. This powder totally deprives them of their reason, and ravening they grasp their weapons; if their women were not skillful in separating them and tying them up, daily much cruel havoc would be committed. This is a horrible vice. They prepare this powder of some pods of the *yupa*, hence its name. The powder proper, however, has the odor of strong tobacco. What causes the fury and intoxication is what the ingenuity of the devil makes them add to the powder The Saliva Indians and other tribes ... also use the *yupa*, but being gentle, benign and timid, they do not become maddened like our Otomacos who ... before a battle ... would get into a frenzy with *yupa*, injuring themselves, and smeared with blood and full of rage, would enter the battle like rabid tigers."

Padre Jose Gumilla

El Orinoco, *Ilustrado y Defendido*, 1745

observed its use in 1801. Other names for yopo are *pririci*, and *cohoba*; the latter is the Haitian name, but its use has died out on that island. Other snuffs of South America include *vilca* and *sebil*, used in the southern part where *A. peregrina* is not found. The effects are quite similar. Its use was observed among the Incas in the sixteenth century and in Argentina shortly afterwards. *Rape dos Indios* is another snuff, made from the dried fruit of a large fig tree of the Central Amazon. A ceremonially used hallucinogen, its active agent is unknown. *Cabeza de Angel* (of the bean family), the resins of a shrub found in Mexico and Guatemala, was used as a snuff by the Aztecs for sedative, not hallucinogenic, purposes; its active principle is likewise unidentified.

MISCELLANEOUS HALLUCINOGENS

In Australia and Malaya, the leaves and bark of the *agara* tree are mixed with the herb *ereriba* and the decoction is drunk, producing a powerful intoxication followed by a sleep filled with fantastic dreams. The active agent among the two dozen alkaloids in this brew is unknown.

Galango, or *muroba*, an herb of the ginger family found in New Guinea, produces hallucinogenic effects when the underground stems are chewed and eaten. Turkestan mint has been used as an intoxicant for centuries by the Tartars and other tribes from the Middle East to Central Asia. The leaves of the plant are toasted and mixed with sugar or honey before eating. *Lagochiline* may be the active alkaloid. *Kwashi*, a plant bulb used by African bushmen, is neither eaten nor smoked, but rubbed upon incisions made in the head. Visual hallucinations are the result.

Another New World botanical mind bender is a Mexican plant known as *Salvia divinorum* or *Hojas de las Pastora*. The Aztecs, who sometimes substituted it for sacred mushrooms or morning-glory seeds, called it *pipilzintzintli*. Its effects are very similar to psilocybin. Wasson described the experience as "being be-mushroomed" and noted 3-D color patterns and kaleidoscopic hallucinations. The correct dose is about 70 leaves, chewed and swallowed. The active principle is in the juice of the leaves, but the substance is too unstable to have been isolated, although Albert Hofmann did attempt its synthesis. An interesting aspect of this hallucinogen, which has a long history of use in divination and healing rituals, is that it does not grow wild, but has to be cultivated, even in Mexico. A species of the common house plant *coleus* is closely related to *Salvia divinorum* and is reportedly used by the Mazatec Indians in the same manner as the other mint leaves. Americans who have tried getting off by eating the leaves and flowering tops of their *coleus* plants have not reported having hallucinogenic experiences.

Another member of the mint family found in many households is catnip, which was, along with oregano, probably the herb most often misrepresented as marijuana. Everyone knows that cats are intoxicated by it. Some people have experienced a mild, marijuanalike high after smoking catnip mixed with tobacco, which somewhat potentiates its effects.

Jurema, a "miraculous drink" of Brazil, is made from the roots of the *Mimosa hostilis* shrub, which is closely related to the DMT trees. In fact, its active agent *nigricine* is identical to DMT, but other alkaloids in the plant must potentiate its effects, because DMT is not effective orally. *Jurema* was formerly used by Brazilian Indians for dreaming prophetically about future battles, thus inspiring confidence, but its use seems to have disappeared. Hopi medicine men are reported to chew the large root of *so'ksi*, a plant found in the higher elevations of the Rockies from Colorado to northern Mexico. The active alkaloid of this species is unknown.

The seeds of the *colorines* and *piule* plants, which grow in Mexico and the American Southwest, closely resemble mescal beans but are much less toxic. Their use as hallucinogens is inferred from their appearance in a fourth-century A.D. fresco representing the Aztec rain god. The name *piule* also means morning-glory seeds in southern Mexico. The beans of *colorines* are red; those of *piule* are red and black.

Three auditory hallucinogens have been reported in Mexico. One of them, the puffballs of Oaxaca,

is now discredited. *Zacatechichi* (Aztec for "bitter grass") is used by the Chontals, also of Oaxaca, who brew it in a tea that they drink to have verbal communications with the spirit world. *Sinicuichi* is the Mexican name for the shrub *Heimia* *solcifolia* (which is found throughout South America but not used as an hallucinogen there), from whose wilted leaves a drink is made. Other recommended doses are a heaping tablespoon (10 gm.) of the dried herb or a cigarette, made of the dried leaves and smoked after consuming the drink. The effects are varied: auditory hallucinations, with either deafness or distorted sounds coming from apparently great distances; a darkening of the visual field; micropsia; and feelings of giddiness, drowsiness and euphoria. The active agent appears to be cryogenine (vertine).

MILD EUPHORIANTS Quite a few plants that flourish in the U.S. and elsewhere produce a mild euphoria akin to that produced by weak marijuana when their leaves are smoked. *Lobelia*, popularly known as Indian tobacco, is one of the best known. In the high Andes it's used by the Mapuche Indians, who call it *tupa* and devil's tobacco. Lobeline is the active agent of the plant, which can also be drunk as tea.

Plants native to the U.S. that have the alkaloidal constituents to produce a light grass high include damiana, California poppy, hydrangea, hops (of the same family as *Cannabis sativa*),



Nicotiana tabacum—Virginia tobacco

passionflower and Scotch broom. Some of these substances are combined in smoking mixtures sold today as "herbal highs." Ordinary tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) was an hallucinogenic plant of the New World, the use of which was noted by Columbus on his first voyage to America. Plants of this genus are still used today as hallucinogens by several South American tribes and as adjuncts in the Mazatec mushroom ceremony, in peyote rituals, in DMT sessions, smoked with kif in Morocco and in European hashish joints.

HERBAL ENERGIZERS Herbal stimulants and tonics, popularly known as organic speed, are being increasingly used by people who have sensitized themselves to "body consciousness" through psychedelics and marijuana and have joined the general trend toward natural diet and health food.

Ginseng, an herbal energizer known in the Orient for 5,000 years, is probably the most popular organic speed in the U.S. today. It's available in capsules, powder or liquid—or you can chew the dried root. There are different grades of ginseng, priced according to potency. The highest quality, Chinese Imperial, sells for \$5,000 for a pound and a half. Korean Red Heaven is the next grade down, followed by Japanese Red Heaven and American Wild, grown in hardwood forests in the eastern U.S.

A starting dose is about one inch of the man-shaped root, moistened and chewed slowly. The taste is quite unpleasant, especially compared to coffee and cola drinks, which may be the reason 95 percent of the ginseng grown in the U.S. is exported to the Orient. Teas and powder-pastes made from the root are easier to get down. It has been claimed that ginseng maintains and restores health, prolongs life and increases sexual potency. These claims have neither been proved nor disproved; it probably takes some years of dedicated use to find out.

Cotu-kola is the ginseng of the Hindus. It affects the nervous system, whereas ginseng affects the glands. Fo-ti-teng is a smaller and somewhat more potent variety of *Cotu-kola*. A teaspoon of the powder, one capsule or the chewing of two leaves per day is claimed to be energizing.

Betel chewing, which, in 1924, Lewin estimated to be the practice of 200 million Asians, has been traced back more than 2,000 years. Areca nut (the large seed of an Asian palm tree) is wrapped in the leaf of the betel pepper tree, to which is added a pinch of burnt lime and flavorings. One pahn (betel chew) is usually sucked for an hour or less, but real addicts in India keep popping fresh pahn in their mouths all day long. The mixture releases



A detel-nut palm plantation



a volatile oil called arecoline, which stimulates the eNS and provides a general feeling of well-being. The degree of the effects is apparently determined by the species and maturity of the nut, as well as the frequency of use. Betel chewing is habituating, and excessive use can be harmful, but nothing so serious as opium, alcohol or tobacco.

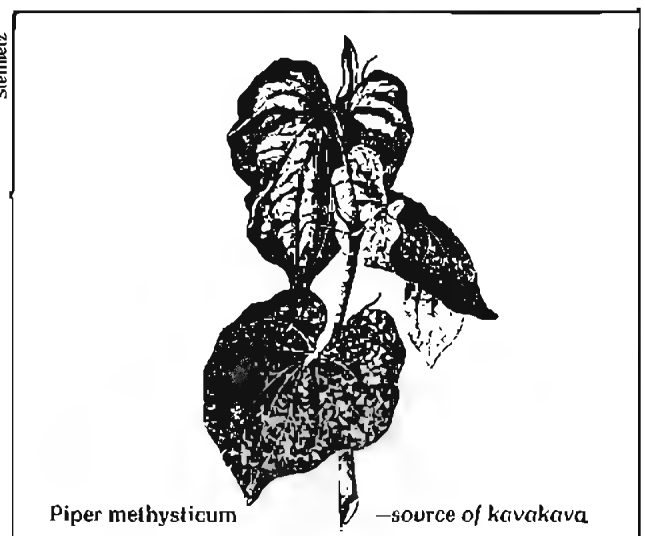
Khat, a shrub indigenous to Ethiopia, eventually spread across Arabia. Eighty percent of the adult population of Yemen chews the young buds and fresh leaves as a stimulant that also produces feelings of euphoria and wild laughter. The alkaloids found in khat—particularly cathine—are amphetamine-related; the presence of ascorbic acid provides a good balance. Overindulgence can lead to general nervous deterioration.

A popular herbal stimulant indigenous to the U.S. is goldenseal, one of the most important medicines formerly used by Native Americans, and a substance listed in the *U.S. Pharmacopeia* for the past century, particularly for its value in treating surface inflammations. A pinch of powdered goldenseal taken daily is said to stimulate the nerves and improve the general condition of the body.

PSEUDOHALUCINOGENS Smoking the dried pulp scraped from the inside of banana skin and smoking a cigarette through a rotten green pepper ("Jackson illusion pepper") were passing fads of the late Sixties. Introduced in San Francisco, the practice spread to New York and elsewhere, and although widely decried as a hoax, enough people claimed they were getting mildly high (from smoking as many as three or four banana reefers) to cause the FDA to investigate. While official studies showed no psychoactivity resulted from smoking these substances, some underground chemists pointed out that the skin of the banana (as well as of the pineapple and plum) contains a serotoninlike chemical. A tryptamine-related substance was also found in the green pepper—which happens to be a member of the nightshade family.

The fact that these smoking practices died out rather quickly suggests that they were social phenomena predicated on a hoax (or a hope), rather than the causes of hallucinogenic experiences. The power of suggestion, the willingness of people to hallucinate and the predictable reactions of the media and the government all contributed to make these fads a notable sociological event. But the idea that common foods may harbor hallucinogenic compounds that can be released under the right conditions is nothing if not provocative.

Steinmetz





4. HOUSEHOLD HIGHS

"For unrestricted use the West has permitted only alcohol and tobacco. All the other chemical Doors in the Wall are labeled Dope, and their unauthorized takers are Fiends."

Aldous Huxley
The Doors of Perception, 1954

A good amount of nutmeg will produce a change of consciousness, it is true, as will a family-size bottle of Vitalis or just a few direct squirts of ant and roach killer. One man's high is another's hell, in terms of where he goes and how he gets there. No doubt there exist, in this wide and ingenious country, enclaves of oven-heads that consider natural gas a nice organic high..

Extreme measures, indeed. There are, however, quite a large number of drugs to be had from the shelf of the 'modern Pathmark-no questions asked, except "Cash or charge?"-that will stimulate, depress, soothe, euphorize, psychedelice and otherwise affect the human organism. Some are very pleasant and some are really ghastly, but it is important to note that almost none of these substances-not even the most potent psychedelics and profound depressants-is found in the aisle labeled "drugs."

Some, such as alcohol, nicotine, coffee, tea, chocolate, colas and other caffeine products, are firmly entrenched in mainstream society, enjoying such widespread promotion, acceptability and

availability that their status as drugs has been obscured, if not obliterated. Others, like nutmeg, mace, paint remover, airplane glue and Sterno, are used as drugs by only a small minority of individuals and so retain their utilitarian status. Even substances commonly acknowledged to be drugs, such as aspirin, are gobbled in large quantities on a regular basis by individuals who would never see themselves as "drug abusers."

Three of these highs-caffeine, alcohol and nicotine-are by far the most popular mind-affecting drugs in the world. The Big Three maintain their top status in terms of time, money and popularity.

CAFFEINE Coffee is both the most popular drug and the most popular beverage of this day, used by approximately 40 percent of the world. Six or seven billion pounds of coffee are traded on the market each year. Every day, Americans drink more than 400 million cups, enough for two and a half cups for every citizen over the age of ten. A good number of coffee freaks imbibe six cups or more a day.

Surveys show that almost everyone who drinks more than one cup of coffee per day has a cup in the morning.

In addition to its agreeable taste and extraordinary aroma, there are really quite a few reasons for coffee's popularity. Caffeine, which

THE HIERARCHY OF HIGHS

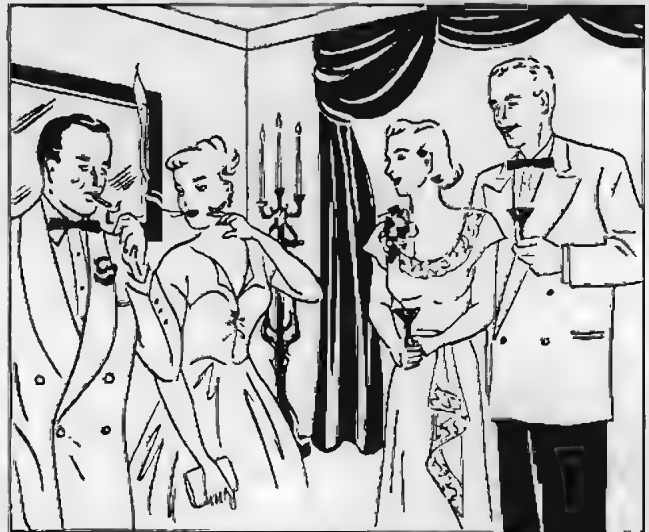
"The attitudes [toward drug use] of the self-designated cultural opposition are subtler and more ambiguous and varied (and often more sensible), but one pattern might be as follows. The use of opiates is probably disease but should not be a crime; use of cannabis and cocaine is primarily fun; use of psychedelics lies somewhere between fun and religion; the prescription sedatives and stimulants are mainly medicine but occasionally fun or disease. The status of alcohol is indeterminate; for example, when the advertisements for High Times flatter its readers as 'multiple drug abusers,' you can be sure that alcohol is not included in the honorific category 'drug,' yet alcohol does seem to be fun sometimes."

-Grinspoon and Bakalar, *Cocaine*, Basic Books, New York, 1976, pp. 245-246

accounts for one to two percent of the coffee "bean," is a stimulant of the central nervous system, muscles and circulatory system that reduces fatigue and drowsiness, promotes clearer thinking and aids in the performance of some tasks. Tests show that as little as two cups of coffee make typists type better and drivers drive better. Long recognized as a headache remedy, caffeine is known to constrict cerebral blood vessels in humans, even though it dilates (expands) them in other parts of the body. Therefore it is effective against the great many headaches caused by swelling of blood vessels in the brain, although it is useless or worse for headaches stemming from other causes.

The average five-ounce cup of brewed coffee contains between 80 and 120 milligrams of caffeine. Because of differences in processing, a cup of instant has between 70 and 100 milligrams. Caffeine content also varies among types of coffee beans: *Robusta*, for example, has about twice as much caffeine as the *Arabica* variety. Coffee was discovered relatively recently. Folklore maintains that in A.D. 900 or so an Arab goatherd noticed his charges robustly frolicking and dashing about, their frenzy centered on a group of small trees bearing bright red fruits. The herder discovered that humans, too, become excited after eating the fruit. Later it was found that the pit of the fruit packed all the wallop-the pit we refer to as the coffee bean.

While the circumstances may be stylized, the timing of the story is factually correct. Avicenna, the master Arab physician whose books were medical standards for 500 years, made the first written description of coffee in the late tenth century. Its use as a stimulant quickly spread throughout the Arab world (the devout used it to keep awake through all-night vigils).



It is very easy to start; it may be hard to stop.

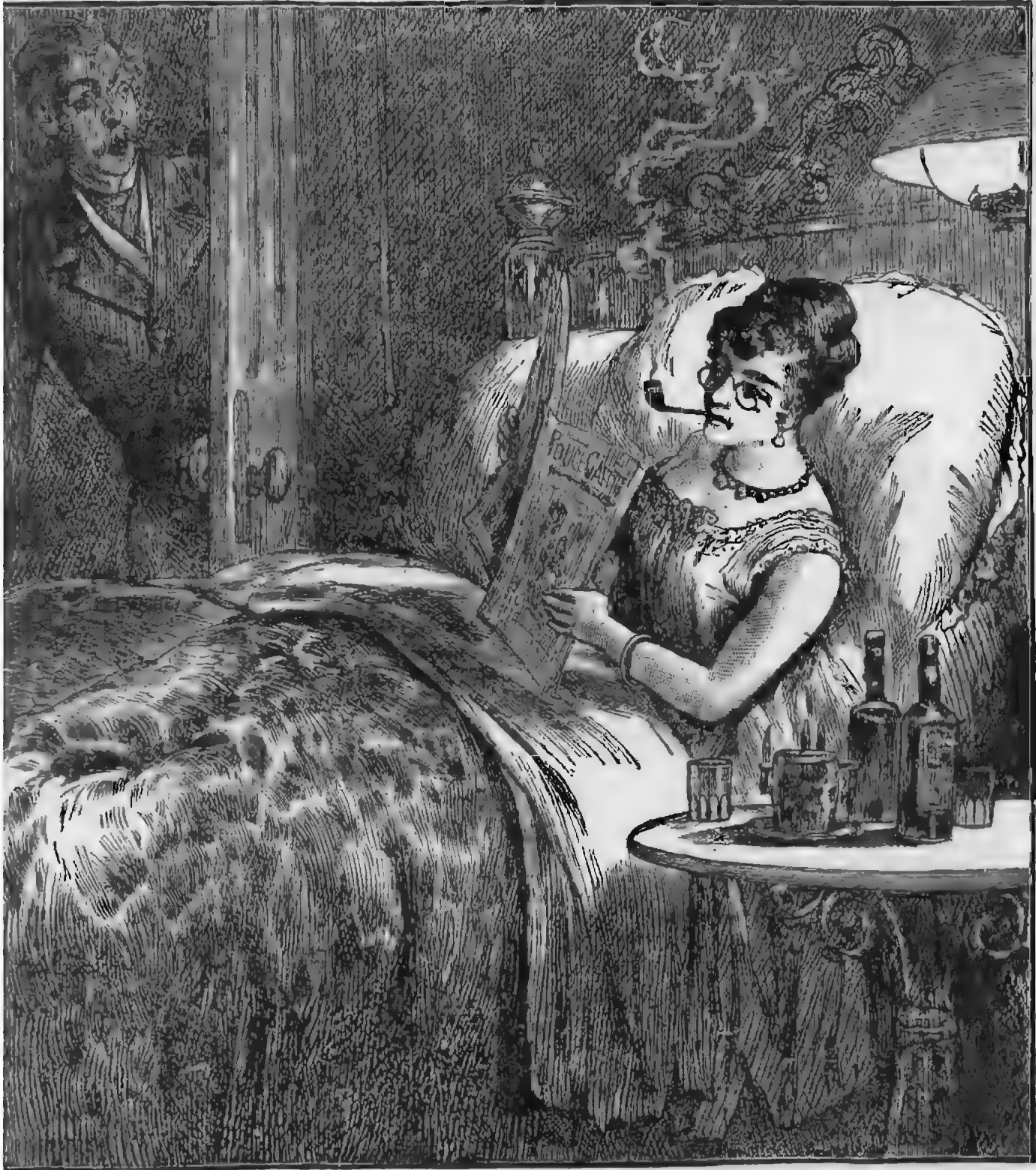


Copyrighted for ISSUES BY RICHARD K. FOX, PROPRIETOR POLICE GAZETTE BUILDING HOUSE, Franklin Square and Dover Street, New York.

RICHARD K. FOX,
Proprietor

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1881.

VOLUME XLII.—No. 50.
Price Ten Cents.



"A young wife astonishes her erratic husband by condoning his example,
and causes him to promptly abandon the vagabond habits of his
bachelor days."



Coffea arabica-coffee



"A Moorish woman with her coffee and water pipe"

GUIDE TO CONNOISSEUR COFFEES

Arabian Mocha: The original mud from Yemen, grand daddy of them all, Small bean ("short berry"), profound, earthy, full-bodied, hearty: Sufi wit and contemplation.

Brazil Santo: Snappy, dry, medium-bodied, piquant and perky, the keystone of coffee commerce. July 1975 frosts devastated the crop, making fine Santos hard to get.

Colombia Medellin: Legendary for richness, moderate milds from standard Excelso to deep Supremo and famous Medellin, flavorful even decaffeinated.

Costa Rica SHB (Strictly Hard Bean): Delight of Europeans, paradoxical heavy smoothness and rich acidity, great dark-roasted.

El Salvador: Mild, sweet, medium-bodied Central Standard, sharper full-powered Salvador Dorea SHG (Strictly High Grown), long the favorite of Germany.

Ethiopia Harrar: Sometimes also called Mocha, acidic, dusty pungency, gutsy oomph and brilliance. A certain wildness: the brew Rimbaud smuggled guns in at Harrar.

Guatemala Antigua: Zesty, bracing, very high grown, medium-bodied red lightning. Almost psychedelic: the DMT of coffees.

Haiti: Voodoo brew, pleasant full-bodied sweetness with a hint of strange danger. Best dark-roasted as in Port-au-Prince and Paris.

Indian Nilgiri: Malabar, Mysore, Nilgiri, Tellicherry, fabled names of the spice-drug trade; thick, dusty, rich. Try a Plantation Peaberry for Tantric energy.

Jamaica Blue Mountain: Princess of the Caribbees: a dream of mellow sensuality. Very rare, very expensive, this silky-soft, ample-bodied courtesan deserves to be nakedly nuzzled, subtly savored, gently and lovingly lapped at.

Java: Bold, mouth-filling, velvety, gets smoother as it cools. Most famous Arabica in history, will take you back to tall sails and high seas, Ahab and Queequeg.

Kalossi Celebes: From Sulawesi, next to Borneo; syrupy, spicy, feathery smooth. Celebes and French Roast blended, *magnifique, formidable*.

Kenya: Brisk, bittersweet, full-bodied, elusively aromatic: safari medicine with a touch of black mystery.

Kona Gold: Subtle, medium-bodied, grown on Mauna Loa's lava beds. Make it full strength to transmute its brassiness into molten gold. Like "Kona Gold" pot, offers best opportunity for top grade U.S. homegrown.

Martinique: Buccaneer's brew, choice of colonial America, sassy with surprisingly delicate winelike odor.

Mexico: Diverse as Mexican weed, often unremarkable. Oaxacan has a tang superb with chili when you get the munchies. Basis of the best coffee liqueur, Kahlua.

Mocha Java: The only true chemical blend, Yemenite roasted with Java: brilliance, depth, sturdiness, com-

plexity. In cafés, "Mocha Java" is half coffee, half hot chocolate, sweetened and creamed to taste.

Tanzania: Low acidity, mild, full-flavored, laconic, suggestive; a beautiful large bean produced on the slopes of Kilimanjaro.

Venezuela: Delicate, sweet, light-bodied, fine, the mountain growths from Tachira and Merida are also called Maracaibos after the port.

Yunnan: Yes, there is a gourmet coffee from China, by no means a peasant brew, aromatic and Mandarin-eloquent, scarcer than 1000-year-old eggs in U.S.

Zaire (formerly Congo): Homeland of neutral Robustas, but the gourmet grades are Arabicas from Kivu and Ituri: acidic, potent Congolese Black.

Roasts

Roasting puffs up and darkens the beans, so the darker the roast, the more coffee you must use. The name of the roast depends on how long the beans are burnt, not where they come from.

American Roast: From golden "light city" to chestnut-colored "full city," the regular commercial roast, perfect for those who prefer light conversation to existential philosophy.

Viennese Roast: Somewhat darker, a trace of oil apparent on the bean. Favorite fuel of Strauss waltzers. "Viennese Coffee" is brewed only from this lightest of dark roasts, often with milk, cloves, allspice or cinnamon, always with a generous dollop of sweet whipped cream on top.

French Roast: "The primary characteristic of the being of an existent is never to reveal itself completely to consciousness." (—Sartre.) Hefty, dark chocolate-colored, quite oily, astringent. Savor it with Talleyrand's mantra, "Black as the devil, hot as hell. Pure as an angel, sweet as love," or try café au lait (half hot milk) with flaky croissants for superb continental breakfast. Often called New Orleans Roast, with chicory added makes Louisiana coffee.

Italian Roast: Complicated, elegant, a little sinister ("a force cleverly kept hidden, a man jealously guarding his true strength from public gaze"—Mario Puzo). Almost carbonized, burnt black, huge, very oily; the gloom and gold of Caravaggio. Espresso is made in a machine that forces live steam through the grounds; cappuccino adds scalded milk, a glop of froth, a sprinkle of chocolate or cinnamon. Italian Roast with a twist of lemon, Roman style is especially delicious.

CAFFEINE TABLE

Coffee (roasted, ground, brewed)	80-120mg/5 oz
Instant coffee	70-100mg/5 oz
Tea	30-80mg/5 oz
South American cocoa	30-50mg/3 oz
Chocolate bar	20-30mg/6 oz
Cola	20mg/5 oz
No Doz	100mg/tab

Special Recipes

Turkish Coffee: Brewed in a special pot, the *Ibrik*, with sides sloping inward at the top to keep it from boiling over. For each serving, add a heaping spoon of very finely ground Mocha and the same amount of sugar to three ounces of water; bring to a boil, producing a foam called "the face of the coffee." Pour a little into a demitasse, foam and all, do not stir; repeat boiling and pouring two or three times. A favorite of 50,000 hippies at Yener's near the Blue Mosque in Istanbul, goes great with brittle Turkish "hand-aid" sticks of hash.

Cardamom Coffee: The mainstay of Bedouin hospitality, served ceremonially from a brass pot with an elongated curved spout. Drop two teaspoons of crushed green cardamom pods and seeds in a little hot water, plus saffron, cloves, sugar and strong Mocha for each medium-small cup; boil 2-3 minutes, strain and serve. A loud slurping noise when drinking is good form.

Café Hotel Ritz: Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway nursed hangovers with this sublimity that sneaks up on you: to each cup of French Roast, add a dose of heavy cream and a tablespoon of cognac.

Irish Coffee: Invented in San Francisco by a spirited immigrant from Shannon, now the favorite of poets and politicians from Boston to Baghdad by the Bay. Put two spoons of sugar in a glass coffee mug, leave the spoon in the glass to prevent breakage, pour in hot, strong coffee and a jigger of Irish whiskey. Stir, top it off with heavy cream, stand on the table, sing "Danny Boy," and leprechauns will come and haul you away.

Café de Ollo: Traditionally made and served in a handleless earthenware pot (*ollo*), this Mexican delight heats a cup of water, half a stick of cinnamon, a whole clove, and two heaping spoons of raw brown sugar (*piloncillo*) together. When the sugar dissolves, add a spoon of dark roast—*l'umes* preferred—bring to a boil, simmer two minutes, stir, cover, let stand so the grounds settle, and drink quickly.

Mocha Ghirardelli: Another San Francisco specialty, originally served in Domingo Ghirardelli's absinthe and chocolate shop in gold rush days, now quaffed by tourists and theatergoers upstairs in the converted old brick factory at Ghirardelli Square. Equal parts strong coffee and luscious dark cocoa. Do not boil, serve piping hot in mugs; top with marshmallows or whipped cream.

The Shanghai Shag: From the Barbary Coast of 1890s San Francisco, usually administered by a doxy from the ribs, usually taken on a dare: black, thick coffee laced with whiskey, brandy, gin and laudanum. Recruitment technique for the China trade. For modern recreational use, a bit of black opium bubbled in scalding coffee, spooned out and swallowed, will foster a mellow fantasy in your brain by the time you've finished the cup, slowly.

Michael Aldrich
High Times, Nov. 1976



Tea Ceremony

A German coffeehouse of the middle 1800s

BALZAC ON STIMULATING FOODS

"The destinies of a people depend on their food and diet," Balzac intones in Eleanor's melodious voice. "The English government permitted disposal of the lives of three condemned prisoners, who were given the option of being hanged according to the usual practice of that country, or of living exclusively on tea or coffee or chocolate without additional food or drink. The unhappy fools accepted.

"The man who lived on chocolate died after eight months.

"The man who lived on coffee lasted two years.

"The man who lived on tea succumbed after three years.

"I suspect that the East India Company solicited this experiment in the interests of its own commerce.

"The man of chocolate died in a horrible state of putrescence, devoured by lice. His limbs fell off one by one, like those of the Spanish monarchy.

"The man of coffee died burnt out, as if the fires of Gomorrah had roasted him to a crisp. You could have made lime out of him. In fact, somebody proposed that-but the experiment seemed contrary to the immortality of his soul.

"The man of tea became emaciated and almost transparent, and died of consumption in the condition of a lantern; you could see right through his body: a philanthropist could have read the Times by putting a light behind the corpse.

"The proper English couldn't have permitted a more original experiment...

Michael Aldrich (quoting Balzac's "Treatise on Modern Excitants") High Times, Nov. 1976

Over the years coffee became domesticated and socialized-the lonely worshippers' drug of fortification became a pleasant beverage, a sparker of lively conversation. The traditional method of making coffee-the roasting, grinding and brewing of beans-was developed in the thirteenth century. In 1554 the world's first coffeehouse opened in Constantinople, and soon hundreds more sprang up all over the Mideast and North Africa. When, soon after, sugar was introduced to the drink, travelers from Europe reacted ecstatically. The coffee craze swept Europe, quickly spreading to the New World.

While the cultivation of cocoa goes back over 3,000 years, folk history first locates chocolate in the court of the Aztec potentate Montezuma, who purportedly put away 50 cups of *chocolatl* in the course of a day; more when planning a conjugal visit to some combination of his 700 wives. Exalted in the Aztec court as a zesty aphrodisiac, chocolate was the subject of a lot of bad press following its introduction to Europe. It was characterized as a "cad and vulgar beast," a

COFFEE LIFESAVER

"Coffee saved my life once, back in my dope smuggling days," he continues as opera blares from the jukebox. "We had scored a ton one week in 1969 and driven it across Mexico to Lagunas de los Leones, where a boat was waiting to pick it up. The skipper of the boat had never smuggled weed before and wanted to get his goddamn papers signed by the port captain. 'What do you want to be,' I said, 'a legal smuggler?' He was adamant, though, and refused the load, which meant we had to stash it someplace for the weekend.

"So there we were, sitting on a ton of dope in a Ford camper. The back of the truck was a furnace, sweat was pouring off the weed and it smelled like a king-sized marijuana factory. I went and bought 25 pounds of ground coffee from a very surprised shopkeeper and threw it in on top of the weed to disguise the smell. Then I parked it in Puerto Vallarta next to some fancy gringo apartments, where I could watch it from my hotel. All weekend people walked by, pausing and sniffing. Man, it reeked! It was like nothing you ever smelled before, sort of a cross between mota and mocha. Finally, after three days parked in the middle of the hottest town in Mexico that weekend, we drove it back to the lagoon and loaded it up. When it got to San Francisco it was a legend-coffee weed! It went over big. This town really loves coffee."

Jerry Kamstra talking to Michael Aldrich
High Times, Nov. 1976

volatile exciter of lustful and homicidal passions, the hotline through which Mexican sorceresses dialed directly to Satan. In salute to its esteemed status of yore, however, Linnaeus named chocolate's caffeinelike alkaloid "theobromine" -literally, "food of the gods." Any punch in the modern candy bar is probably due more to the sugar than to the theobromine, however, since it takes about four Hershey bars to match the amount of alkaloid in a five-ounce cup of coffee.

The earliest written mention of tea occurs in a Chinese dictionary from A.D. 350. One need only consider the ritualization of tea-swilling in Britain and the Orient to appreciate that the drink is more than just a thirst-quenching beverage. Most commercial caffeine, like that in No-Doz pills, is actually slightly converted theine, obtained from the waste products of tea harvesting. Known as xanthines, these alkaloids, when taken to excess, can cause very real problems. The case of a modern coffee addict was reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1967 by Dr. Hobart Reimann. A 39-year-old woman was admitted to a hospital after suffering for six months with a low-grade fever accompanied by occasional flushing and chills, insomnia, nervous irritability and lack of appetite. She had lost over



European conception of *cocoa* tree

"Thou dost cause grass to grow for the cattle, and plants for man to cultivate, that he may bring forth food from the earth, and wine to gladden the heart of man."
-Psalms 14:14-15 (c. 250 B.C.)

20 pounds in a few months and now weighed only 107. It turned out that she was habituated to drinking 15 to 18 cups of brewed coffee per day; when she stopped, her symptoms disappeared.

Even more bizarre is the report from a Nevada penitentiary of an inmate who showed a similar list of symptoms, only more severe. With only a hot plate for companionship, the man was brewing and swallowing 50 cups of coffee per day to pass the time. Fortunately for such rabid devotees, caffeine is not cumulative in the body and is rapidly eliminated. To reach the theoretical lethal dose (ten grams), a human would have to down 100 cups of brewed coffee in a short period of time. Research reports indicate that rats fed massive doses of caffeine become superaggressive, fiercely attacking and mutilating not only other rats, but their own bodies.

ALCOHOL There is no doubt that, despite the popularity of caffeine, alcohol, mankind's first psychoactive drug, deserves the title of "world's favorite high." While evidence indicates that beer and berry wine were being drunk as far back as 6500 B.C. (some say 9000 B.C.), the first historical record of the production of alcohol is the description in an Egyptian papyrus of a 3500-B.C. brewery. It was again an Egyptian who gave us history's first prohibitionist edict—that of a priest, who wrote to his pupil in 2000 B.C.: "I, thy superior, forbid thee to go to the taverns. Thou art degraded like the beasts."

A complete history of alcohol would just about constitute a history of mankind. Ancient Chinese legends predating written records tell of two royal astronomers who were put to death for getting drunk and missing an eclipse. A few hundred years before the birth of Christ, according to Herodotus, Persian councilmen always considered an important decision both sober and drunk, in order to ensure that their choice would sit well in both worlds. From the drunk-as-a-skunk Noah, to Odysseus, who cleverly got Cyclops blind drunk before poking out his eye, to the countless battles and empires won and lost by soldiers roaring or reeling with booze, we find alcohol interlocked with humankind's tales of heroism, degradation and sexual conquest. The alcoholic beverage industry in the United States grosses \$12 billion annually, a figure far greater than that spent on education and medical care combined. Over \$250 million in advertising costs are spent each year to

THE YES FUNCTION

"Sobriety diminishes, discriminates and says no. Drunkenness expands, unites and says yes. It is in fact the great exciter of the Yes function in man The drunken consciousness is one bit of the mystic consciousness and our total opinion of it must find its place in our opinion of that larger whole."

-Aldous Huxley.
Moksha

"In the United States alone, some 800 million gallons of wine and distilled spirits and 100 million barrels of beer are produced legally each year The alcoholic beverage industry in the United States grosses \$12 million a year with expenditures of nearly \$200 million a year for advertisement Out of some 80 million consumers, there are, perhaps, 6 million people in America alone and more than 25 million in the world with drug dependency on alcohol."

"Around 15,000 deaths and 200,000 injuries associated with drunken driving occur yearly in the United States."

-Dr. Joel Fort. *Utopiales*

push the 600 million gallons of distilled spirits, 100 million barrels and 6 billion cans of beer, 200 million gallons of wine, 100 million gallons of moonshine and unestimated amounts of homemade brews that Americans guzzle each year. Most people would probably admit to not liking the taste of alcohol when they first tried it.

Why, then, do almost 70 percent of adult Americans drink the stuff? Simply because alcohol is a strong drug, with a wide spectrum of effects, that is socially and legally accepted. Although technically classified as a depressant, alcohol is known to cause people to become stimulated, placated, melancholy, horny, adventurous, nasty, joyous, uninhibited, sleepy and silly, depending on the drinker's mood, the dose and the phase of the drinking cycle. It is truly a drug for all seasons; the same booze that sends a



"Thou art degraded like the beasts."



"When wine is in, wit, is out"

"We frequently hear of people dying from too much drinking ... that this happens is a matter of record. But the blame almost always is placed on whiskey. Why this should be I never could understand. You can die from drinking too much of anything—coffee, water, milk, soft drinks and all such stuffs as that. And so long as the presence of death lurks within anyone who goes through the simple act of swallowing, I will make mine whiskey. No water, thank you "

-W.E. Fields

TABLE OF ALCOHOL INTERACTIONS

Anticoagulants (blood thinners): Alcohol can either increase or decrease effect.

Antidepressants (tricyclic type): This combination can produce dangerously profound sedation and severe drop in body temperature.

Aspirin: Alcohol makes the stomach more sensitive to aspirin's irritating effects: mixture can cause bleeding of stomach wall.

Barbiturates, sedatives, sleeping pills, tranquilizers: Taken with alcohol, these can cause deep sedation, lack of coordination, dangerous drop in blood pressure, respiration failure, death.

MAO inhibitors (some antidepressant and high blood pressure medication): These drugs depress the action of the crucial body enzyme monoamine oxidase (MAO); extremely hazardous when taken with a substance, like alcohol, that requires the enzyme.

-The People's Pharmacy by Joe Crandon.

drinker into a minute inspection of his conduits of thought will on another occasion cause him to yell at strangers and stick his ass out a car window.

While the majority of drinkers can safely use alcohol as a recreational drug, there are at least five million Americans who are addicted to it and perhaps four million more "problem drinkers." Taken in excess and over a period of time, alcohol is debilitating, a toxin that pounds away at the brain and other vital organs. The right amount of alcohol is a caress of romantic mists, a sparkler of adventure and outrageous social frolic. In overdose quantities, the ugly side of hard drink makes itself felt, through dizziness, loss of coordination, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness and even death. Sadly, chronic alcohol abuse has been implicated in all the major social transgressions such as homicide, assault, child abuse and rape.

Even moderate drinkers face sometimes profound dangers because it is not common enough knowledge that alcohol interacts with a number of other drugs in a manner detrimental to the body (see table).

"For this you've my word, and I never yet broke it/So put that in your pipe, my Lord Otto, and smoke it."

-Richard Harris Barham
"The Lay of 51, Odille"

NICOTINE While visiting Lisbon as ambassador for the sixteenth-century French king Francis II, dashing young Jean Nicot was presented with a tobacco plant recently brought from Florida. The plant flourished under his careful cultivation, and upon leaving Portugal Nicot sent his first tobacco crop to the queen mother, Catherine de Médicis. Catherine almost immediately became one of Europe's first tobacco addicts, and lavish boxes of "American powder" became required equipment in the royal court...

Hearing of the tremendous popularity of tobacco in the homeland, Nicot reshuffled his ministerial schedule and returned to Paris with a huge crop of leaf in tow. Nicot made a quick fortune and became so much identified with the tobacco rage that the plant came to be called *nicotiana* all over France. The connection persevered; today, $C_{10}H_{14}N$, a poisonous alkaloid of the tobacco plant, is known as nicotine.

Tobacco has always been recognized as a drug. Prehistoric tobacco users, such as the Warao Indians of Venezuela, reserved the substance solely for magic and prayer rituals, as did most of the American tribes smoking tobacco at the time of the white man's arrival. The worldwide spread of the tobacco habit in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries probably constitutes the globe's most extensive drug epidemic. Official reaction to the craze was usually swift and severe. In Russia, smokers' nostrils were slit to punish them for their disgusting habit and "stinking and infectious breath," and the Chinese tobacco prohibition stipulated decapitation. In Switzerland the Senate of Berne had smoking inserted along with stealing and killing in the Ten Commandments. All in vain, for no culture or nation introduced to tobacco has ever given it up.

Nicotine produces a wide range of effects, a hallmark of the really popular drugs. When in need of stimulation, smokers will use tobacco as a pick-me-up; in times of anxiety, they will light up to calm their nerves. There is a host of stimuli that provoke smoking. To many people it is a badge of sophistication, a bond with their peers that gives them something to do with their hands at parties and after sex. While the oral and respiratory satisfactions derived from smoking are definitely part of tobacco's pleasures (the feel of the smoking apparatus in the mouth, the smoke expanding in

"Tobacco is the only excuse for Columbus's great mistake in discovering America."

Sigmund Freud

The kif Moroccans smoke is a mixture of seed bracts and a potent black tobacco especially cultivated to be used with cannabis. The tobacco is in fact a very strong stimulant that has a powerful effect for a short period of time. A small quantity of this raw tobacco produces an intense excitation that combines with the hemp to amplify the active psychedelic state.

Paul Bowles

High Times, Sept., 1976

the lungs), the fact that many cannabis and opium smokers continue to smoke cigarettes indicates that there is something powerful behind tobacco's popularity.

That something is, of course, that nicotine is possibly the most highly addictive drug known to science, a substance that numerous heroin addicts describe as more difficult to give up than junk.. Nicotine is the chemical hook that keeps American smokers inhaling over 550 billion cigarettes each year.

No bioactive substance is used with anywhere near the regularity with which smokers consume tobacco. Over 95 percent of smokers light up each day, and the majority of smokers have at least one cigarette per waking hour. Smokers deprived of tobacco show withdrawal disturbances of nervousness, drowsiness, headache and fatigue; a small number experience sweating, cramps, palpitations, hacking cough and constipation.

While nicotine damages the heart and circulatory system, perhaps the worst aspect of the tobacco habit is the detrimental effects of inhaling the toxin. Current information indicates that the inhalation of tobacco is the number-one cause of lung cancer, emphysema and chronic bronchitis. A female smoker has a projected life span 17 years shorter than that of a nonsmoker.

NUTMEG AND MACE Any kitchen with a reasonable conglomeration of spices contains a cupboard of hallucinogens. Nutmeg and mace (the spice, not the spray) are both intoxicating when taken in large quantities; common reactions include euphoria, inability to think clearly, impaired motor function, hallucinations, nausea, an extreme feeling of unreality and disorientation, bloodshot eyes, erotic visualizations, constipation and dryness of the mouth—quite a mixed bag.

The only group to get high regularly on these spices seems to be prison inmates, who yearn to

THE TWISTED LEAF

"West Coast Africans had developed such a taste for the kind of tobacco brought them by the Portuguese that they clearly preferred to transact business only with these whites. A good part of the business lay in the capture of inland Negroes for the slave trade. Prices for slaves became fairly standardized; a Negro trader in Guinea, for instance, would be paid six or seven rolls of Brazil tobacco (each weighing 75 pounds) for the delivery of another Negro into servitude. The use of tobacco was never more corrupted—nor did it ever bring a greater price.... For a piece of roll tobacco they willingly sold their splendid steers, the measure of the animal from horns to extended tail being equal to a single length of the twisted leaf."

Jerome E. Brooks
The Mighty Leaf, 1952



A TRYING MOMENT.

"Reports of women who are willing to prostitute themselves for a carton of cigarettes, and of men who trade stolen goods for cigarettes, are also common during and after wars."

alter their states of consciousness with such a passion that the unpleasantness are deemed acceptable. In addition to the dubious nature of nutmeg's high, it is an extremely challenging substance to eat in bulk. A good 20 grams of the stuff is a common dose for veterans, although it is known that individuals' reactions vary widely, and many otherwise drug-hardened people might be in trouble with more than five grams. A common prison practice is to dissolve eight to ten heaping tablespoons of nutmeg in a glass of very hot water, turning the powder into a disgusting drink..

About 45 minutes after swallowing a dose, the nutmeg head begins to feel intoxicated and euphoric. After another half hour or so, many users report dry throat, pinpoint pupils and inflamed eyes, then overwhelming lethargy. As the stupor and hallucinations set in, every joint and



Myristica fragrans



Tobacco, with the oldest printed picture of a cigar, from Mathias Lobel's *Stirpium*, Antwerp, 1576.

Petum latifolium-lance-leaved tobacco



Indians lighting up

bone in the body begins to ache, there's a tightness in the head and the elimination of body waste becomes difficult. This lasts from 24 to 36 hours, followed by a beastly hangover characterized by aching eyes and joints, constantly running nose, depression and lassitude.

Nutmeg and mace are both obtained from the handsome tropical tree *Myristica fragrans*-nutmeg from the seed, and mace from the aril. Nutmeg and mace are very similar chemically, their principal active ingredients being myristicin (a nonamine precursor of M-MDA), elemicin and safrole, compounds very similar to mescaline.

Most of the commercial nutmeg sold in the United States is grown in the West Indies, but it is the East Indian variety that is the most psychoactive. This may not be any great loss, because, except to the very desperate, nutmeg and mace are not recommended highs.

ASPIRIN Worldwide, only caffeine, alcohol and nicotine are used more than aspirin, the most widely consumed drug for the treatment of disease or ailments. Chemically known as acetylsalicylic acid, aspirin is not only the most effective pain reliever short of a narcotic, but also great for lowering fever, reducing swelling in the joints and a great many other applications.

No one quite knows how aspirin works to relieve pain. It is currently being suggested that it masks the pain by antagonizing natural pain substances, such as the peptides released by the blood and tissues at the site of an injury as part of the body's immunological response.

Since the actions of the drug itself are not really understood, its side effects have not always been apparent. Aspirin is a stomach irritant and should always be taken with a lot of water (or, preferably, something thicker) in order to protect the stomach's inner lining. Aspirin's only use as a high seems to be in combination with the cola drinks. A buzz of some renown among teenagers of the past, even after the cocaine was removed from Coca-Cola, it is now hard to find anyone who has ever gotten off on this mixture. Perhaps it is a treat only for the naïve; in any case, this "high" is largely scorned in the sophisticated Seventies.

GLUE AND SOLVENTS Glue and solvent sniffers are a group of heads often regarded as somewhat tainted, if not downright deviant. When inhaled, the volatile solvents acetone, benzene, butyl acetate, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, ethylene dichloride, ethyl and isopropyl alcohols, hexane, toluene and various ketones and esters all produce a high commonly characterized as a cross

HUFF HEADS

Glue sniffing has suffered a rank reputation in the drug world. The huffing craze, which reached its dizzy heights in early Sixties America and is still going strong in Japan, was dubbed "Instant Insanity" by some and characterized by voluminous myth-information: glue is said to rot the brain, turn the user's bone marrow into silly putty and turn mild-mannered teens into gunk-geeks whose depravity knows no bounds. Picture the glue fiend a rotten half-vegetated geek-sore, runny nose, bloodshot eyes, phlegm dribbling off chin, bony fingers clutching at the crab grass in a last-ditch effort to pick a vandalized body out of the rubble-strewn back alley, with only one lingering thought sloshing around in that scrambled mess of spaghetti that was once a brain: "how to scrape together 15¢ for another tube of sticky glue!" Kill mom and pop, pimp baby sis and rob the corner candy store for a 15¢ tube of Tester's glue? Why not? Huff-heads everywhere were doing it-or so said the little green pamphlet in the doctor's office. If you got caught committing some heinous crime, you just said that the glue made you do it and that you were sorry. On more than one occasion, a glue defense has gotten the guilty party off the hook.

Joe Schenkman
High Times, Dec. 1976

between an alcohol drunk and a short hallucinogenic trip.

Details of the high include seeing flashes of light and "shooting stars," body rushes, hot flushes and feelings of floating through fairyland. Comedown is fast; the high lasts only a few seconds. Solvent sniffing has been condemned as a danger by many doctors and scientists, since heavy doses cause damage to neurological structures, the kidneys, the liver and blood; the mucous linings in the nose, throat and lungs, as well as the heart, are also believed to suffer. Others contend that the only research to establish these symptoms conclusively was conducted with people exposed to concentrations of industrial fumes on a day-to-day basis over long periods of time, and that the facts concerning damage from intermittent use are not really in. Nonetheless, the deep inhalation of paint thinner, gasoline, lacquer, varnish remover, lighter fluid, fingernail polish remover, dry-cleaning fluid and the like is probably not a tonic to long life.

It is doubtless impossible to imagine all the chemicals and substances grabbed and eaten, snorted, smoked or drunk by psychic explorers who, like Columbus, want to see if they will fall off the edge of the known world. If Carbone and nutmeg, why not Drano or transmission fluid? So while it is safe to say that the caffeine drinks constitute the mildest household high, the wildest ones are, well, probably very, very weird.



5. APHRODISIACS

"Ever since the dawn of history man has been agonizingly pursuing the answers to two questions: 'What is the meaning and purpose of life?' and, 'Where can I get a good aphrodisiac?'"

Jack S. Margolis, and Richard ClJefene
A Child's Garden of Grass, 1969

The somewhat amazing axiom of modern science that there are no true aphrodisiacs stems more from semantic pube-splitting than from realities about sexual arousal, performance and exhilaration.

To maintain that methaqualone does not significantly obliterate inhibitions and inflame the libido, that cocaine does not sufficiently boost sexual stamina and that LSD is not enough of a sensual enhancer is to set unattainable standards for aphrodisiacs. There exists no substance that will ignite sexual bonfires in every individual on all occasions, no chemical guaranteed to turn distaste into desire, no sure-fire seduction pill, erection balm or antifrignidity spray.

Given the depth, texture and French curves of human sexuality, such universally applicable and potent love aids are an impossibility. Moreover, the most powerful sex drugs are almost all currently illegal in the United States and most other countries, banned basically because of the pleasure-giving nature of their highs.

So while some will pursue the chimera of the omnipotent aphrodisiac forever, others content themselves in the here and now by fucking their brains out while under the influence. Sex highs operate in three general ways: some relax the body and/or inhibitions; some stimulate the sex drive or spark physical vitality; and some enhance sensual perceptions. Happily, several of the most popular consciousness-changing drugs work in all three ways for those who are tuned in to erotic side effects.

"Methaqualone," claims Ed Dwyer, former High Times editor, "did for seduction what MacDonald's did for hamburgers." Pharmaceutically known as a sedative and hypnotic, methaqualone tends to virtually destroy inhibitions and internal guilt blockades in most people. This removal of constraint commonly results in the free expression of natural desires for sexual pleasure and comfort.

Methaqualone imparts a warm glow to one's sensibilities—a person stoned alone in a room would probably think the furnishings looked particularly attractive and cozy. But few people do methaqualone by themselves, because it is the perfect social drug. It loosens the tongue, frees the hands and overrides the critical faculties of the mind. At methaqualone parties, ordinarily repressed women have been known to make their erotic needs the subject of public announcement,

and normally courtly men switch to tactics of direct coital suggestion.

Sold under the trade names of Quaalude, Mandrax, Sopor and Parest, methaqualone produces a tingling numbness in the extremities and a rubberiness of the skin that pleasantly modify the physical sensations of sex.

Probably due to its inhibition-lowering effect, methaqualone releases so much sexual energy in some people that the drug's sedative powers are neutralized and it acts like a stimulant, provoking longer-lasting erections, more performances and bigger and better orgasms. Some of methaqualone's side effects include blurred vision, impairment of the thinking process and the discovery of unappetizing strangers in your bed upon awakening.

The famous 1966 publication of Dr. Timothy Leary's interview in Playboy probably marks one of the high points of the Sixties. Calling LSD the most powerful aphrodisiac known to humanity, Leary said: "In a carefully prepared, loving LSD session, a woman will inevitably have several

"The member of Abdu'l Hayluh remained/In erection for thirty days, sustained/By smoking hashish.

Abdu'l Hayjeh deflowered in one night/Eighty virgins in a rigid rite/After smoking hashish."

Arabian poem translated by R. E. C. Masters

hundred orgasms."

Reactions to the interview were swift and intense. Harry J. Anslinger pronounced that "if we wanted to take Leary literally, we should call LSD 'Let's Start Degeneracy.' " And a good part of an entire generation rushed to find some acid and get started on those orgasms.

The sexual effects of LSD, DMT, peyote, magic mushrooms and the other popular hallucinogens of our culture vary widely among individuals. Some people become too involved with intellectual and spiritual explorations while doing acid to be interested in coupling but will ball through cosmic typhoons tripping on peyote. It's a matter of taste and body chemistry. LSD, DMT and the like are more consistently energizing than



The first aphrodisiac?



LSD AND ECSTASY

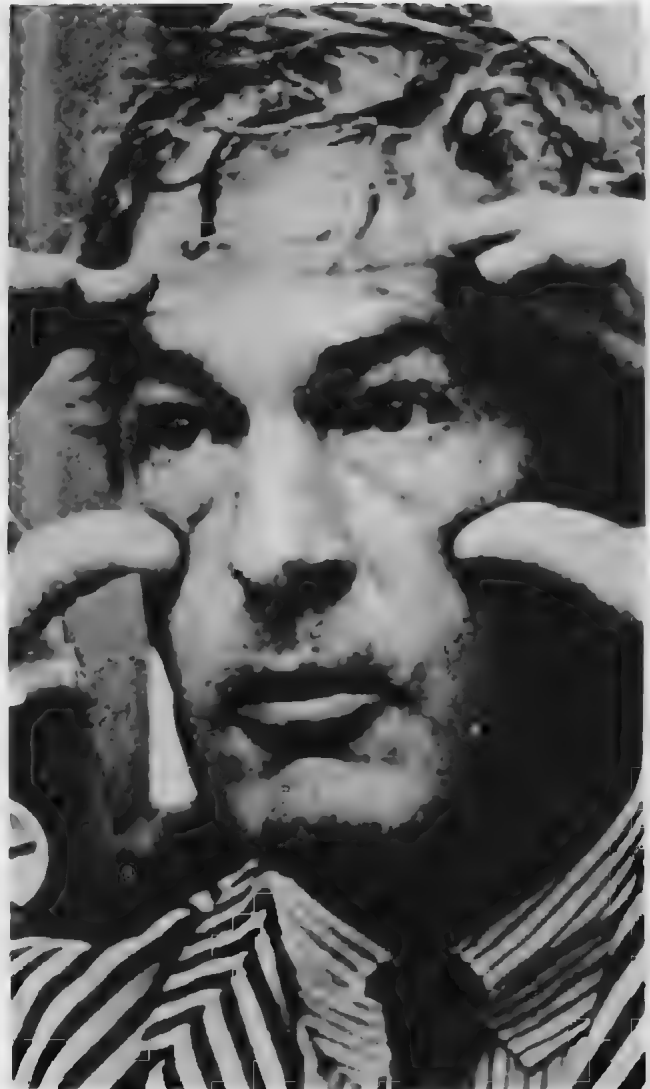
"The sexual impact is, of course, the open but private secret about LSD, which none of us has talked about in the last few years You can no more do research on LSD and leave out sexual ecstasy than you can do microscopic research on tissue and leave out cells The LSD session, you see, is an overwhelming awakening of experience; it releases potent, primal energies, and one of these is the sexual impulse, which is the strongest impulse at any level of organic life "

Timothy Leary

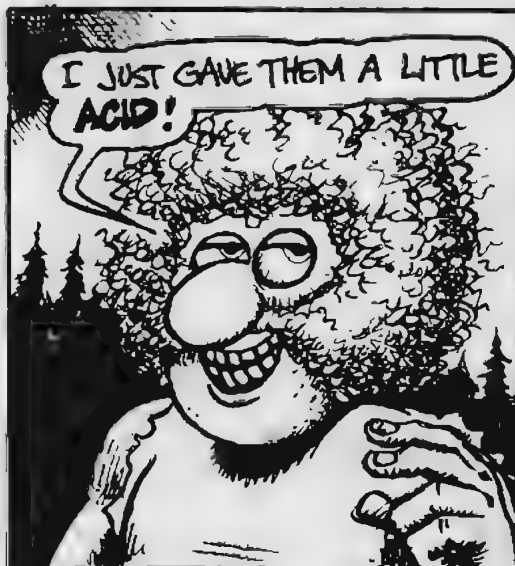
Interview in Playboy, Sept. 1966

peyote or mushrooms, whose nonpsychedelic by-products usually cause periods of lassitude.

The uninhibiting nature of the hallucinogens is due more to the opening of the "yes" response than the shutting down of the "no." While methaqualone results in the sometimes comic pairing of human creatures with nothing more in common than a need to mate, the psychedelic experience shuts down cerebral regulators. The five known senses and an untold number of others



"Several hundred orgasms"





are each expanded to the fullest so that people experience overwhelming, oceanic sexual desire for those they find attractive and total repugnance for those that turn them off.

Once the preliminaries are over and the kissing and hugging starts, the "trip" drugs really start doing their job. Many individuals born after World War II consider the most moving moments of their lives to be the ecstatic highs of making love on good LSD. People have described the physical and mental intensity of the experience as terms of "lovers melting into each other," "glowing with radiant auras," "coming in colors (a la Rolling Stones)," "fucking for centuries" and "complete ego transcendence." In testimony to acid as a love drug, Baba Ram Dass (Richard Alpert) said in *Playboy* in 1970: "Before taking LSD, I never stayed in a state of sexual ecstasy for hours on end, but I have done this under LSD. It heightens all of your senses and it means that you're living the sexual experience totally. Each caress or kiss is timeless."

"Tripping" drugs of another type have been used as aphrodisiacs and fertility aids since Old Testament days at the very least. In Genesis 30:14-17, the childless Rachel wants her sister Leah's mandrakes so much that she lends her man to Leah for a night in exchange for the magical roots.

Mandrake, along with datura (jimson weed), deadly nightshade (belladonna) and henbane (thorn apple), contains the powerful alkaloids scopolamine, atropine and hyoscyamine. Sometimes called the "belladonna alkaloids," these drugs pack profound, otherworldly and unpredictable highs. People often experience the sensation of flying and hallucinations that can *completely replace* reality for extended periods of time, unlike the everchanging visual tricks that characterize the LSD trip. The main aphrodisiacal effect of these substances is that users become so tripped out, losing not only their inhibitions but their consciousness, that there is no chance of sexual resistance. They also stimulate the nervous system (it is not known precisely how), and the peak of the experience is typically followed by a long period of stupefied but awake "dreaming" before a deep sleep sets in.

Upon awakening, the mandrake or belladonna tripper will remember nothing of the hours spent in the alkaloid world. This has made the mandrake clan especially popular with white slavers, black magicians, pimps and the other nefarious virgin puncturers throughout the ages. One classical antecedent of electric punch was the mandrake-spiked orgy wine prepared in classic Greek and Roman times.

THE LURE OF THE MANDRAKE

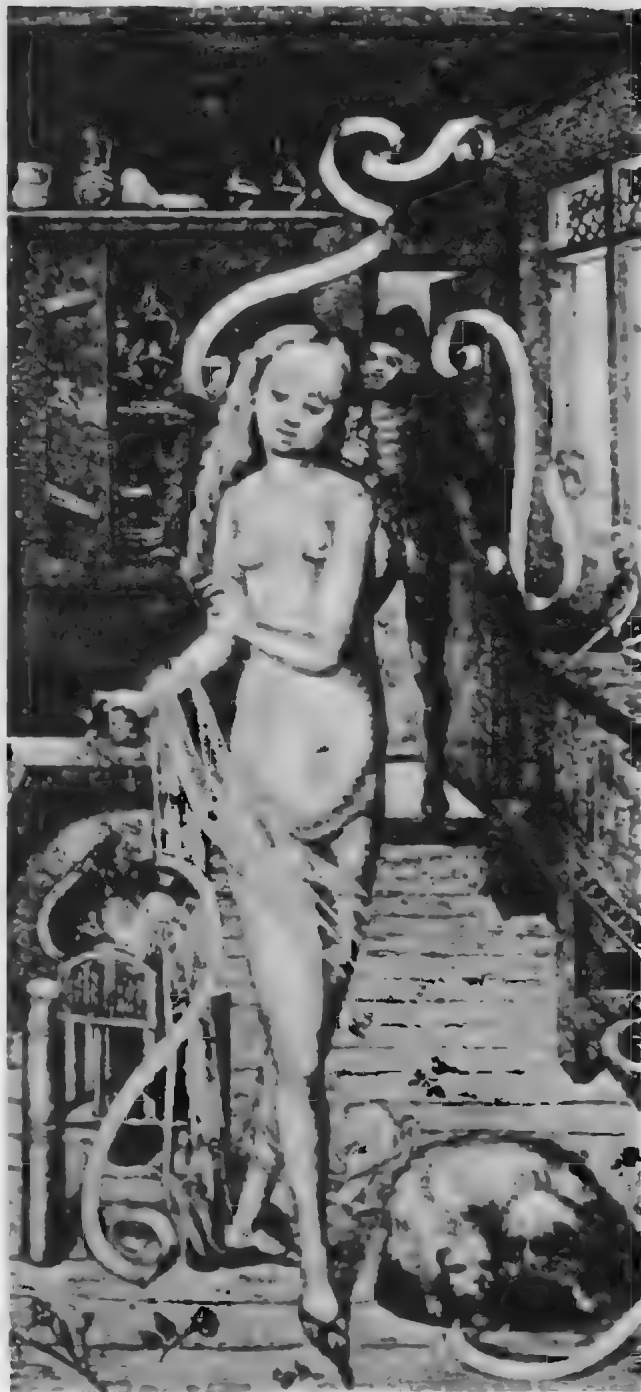
"In the days of wheat harvest Reuben went out and found mandrakes in the field, and brought them to his mother Leah. Then Rachel said to Leah, 'Give me, I pray, some of your son's mandrakes.' But she said to her, 'Is it a small matter that you have taken away my husband? Would you take away my son's mandrakes also?' Rachel said, 'Then he may lie with you tonight for your son's mandrakes.' When Jacob came from the field in the evening, Leah went out to meet him, and said, 'You must come in to me; for I have hired you with my son's mandrakes.' So he lay with her that night."

Genesis 30:14-16



Mandragora

Henbane, deadly nightshade, mandrake and datura were all staples of bubbling witches' pots in the Middle Ages, and it has been suggested that the classic image of a hag flying on a broomstick stems from mandrake-tripping sorceresses titillating their vital apertures with the handle of a broom, sometimes brooms! Little class has been added to the reputation of these plants since; in fact, their most recent well-known use for sex thrills was in the jimson weed and belladonna rituals practiced at the Manson ranch.



Witch preparing (I) Love potion

"What with loathesome smells, And shrieks like mandrakes torn out of the earth, [That living mortals, hearing them, run mad."

William Shakespeare
Romeo and Juliet

Not only are the considerable chemical effects of mandrake and datura admired, but the manlike shape of their tuberous roots (along with other plants like ginseng) is especially revered as a cure for impotence, frigidity and female sterility.

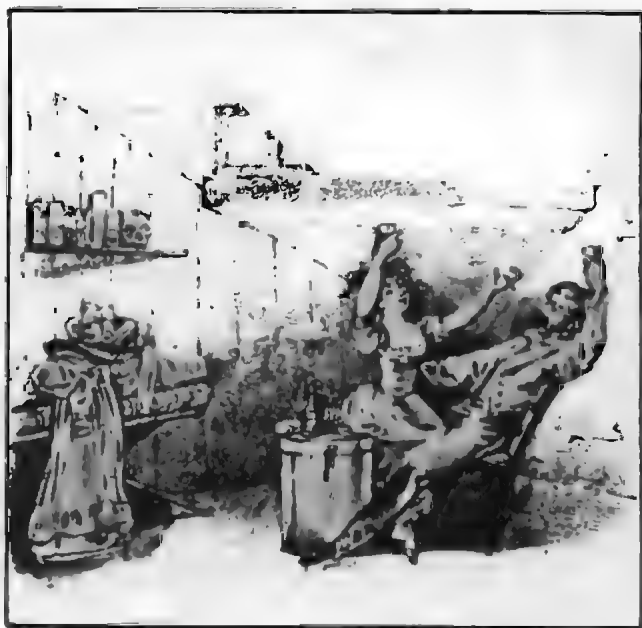
Mandrake's thick-forked root so often resembles the male figure that legend asserts it grows from the place where a hanged rapist's ejaculate falls. The ancient Egyptians called mandrake "phallus of the field," and the Arabs knew it as "Satan's testicles." However, mandrake and the other belladonna alkaloids are not recommended sex highs: the trip usually involves more debilitation than excitement, more fear than ecstasy and more than a small chance of waking up in the hospital. Their primary sexual effect—the lowering of inhibitory reactions—is much more pleasantly accomplished by most any other means.

Alcohol, of course, is the drug most associated with the liberation of lust in our species, from ancient Bacchanalian orgies to Jimmy Buffett's "Why Don't We Get Drunk and Screw?" As the most pervasive and acceptable grease of the social cogs, hard drink probably figures in more sexual adventures than all the other highs combined. Which is very curious, for, as the Bard so succinctly put it, alcohol "increases the appetite but diminishes the performance."

The Bard was right. Men often have trouble getting it up and off when they're drunk. In fact, Masters and Johnson cite booze as one of the primary causes of secondary impotence, a general impotence resulting mainly from anxiety generated by those occasions when a man cannot become erect.

Absinthe, a green-colored liquor that is illegal in most countries, including the United States, has a special sexual kick. Concocted from oil of wormwood, anise, marjoram and other herbs, absinthe's high is excitatory and narcotic at the same time. Wormwood oil, so named because of its effectiveness in knocking out intestinal worms, is absinthe's principal active ingredient, and it is very destructive to the human body when taken in any more than minute amounts. Any regular use of absinthe would result in muscle and gastric spasms and general physical and mental decay.

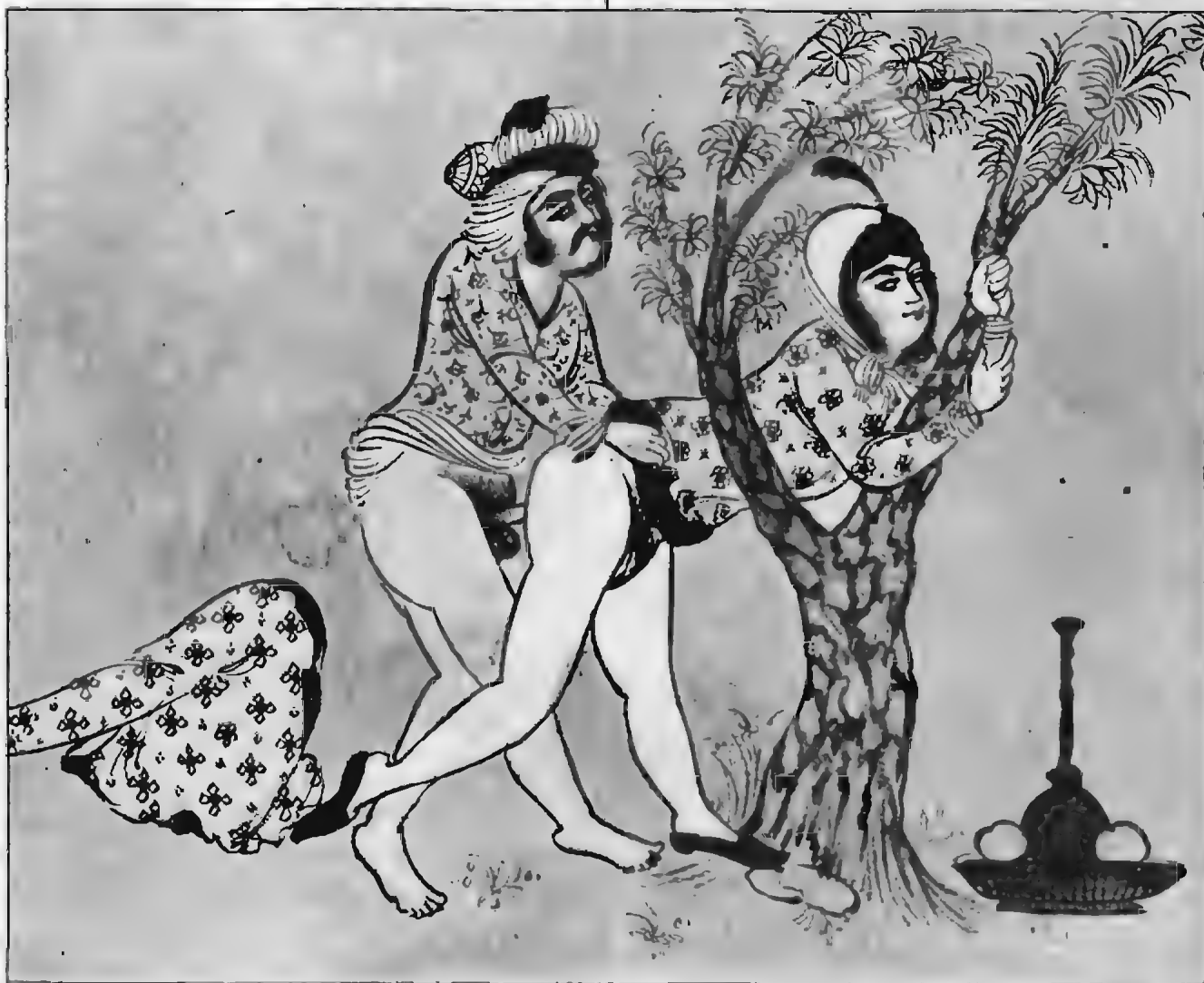
Of the many social upheavals of the 1960s, only the cannabis and sexual revolutions survived



Alcoholic Revelry



L' Absinthe by Degas, 1876



PARADISE OF THE GRAND MASTER

"The Grand Master of the Assassins, whenever he discovers a young man resolute enough to belong to his murderous legions, invites the youth to his table and intoxicates him with the plant hashish. Having been secretly transported to the pleasure gardens the young man imagines that he has entered the Paradise of Mahomet. The girls, lovely as Houris, contribute to this illusion. After he has enjoyed to satiety all the joys promised by the Prophet to his elect, he falls again into a state of lethargy and is transported back to the presence of the Grand Master."

Marco Polo
The Travels of Marco Polo

without major reversals. With good reason. Both marijuana and sex are exciting, relaxing and a



HEAVEN BLESS HASHISH

"He stretched his hand to her with his heart; in his face, and she gave him hers with a look of tender submission, as he said ardently, 'Heaven bless hashish, if its dreams end like this.'"

Louisa M. Alcott
conclusion of "Perilous Play." 1869

tremendous amount of fun.

Since grass and hash enhance *all* the perceptions, specific sensual modifications depend on the individual to a great extent. A common sensation reported by cannabinol couplers is that their sex organs feel larger. Generally, however, a few joints will slow both lovers down, and the extra time and patience spent on each other will make the experience more satisfying than a rush job. The THC drugs have done a great deal to mentally and physically free women to experience orgasm, and they are very effective in overcoming premature orgasm in men. Since anything that changes sensual perception adds sexual spice, people that haven't jumped into bed since 1969 without first toking up might try screwing straight for a wild new kick.

Opium, the dried exudate of the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), can be smoked, eaten, taken in suppositories or introduced into any mucous corridor. Unfortunately, opium is becoming a rarity in many parts of the U.S.A., as scarce as primo hash or Jamaican weed, while its destructive derivatives continue to thrive.

Although it has a generally relaxing effect, opium also stimulates erotic energy on both the mental and corporal levels. Voluptuous thoughts, visualizations, dreams and erotic imaginings from the bottom of the libido often accompany the opium high, and if opium is terrific for fantasy, it's even better for performance. According to the ancient Chinese "Chin P'ing Mei" (a pseudonym used collectively by a group of cognoscenti), even a little opium will give life to a tired lance, "assuring the desideratum of at least 3,000 phallic thrusts." Step right up and count 'em. A also has a mild anesthetizing effect-strategically placed, it provides a pleasant numb feeling and delays orgasm to the benefit of both parties.

Amyl nitrite is a volatile liquid that gives a quick and powerful rush when inhaled. Some people find it very stimulating. Used pharmaceutically, to control heart spasms and asthma attacks, amyl is available only by prescription, but it is not a controlled substance.

It is most often used for sex just before orgasm. Coming on amyl has been described as a



"Opium is a peaceful reducer; hashish is a disorderly demon."

Charles Baudelaire



Alexander King illustrations for *Black Opium* by Claude Farrere

"While her body is abandoning itself to indifferent kisses, there, near me, in the smoking-room—I know that her soul detaches itself to come and embrace my own.... For that is the capricious—no, the wise!—opium's sport. In women, who are creatures made for love, it provokes and increases amorous ardor; while in men, who are creatures made for thought, it suppresses that sixth sense which is coarsely opposed to cerebral speculation."

Claude Farrere
Fumée d'Opium (Black Opium), 1912



Interior of San Francisco opium den



Opium exudate on incised capsules

heart-pounding, all-consuming experience that makes the body feel like it's falling down an elevator shaft while the head zooms off to never-never land. Great insurance against anti climax, the liquid also relaxes the involuntary muscles, which explains its popularity among gays, who consider a mellow sphincter a thing of value. Amyl also dispels inhibitions in a general way.

Some people don't consider amyl a pleasurable high, but there are no unpleasant side effects for devotees besides an occasional headache or bruises collected in the act of passing out. However, it lowers the blood pressure radically, so it should not be used by people with heart trouble or low blood pressure. Amyl nitrite comes either in bottles or in small ampules called "poppers" that give off a characteristic odor of rotting fruit when they are broken open and inhaled. A number of other volatile nitrites are being sold as room deodorizers. They have effects similar to, but weaker than, amyl's.

Strychnine, according to researcher Adam Gottlieb, stimulates erectile tissues in the same manner as yohimbine, opium and burra gokeroo, the seeds of the southern Asian plant *Pedaliun murex*. The reaction to this should be "so what?" because, although some may consider strychnine a buzz of acceptable risk, it is a capriciously lethal substance made for avoiding, not ingesting.

Yohimbine is the most prominent psychoactive alkaloid contained in the inner bark of the west African yohimbe tree (*Corynanthe yohimbe*). While its main aphrodisiacal effect is in the stimulation of erectile tissue, yohimbine boasts a host of other exhilarating properties. It also produces deep feelings of warmth and joy that heighten the immediacy and beauty of the sexual encounter. Body rushes and spinal shivers that feel particularly delicious during coitus or orgasm are other bonuses.

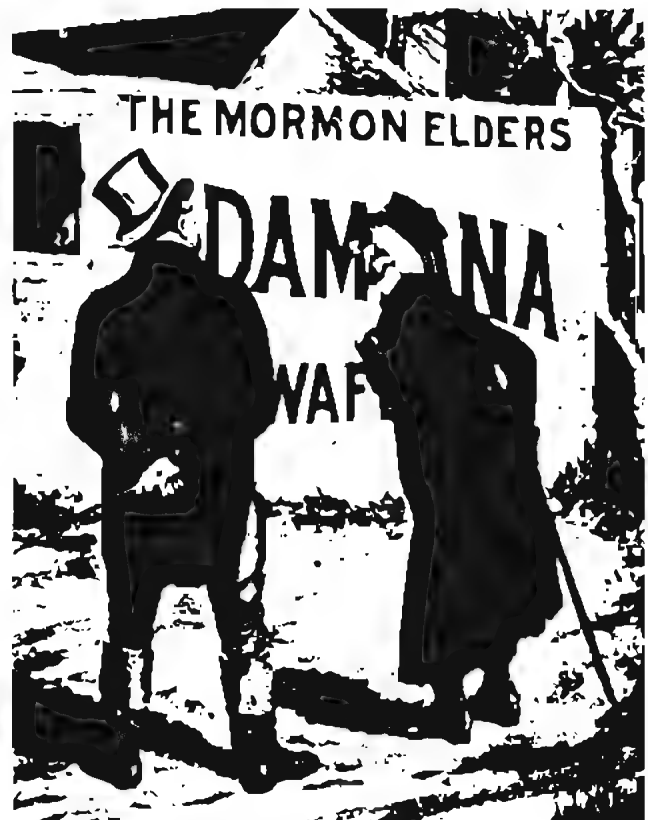
While the crude bark material is generally brewed into a tea, the hydrochloride salt of yohimbine can be snorted up the nostrils or absorbed in the mouth. The sniffing method is probably best because the drug has an unpleasant taste and tends to be nauseating when swallowed. Yohimbine is perfectly legal, but it has a long list of contraindications. An MAO inhibitor, yohimbine shouldn't be used with mescaline, MDA, STP, amphetamines, aged cheeses, alcohol, narcotics, antihistamines and most tranquilizers (Librium may be used to combat the anxiety that yohimbine sometimes produces, especially to the overtired). People with heart, liver or kidney disease, blood-pressure or low blood-sugar problems or diabetes should avoid yohimbine.

"Good health, sufficient exercise and plenty of sleep still remain the most effective of the aphrodisiacs known to man."

Dr. Alfred Kinsey

Some other legal highs with sexual effects are yagé, damiana and kavakava. Yagé, usually ingested as a snuff or brew, is the prepared bark of the South American genus *Banisteriopsis*, and it has several harmine-type alkaloids as its active constituents. Besides acting as a pleasant psychic energizer and hallucinogen, yagé is often said to increase ESP powers, sparking the ability to see auras and energy fields. While these powers can be sexual pluses, it is easy to overdose on yagé, and the resulting nightmare illusions and frantic anxiety are decidedly anti-erotic.

Damiana, the leaves of the shrub *Turnera diffusa* or *T. aphrodisica*, was second only to chocolate in the Aztec hierarchy of aphrodisiacs. Although the ancients thought that the plant generated direct genital palpitations, today most users derive a subtle kind of high with sexual overtones similar to those of marijuana. Women especially find that damiana tea or cigarettes will relax them and at the same time stir their sexual imaginations. Native to the southern United States, South America and Africa, damiana has no legal



The covers of a pamphlet promoting the Mormon Elders' Damiana Wafers

"I hardly see him at night since he took up sex."

Mrs. Kinsey

restrictions. In fact, damiana cordials that advertise themselves as "the Liqueur for Lovers" can be imported from Mexico. The concentration of damiana leaf in these yellowish liqueurs is generally too inconsequential to have any sexual effect, however.

Kavakava makes some people glow with psychic and genital euphoria, while others consider it a South Pacific placebo that doesn't even taste good. Too bad for the latter, because this preparation of the roots and lower stems of the tropical plant *Piper methysticum* can be an entertaining good-time drug that relaxes the body and calms the mind without reducing mental sharpness.

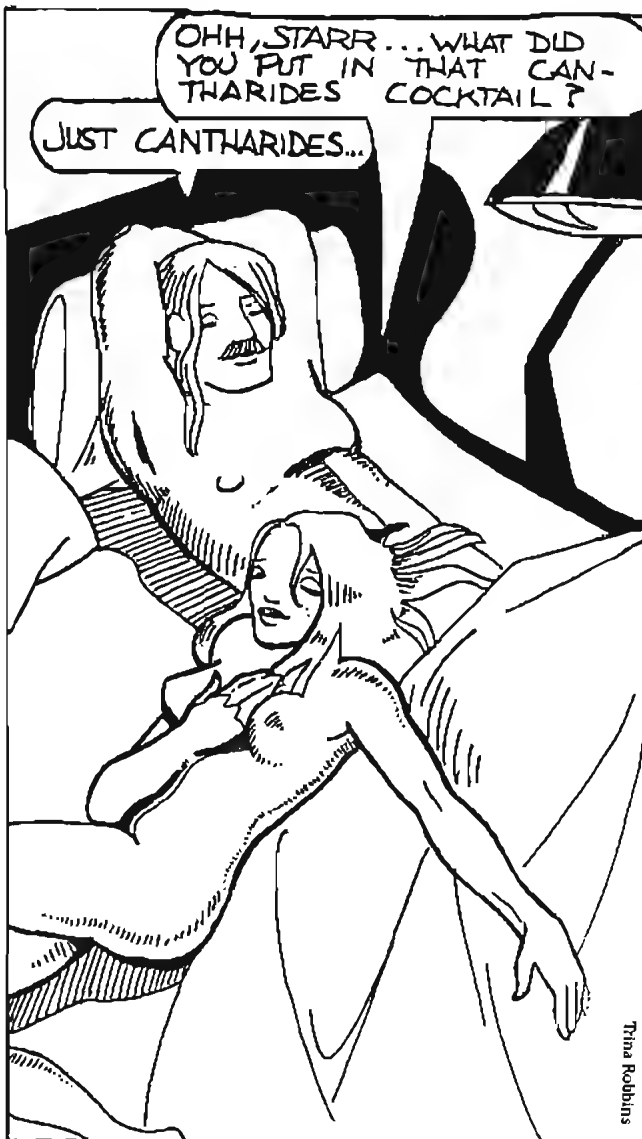
Because kavakava is insoluble in water, native users prechew the soapy-tasting roots and then brew the expectorated gop into a beverage. This stomach-turning ritual can be by-passed by emulsifying the plant in a fatty base before drinking. It still won't taste like Orange Julius.

Even more erratic than kavakava in its aphrodisiacal effects is L-dopa, a pharmaceutical used mainly in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. The widespread medical use of the drug has demonstrated that it can be a colossal sexual turn-on for a small percentage of patients who receive it. Reports of hospitalized men and women in their late sixties acting like pubescent rabbits are not uncommon, but really not frequent enough to make L-dopa worth experimenting with. Its nasty side-effects include nausea, anxiety, confusion, hot flashes and hair loss. This dangerous chemical shouldn't be taken without a doctor's advice.

Spanish Fly-the active ingredient in classic American folk tales of lust-crazed maidens wantonly copulating with drain pipes, Genoa salami and traveling salesmen-is by no means a high, by all means a drug. It is actually pulverized blister beetles (*Lytta vesicatoria* and other species)-bright green, southern European insects so named because a paste of their bodies raises blisters on human skin-which contain cantharidin, a powerful irritant to body tissue.



South Pacific eros by Paul Gauguin



Trina Robbins

While cantharidin imparts an itch to the genitals, it is not the tingling of love one feels but a burning irritation that cannot be alleviated through scratching, urination or intercourse.

Originally used to excite far- animals that were not conveniently in heat, Spanish Fly is a beastly thing. It causes painful and sometimes bloody urination, and in addition to fever and other side effects, this crushed bug can cause permanent damage to precious internals, especially the kidneys and genitals. Death, the only known relief from permanently damaged genitals, can also easily be achieved through this multifaceted powder.

Cantharides are illegal in the United States except for animal husbandry, so commercial products using the name "Spanish Fly" are usually made with some hot spice like cayenne pepper (capsicum).

Few people know that the plant sources of the common flavorings licorice and sarsaparilla contain natural forms of, respectively, the female and male sex hormones. The licorice root contains estrogen, and sarsaparilla is a commercial source of testosterone. Hormones are the body's natural love potions, and there are enough in these plants to spark a considerable sexual uprising. But use them with extreme care and only when necessary, as any regular outside supply will signal the body to slow down its own production of vital fluids, a highly undesirable state of affairs.

Some drugs, although they produce horny highs to different degrees, are used primarily to augment sexual energy and stamina. These include cocaine, the various amphetamines, pemoline, the caffeine-like alkaloids and a variety of other crude and pharmaceutical compounds.

Cocaine is by far the sexiest of the illicit drugs, both in ambience and effect. "Power," according to Henry Kissinger, "is the ultimate aphrodisiac," and at current prices, cocaine is one of the most visible emblems of the wealthy and powerful hedonist. Though sometimes called "girl," the enchanting white powder is always thought of as a "lady"-seductive, sophisticated and exotically expensive.

First isolated from the coca leaf in 1859, by the 1890s cocaine was in popular use as a sex prolonger. In the early days of the twentieth century, the drug's voluptuous mystique was assured by the sex, magic and cocaine exploits of Aleister Crowley, who wrote:

Stab your demonic smile to my brain,
Soak me in cognac, love and cocaine.



Illustration for Aleister Crowley's Cocaine



Benjamin Butler and Grover Cleveland
on cover of Sarsapilla Magazine.

WHEN THE COKE CROWS

"Dr. Hipolito Unanue reported in 1794 the existence of "certain coqueros, 80 years old and more, and yet capable of such prowess as young men in the prime of life would be proud of."

Dr. Hipolito Unanue
Disertacion sobre el aspecto, cultivo, commercio, y
virtudes de lo famoso punto del Peru nombrada coca, 1794

Just a couple of lines of lady can give a person remarkable libidinous and physical energy. Coked-up couples can screw for hours on end, on the side, upside down, whichever way-their tremendous physical vitality allows them to maintain physically demanding positions and thus attain new realms of gratification. Men with malleable members have found that coke tempers their tools to an industrial hardness that survives more than one orgasm intact; staid women have snorted blow and been reborn, with genital gusto. Moreover, the cocaine high, unlike other sexual



Jim Osborne

"I: I{NOW I+I-b WOR}(INGSOI T+IAT
Oq"-Aof:Ul-, AND OCADI-Y DOWDfif

"Woe to you my Princess, when I come to visit her in Vienna. I will kiss you quite red and feed you till you are plump. And if you are forward you shall see who is the stronger, a gentle little girl that doesn't eat enough or a big wild man who has cocaine in his body. In my last severe depression I took coca once again and a small dose lifted me to the heights in a wonderful fashion. I am just now busy collecting the literature for a song of praise to this magical substance."

Sigmund Freud
in a letter to fiancée Martha Bernays, June 1884

highs, can be precisely controlled, since the main rush lasts about half an hour. Snort a little more if you're flagging; wait a little while if you're too spaced. Some people, incidentally, become too fired up intellectually or emotionally by cocaine to feel like getting it on.

The numbing properties of cocaine can lead to a lot of joyful experimentation in bed. Rubbed on the penis or clitoris, it will delay orgasm and intensify sexual response by deadening surface nerves; it is also applied to the anus and nipples for unique sensations. Benzocaine and other over-the-counter pain balms and sunburn sprays will do the same kind of anesthetizing, but with much less class.

Amphetamines can also promote the coital urge. While there is no medical reason that they shouldn't provide exhilaration and energy to both sexes equally, ladies report that ups and speed make them feel sexier and have better orgasms more than men. A man who gets horny from amphetamines may still have trouble getting erect, or perhaps will be unable to ejaculate even after extended periods of effort.

Injected methamphetamine gives the strongest sexual kick, but is also the most dangerous and debilitating high. Extended overuse of any type of amphetamine can result in anxiety, paranoia and physical deterioration that is about as sexy as rotten teeth.

Many subtler stimulants are used around the world to promote sexual zip and high spirits. Pemoline magnesium, the "memory drug" of ever-changing availability, is said to lend a nice kind of mental clarity to the sexual encounter. In India, lovers consume *Kut* (*Saussurea lappu*) for its heart-stimulating action, while American Indians traditionally achieve the same effect with cactus flowers.

Vitamins A, D, E and all those of the B complex are essential for healthy sexual apparatus and drive, but only the B complex can actually

"The demand for cocaine has created numerous roles for women. Maybe not the kind women's lib would thrust their fists in the air over. But the ladies can always be found near coke, and not always for the best reasons."

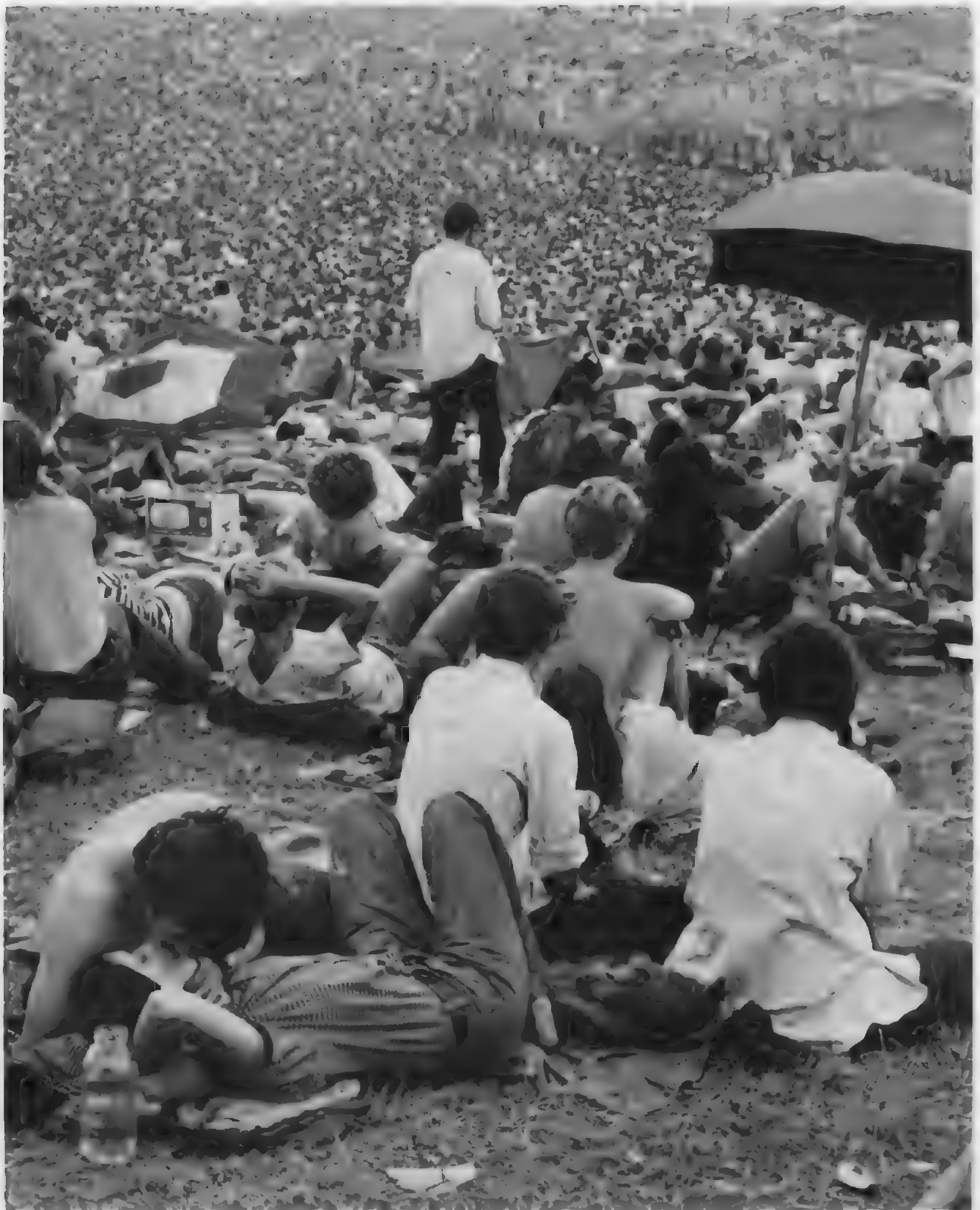
Marc Olden
Cocaine, 1973

produce a body "high." A dose of B vitamins can act like natural speed, generating energy and good, healthy feelings.

All of the caffeinelike alkaloids have at one time or another been used to fan the internal coals. Oriental hookers use the potent black tea concentrate for sluggish John-sans, and diverse societies rely on kola nuts, coffee beans, guarana and betel nuts to get them through the night.

The goblet of mare sweat that is required to complete the love potion is a running joke in *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*. But it is an absurdity that pales in comparison to the contents of classical Roman love philtres. Hippomanes, a small piece of flesh taken from the forehead of a newly foaled colt, was eaten by sex-jaded libertines who wished to once more crave the cave or moan for the bone; and in the third century of the empire the cook Apicius recommended marinated vulva of sow for increased potency.





60's Love In.

NOMEN HERBAE MANDRAGORAE



Smoker



Peruvian erotica

SATYRION'S SWEET GAMES

"Accordingly we followed the pair, who led us along the name boards, where we saw in the chambers persons of both sexes behaving in such a fashion I concluded that they must everyone have been drinking satyricon "

"Meanwhile the satyricon I had drunk a while before, stirring every fiber to lasciviousness, I began to perform vigorously on Quartilla, while she, fired with a like watonness, showed no repugnance to the game."

Petroni us
Satyricon

One aphrodisiac mentioned frequently by the Greeks and Romans has never been properly identified. It has been postulated that the arcane substance, referred to as "satyricon," was concocted from some variety of orchid. Hercules is said to have deflowered 50 virgins in one night after drinking it. No mean feat, even for a very strong guy. And Theophrastus asserts that a mere slave who ate a bit of the satyrion plant was able to offer "70 uninterrupted sacrifices to Venus."

A species of colewort called the rocket plant (*Brasica curca*) was also valued by ancients of a randy bent. John Davenport wrote in his 1865 book *Aphrodisiacs and Anti-aphrodisiacs* about a group of monks who planted rocket in their garden, thinking it would be a good stimulant to help them through all-night vigils and such. But, Davenport tells us, "Alas! ... the poor cenobites were so stimulated by its aphrodisiacal virtues that, transgressing alike their monastic walls and vows, they sought relief for their amorous distress in the fond embraces of the women residing in the neighborhood."

Throughout history, humans have chosen only the most expensive, exotic or disgusting available substances as aphrodisiacs. To sixteenth-century Europeans, potatoes and tobacco from the mysterious New World were merciless inflammers of passion; the famous Cleopatra drank pearls dissolved in vinegar to nourish the procreative spirit, while others of her day preferred the effects of tincture of gold or hummingbird hearts.

Orientals have always believed in the sexual power of things of the sea, such as shellfish, eels, bird's nest soup and shark fin. One of the most popular aphrodisiacs in modern Japan is the fugu fish. Fugu is actually a preparation made from the testes of the poisonous puffer fish, and it is taken mixed with hot sake. Sometimes an extremely potent sex stimulant, fugu can also act as the deadly nerve poison it is and restrict a person's



breathing or stop the heart. Each year almost 500 Japanese die from eating fugu because there is no way to differentiate between a fish of thrills and a fish that kills. (Except to do what the wealthy do-hire a taste-tester.)

Never outdone, the Chinese people have a long history of aphrodisiacal extravagance. While a modern Chinese impotentate will spend \$1,500 or more per ounce for a particularly well-endowed ginseng root, his forebears may have sought virility or fertility by feasting on menstrual blood or the sex organs of conquered enemies. It has been claimed that Chinese eunuchs yearning to be like the big boys would eat the brains of freshly decapitated criminals.

Old European love recipes were scarcely more appetizing, frequently calling for components like roaches, the entrails of unclean birds or the piece of cotton used to dry off a penis after intercourse. Neither were naive Americans of the same period pristine in choosing sex highs. While most put down their wampum for the invigorating effects

"I shall show you a love philtre, without medicaments, without herbs, without a witch's incantations. It is this: If you want to be loved, love."

**Seneca
Epistles**

of beaver testicles, the Navahos ate cow dung and the Apaches preferred human shit.

But perhaps the most singular aphrodisiac of all time is one used by the Amazons, those female warriors who burnt away the right breasts of girl children to make their fighting arms stronger. According to Eustathius (Eustathii Commentarii ad Homorum, 1827), the Amazons broke either a leg or arm of male captives, figuring that the deprivation of the extremity would add strength to the penis and thus "render them more vigorous in the venereal conflict." When some unsophisticated Scythian rudely remarked on the irregular gaits of her slaves, the Amazon Queen Antianara coolly replied, "The lame best perform the act of love."





6. CANNABIS AND ITS DERIVATIVES

"There's been no top authority saying what marijuana does to you. I really don't know that much about it.) tried it once but it didn't do anything to me."

John Wayne

This is a plant with a dream, a vision of world conquest in less than 10,000 years. From prehistoric times, the destinies of man and marijuana have been inextricably linked. Shamans toted magic weed around in medicine bags, and nomads introduced it everywhere they prowled in ancient Eurasia. Familiar but enigmatic, provoking extravagant praise and ferocious condemnation, cannabis has long been the most widely used hallucinogen on earth. Modern farmers sprout specimens from every nook and cranny of the globe. And every time the cry goes up for "more research," hemp gets scattered further. Recently the United Nations planted it above the Arctic Circle, where it was never known before, to see whether a powerful strain of South African dope will retain its potency up near the North Pole. And with all the scientists who now turn on, it's safe to say it will be one of the first drugs smuggled to the stars.

Like humankind, hemp is aggressive and versatile, spreading with ease across desolate steppes, up craggy mountains and hills, over deserts and plains, down along creekbeds and streams, even

into swamps. A notorious camp follower, it thrives in nitrogen-rich soil, cropping up in wastelands and garbage dumps—sure to be noticed by nomads and plant gatherers.

The wild weed originated in temperate Central Asia, that vast region stretching between eastern Europe and China. Though its seeds can be carried by wind and water, birds and beasts, the foremost agent of its distribution has always been *Homo sapiens*. Some remote human ancestor perhaps noticed this beautiful leafy vegetable in the meadow and gobbled it down for lunch. The effects were far out—a jolt, to the forming of human consciousness. As Pamela Lloyd has said, "The shock of recognition must have registered: psychoactive animal meets psychoactive plant. The two have been nearly inseparable ever since."

Or perhaps some ancient human discovered the gleaming white threads in the rotting stem of a plant that had fallen into the creek, twisted them together and made a tough cord—great for hunting or fishing nets and durable cloth. The first tangible evidence of hemp in the world appears as fiber marks on pottery (ca. 4000 B.C.) from the Neolithic village of Pan Po in Shensi Province, north central China. Similar fabric-marked pots and hemp textiles have been unearthed in eastern Siberia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Kansu and Chinese Turkestan. On the European side of central Asia, hempseeds have been recovered from Neolithic sites in Rumania, Austria, Switzerland and Germany. Hemp appears to be one of the oldest



The Llama Sher Nimp

"Kif is like fire: a little warms, a lot burns."

-Moroccan folk saying

ghosts and stagger crazily about.. If taken over a long period, it causes one to communicate with spirits and lightens one's body."

Hempseeds and flower-tops were frequently recommended for constipation, difficult childbirth, menstrual cramps, rheumatism, convulsions and fevers. (When a team of American pharmacologists visited China in 1974, they found dried ripe hemp fruits still prescribed for constipation.) All parts of the sacred plant had value. Shamans carved the woody stalk into a magic wand with a serpent coiled around it, beating on a patient's bed with this caduceus to drive off evil disease-demons. In veneration of ancestors, mourners at funeral rites wore hemp robes and caps. Legend has it that in A.D. 105, the eunuch Ts'ai Lun invented the world's first paper, using castoff hemp rags, nets and tree bark.. Chuang Tzu later speaks admiringly of a Taoist ascetic who for ten years wore only a tattered hemp robe: "So it is that he who is nourishing his mind's aim forgets his body ... and he who is carrying out the Tao forgets his own mind."

BHANG: CANNABIS INDICA Cannabis swept into India from Central Asia in the second millennium B.C. during repeated migrations of fierce, chariot-riding Aryan nomads. Soma was their highest sacrament, but as they moved away from their mountainous soma source, cannabis also came to be regarded as sacred. A verse of the Atharva Veda, last of the four Vedas to be accepted into orthodox religion (ca. 1400-900 B.C.), includes hemp among several woody plants thrown on a sacrificial fire in a sorcerer's ceremony to conquer enemies. Another hymn adds: "Five kingdoms of plants, with Soma as their chief, we address: darbha grass, *bhang*, barley, the herb *saha*; may they free us from distress." Cannabis has been known as bhang in India ever since.

From the time of its introduction, Indian hemp appears to have been cultivated mostly for drugs rather than fiber. Like psychedelic soma, it was especially revered by warriors and priests. Its inclusion among five sacred plants invoked for "freedom from distress" implies that its psychoactive powers were well known and even provides a clue to its size; the other plants listed are relatively small. In sum, the bhang of ancient India was probably the short, bushy, resin-rich

species named *Cannabis indica* by Lamarck in 1783. Its stem is too lignified and not tall enough (four feet) to produce long bast fibers, but its leaves and flower-tops produce a most potent drug.

Early grammarians mention bhang "dust" or pollen and list "hemp fields" among compound words, implying its early cultivation. Buddhist monks, strictly forbidden to use drugs recreationally, were allowed to inhale bhang fumes as a remedy for rheumatism. The *Arthashastra*, a political handbook, mentions bhang as an ingredient of a smoke bomb hurled against enemies. The surgeon Sushruta early recognized that marijuana dries up mucous membranes, recommending it as an antiphlegmatic. Later doctors prescribed it for fevers, dysentery, epilepsy; to bring on sleep, soothe nervous tension, stimulate appetite and act as an analgesic and aphrodisiac.

In medieval times it was given revealing nicknames like ganja, "noisy" or "sweet-smelling"; *Indrashana*, "food of the king of the gods"; *vijaya*, "victorious"; and *siddhi*, "that which bestows magic power." Spiced bhang milkshakes consecrated to Kali, dread consort of the god Shiva, were ceremonially poured over the lingam (stone phallus) in Hindu temples and drunk by worshippers themselves as an aid to meditation. Highly sophisticated Tantric sex yoga developed from this tradition. To this day, most of India's wandering ascetics use cannabis constantly, drinking bowls of bhang to celebrate auspicious holy days and smoking fat chill urns of ganja at cremation pyres along the Ganges. Bhang drinks and sweetmeats are used on festive occasions by all classes. Ganja made only from cultivated female flower-tops is the drug of choice among serious smokers, for religious purposes or simply to pleasure the senses. Hashish (*charas*) was a medieval Muslim innovation and is still most popular in areas of strong Muslim influence (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir) and in Nepal and the other Himalayan kingdoms.

Bengal (*Bangala*) means "bhang land." The traditional Bengali ganja-cultivation technique has become world famous. The key to the process is the removal of male plants from the fields before they can pollinate the females. To accomplish this, a "ganja doctor" (*poddar*) would go through the fields many times as the plants matured. An experienced *poddar* could distinguish between males and females even before they flowered-perhaps by recognizing certain nodes and stipules that precede formation of the buds. As a result the female, anxious to protect her flowers from the broiling sun and to catch the

pollen that never came, would devote all her energies to resin production. Harvested, compressed, graded and packaged by experts, these practically seedless ganja-tops became the most valued marijuana of Asia. The cultivation method spread with Hindu emigrants to Southeast Asia, Africa and the West Indies. Nowadays, the same technique is used to grow sinsemilla everywhere in the world that people care about top-quality dope.

ROADSIDE WEED: CANNABIS RUDERALIS

As in India, cannabis penetrated the ancient Near East with the incursions of Central Asian nomads. A legend in the Persian Avesta, closely related to the Vedas of India, has it that the early heroes Gustasp and Ardu Viraf were "transported in soul to the heavens, and had the higher mysteries revealed to them" by drinking *banha* (bhanga). Zoroaster's wife Hvovi sacrificed to the gods, "wishing that holy Zarathustra would give her his good narcotic, *bangha* ... that she might think according to the law, speak according to the law and do according to the law." Bhang was classed as an oil seed in ancient Persia and valued in miscarriages.

Hittites, Hurrians and other northern charioteers plunged into the Caucasus, Mesopotamia and Turkey repeatedly during the second millennium B.C. Herodotus speaks of tribes along the Araxes River in the Caucasus singing and dancing while stoned on fumes from the "fruit of a tree," probably cannabis, thrown into their fires. Phrygians invading the Hittite empire in Turkey (ca. 800 B.C.) left hempen fabric in their grave mounds at Gordion, near Ankara. (Was the "Gordian knot" that Alexander the Great sliced through on his way to conquer the world made of hemp rope?) Their neighbors, the Assyrians, burned incense called Qunupu or Qunabu, probably hemp because of affinity to the Greek word *kannabis*.

The origin of this word is obscure. It is usually considered Indo-European, related to old Germanic *hanapaz*, from which "hemp" ultimately derives. Dr. Sula Benet has proposed a Semitic origin instead in the Hebrew *kaneh* ("reed") and *bosm* ("aromatic"). If she is correct, the fragrant herb usually translated "calamus" in the Bible may actually have been marijuana. In Exodus 30:23, God commands Moses to make holy oil for anointing kings and priests out of "myrrh, sweet cinnamon, *kaneh bosm* and cassia." Among the delights in the paradise-garden of the Song of Songs (4:14) is *kaneh*, also named in Ezekiel 27:19 as an article of trade in Phoenicia. Hemp fabric, *kanabos*, is mentioned in the traditional lawbook, the Mishna.

SCYTHIAN PURIFICATION RITES

"... After a burial, those involved have to purify themselves, which they do in this way. First they soap and wash their heads, then to cleanse their bodies they make a little tent, fixing three sticks in the ground, tied together and tightly covered with felt. Inside a dish is placed, with red-hot stones and some hemp seeds.

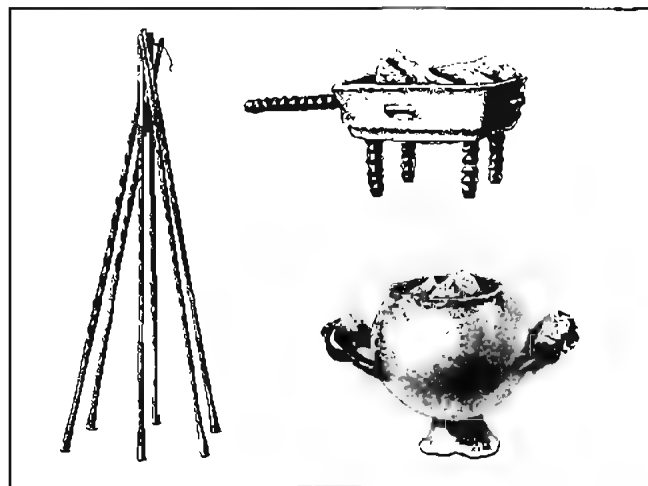
There is in that country *kannabis* growing, both wild and cultivated. Fuller and taller than flax, the Thracians use it to make garments very like linen. Unless one were a Master of Hemp, one could not tell which it was—those who have never seen hemp would think it was linen.

The Scythians take *kannabis* seed, creep in under the felts, and throw it on the red-hot stones. It smolders and sends up such billows of steam-smoke that no Greek vapor bath can surpass it. The Scythians howl with joy in these vapor-baths, which serve them instead of bathing, for they never wash their bodies with water.

Their women pour water onto a rough stone, pound cypress, cedar and frankincense into it, and smear this thick ointment all over their faces and bodies—which not only leaves them fragrant with perfume, but also makes their skin shining and clean when they rub the goo off the next day."

Herodotus
Histories IV

But the most famous pot passage in ancient literature concerns Central Asian nomads directly—the Scythians, who roamed the vast steppes (700-300 B.C.) from eastern Europe to Siberia. Herodotus speaks of Scythians purifying themselves with *kannabis* after the burial of a king, and hemp-smoking apparatus just as he described (except with six sticks, not three, about 18 inches high) has been excavated from Siberian tomb-barrows in the Altai Mountains. Both men



a. Sticks from Scythian hemp tent
b. Copper censer with stones for burning hemp
c. Excavated Scythian pot contained hemp seeds

and women smoked, for two sets of implements were found next to an ornately tattooed male corpse and a mummified female body. Near the tent poles were a copper cauldron, censer and leather medicine-bag containing hempseeds quick-frozen since about the fourth century B.C. When the seeds were sent to Soviet botanists for identification, they were found to be of the *Cannabis ruderalis* type.

Ruderalis means "roadside," and this wild species (first published by Janischewsky in 1924) has special characteristics that enable it to spread without much human help. As it now exists in southern Russia, it is a sprawling, very short, unbranched or slightly branched hemp with fat leaves and seeds that detach easily and can survive a freezing winter to germinate the next spring. This is probably the "wild" hemp of Herodotus, scattered by the trail as the Scythians wandered, later cultivated near settlements. Scholars have long debated whether the "seeds" in Herodotus's account were the seeds alone or the entire flower-top. It's a silly argument. Try throwing hempseeds on a hot stove in a sauna sometime—they spurt smoke, just as Herodotus said, and enough of them will definitely get you stoned.

Similar hempseeds (not botanically identified) have been found in German tombs (fifth century B.C.), showing how far-ranging this practice was in Herodotus's time. Scythian cavalry led the armies of Alexander the Great across Asia, and Scythians often troubled the borders of India and China. The Amazons, who, according to Herodotus, intermarried with the Scythians to produce the Sarmatians, were also probably familiar with hemp smoking. A woman's body bearing Scytho-Sarmatian jewelry in a grave in France is thought to have been the queen-priestess of a



Scythian plant goddess and rider

Celtic chieftain. Scythian funerary rites were perhaps the origin of throwing hempseeds into a fire as an offering to the dead in eastern Europe. In Russia, Lithuania and Poland, hempseeds are thrown on hot stones and the vapor is inhaled to alleviate toothache. Central Asian brides in the 1930s reportedly ate lamb's fat and hashish on their wedding night. Dope smoking among contemporary heads in Russia is occasionally lambasted in the Soviet press. It seems that Scythian "howls of pleasure" may still be heard in Russia today.

CULTIVATED HEMP: GREEK, ROMANS, VIKINGS Dioscorides, the first-century physician in Nero's army, says cultivated *kannabis* is useful for weaving strong rope, has a foul odor and hollow stems. Eating too many hempseeds may "diminish sexual ability," but its fresh juice, dropped in the ear, is terrific for earaches. The Anicia Juliana codex of Dioscorides (A.D. 512) gives us the first botanical drawing of hemp—a plant three or four feet tall, with both male and female characteristics.

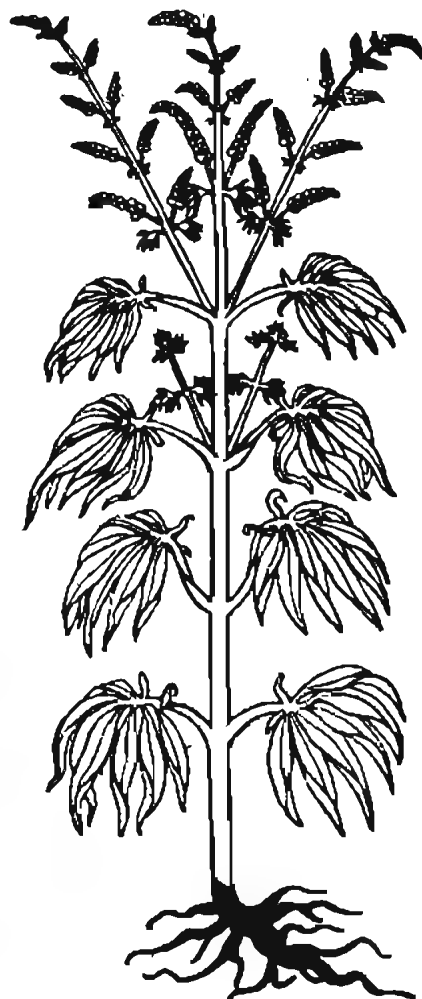


Illustration of cannabis from the works of Dioscorides

Pliny, in the second century, repeats its use for earache, recommends it for constipated farm animals and adds that the root, boiled in water, eases cramped joints, gout and burns. His contemporary Galen is more explicit about recreational use of hempseed cakes: "There are some who fry and consume the seed together with other desserts. Desserts are foods consumed after dinner for pleasure and to stimulate an appetite for drinking. The seeds create a warm feeling and, consumed excessively, affect the head by sending it a warm and toxic vapor It eliminates farting and dehydrates so much that if too much is eaten it quenches sexual potency. Some folks squeeze its juice when fresh and use it as an analgesic for ear pains."

Interestingly, modern Czechoslovakian scientists have discovered that juicy resin expressed from fiber-hemp flower-tops when the seeds are fully mature is rich in cannabidiolic acid, remarkably effective as an analgesic (such as for burns) and as an antibiotic (such as for bacterial infections that might invade the ear, nose, throat or wounds).

The Romans prized hemp mostly for durable sailcloth (canvas = cannabis), fiber and rope. Remains of hemp rope and cloth have been dug up in Roman ruins in Britain and France. Their enemies the Carthaginians knew about cannabis too, for a bit of hashish (or perhaps only caulking?) has been recovered from the wrecked hull of a Carthaginian warship. Anglo-Saxon settlements, starting in Roman times, brought widespread hemp cultivation to England, reaching a peak in A.D. 800-1200, the era of the Norman conquest. The Vikings loved cannabis too: hemp seeds and fruits, cloth and fishing line have been found in their ships, graves and castles throughout Scandinavia. The plant reached Iceland by the mid-thirteenth century, and there is a remote possibility that Viking explorers brought the seeds to America.



Claudius Galen

HASHISH: ALCHEMISTS AND ASSASSINS

Meanwhile, Muslim pharmacologists absorbed and magnified classical and Asian herbalism, spreading dope lore throughout the caliphates from Spain to India. Medical texts teem with words for cannabis: qinnab was the botanical term for the plant and *banj* was popular parlance for both hemp and henbane, while hashish originally meant simply "grass" or "the herb." Many drugs and spices, including cannabis, went into chewy medicinal confections called *ma'joun*, for which hundreds of recipes are still passed along. Skilled alchemists with pretty classy lab equipment experimented with all kinds of potions; if Geber and others could distill alcohol, they could have made hashish (or even hash oil), and, indeed, Geber includes *banj* among his powerful prescriptions. An amusing tale of a hypocritical priest, from Arabian manuscripts dated about A.D. 950, shows that use of *banj* was secret and spread among religious persons who professed against its use to the outside world. Before social use of the drug became widespread, the secret was shared by thousands of Sufis, especially of the Haydari and Qalandari sects. The thirteenth-century story of Sheikh Haydar has been told in a previous chapter; a similar legend about "Sidi Hedi" was



TIME DISTORTION

"Perhaps I was acting strangely. Suddenly a pair of busy hands, which had been running neck and neck all the evening with a nimble little crochet-needle over a race-ground of pink and blue silk, stopped at their goal, and their owner looked at me steadfastly. Ah! I was found out-I had betrayed myself. In terror I waited, expecting every instant to hear the word 'hasheesh.' No, the lady only asked me some question connected with the previous conversation. As mechanically as an automaton I began to reply. As I heard once more the alien and unreal tones of my own voice, I became convinced that it was someone else who spoke, and in another world. I sat and listened; still the voice kept speaking. Now for the first time I experienced that vast change which hasheesh makes in all measurements of time. The first word of the reply occupied a period sufficient for the action of a drama; the last left me in complete ignorance of any point far enough back in the past to date the commencement of the sentence. Its enunciation might have occupied years. I was not in the same life which had held me when I heard it begun."

Fitz Hugh Ludlow
The Hasheesh Eater, 1857

known in Morocco. But long before that, the world was shaken by the Ismaili "Faithful Ones," known to their enemies as the Assassins.

In A.D. 1090 a bold and brilliant revolutionary, Hasan-i-Sabbah, captured the Persian mountain stronghold of Alamut and established a dissident sect that terrorized the Near East for several centuries thereafter. According to Crusaders, Marco Polo and other travelers, Hasan and later Ismaili chiefs (all of whom were called Old Man of the Mountain) in Persia and Syria would direct initiates into exquisite gardens and knock them out with a drug; when they awoke, surrounded by lovely houris, they thought they were in paradise. The Old Man would assure them that indeed they'd had a taste of paradise and if they joined his sect they would forever after be admitted to heaven, even if they were killed. In this manner, youths were recruited, given an education that often involved learning several languages, trained as spies and sent into the retinues of Muslim or Christian officials. There they would remain undercover, sometimes for years, until their orders came to kill the specified victim.



Hasan-i-Sabbah, the Old Man of the Mountain

Over the centuries, the Assassins legend grew to enormous proportions. Propagandists to this day have misconstrued the story to "demonstrate" that hashish causes violent crime and that people who turn on are fanatic slaves and wily murderers. Several points need emphasis. First, it is not known exactly what drug the sectaries used; all their records were destroyed by later Mongol hordes. Second, only those who despised them called them Assassins—they called themselves Faithful Ones (faithful to the "New Teaching" of Hasan)—and the alleged etymological connection between assassins and hashishiyun ("hash heads") glosses over the fact that their enemies wished to blame hashish for politically motivated crimes. This would be rather like establishment officials today calling any young radical a "dope fiend." Third, the drug employed for initiation into the cult was used to obtain a vision of paradise. It did not nerve them up for slaughter, was not used during their missions and did not make them crazy. Quite the contrary, it served to introduce illiterate young men to an education they might never have received from orthodox officials and gave them at least a fleeting glimpse of an altogether higher order of existence. If anything, political and religious intrigue, not hashish, caused assassination.

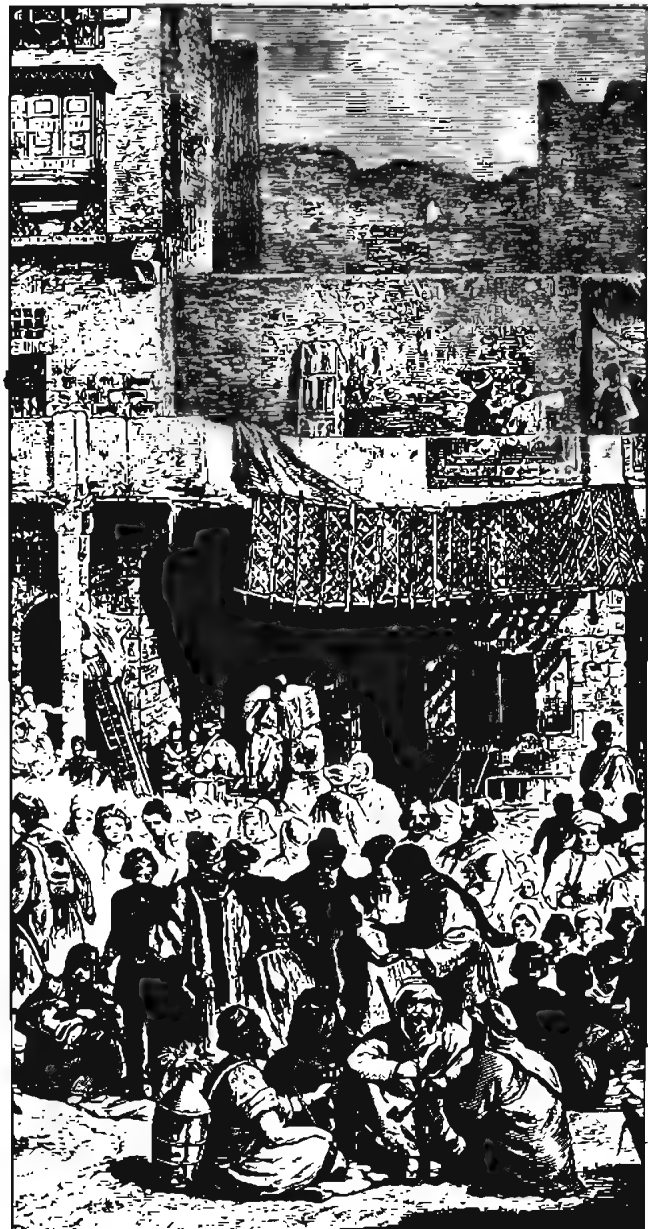
Nevertheless, the legend worked its way into literature, bringing an inevitable thrill of horror associated with cannabis. Boccaccio in the *Decameron* alludes to the "powder of marvelous virtue" used by the Old Man of the Mountain, and Dante puts a "perfidious assassin" in the nineteenth circle of hell. Readers of the *Thousand and One Nights* became familiar with the antics of hashish eaters in several stories. Coleridge nodded out in an opium dream while reading tales of Mongol China in old travel books that also told the Assassins legend, and upon awakening he dashed off "Kubla Khan," in which imagery from both Oriental traditions is beautifully fused. The French Romantics patterned their *Club des Haschischins* after what they imagined the medieval cult's psychedelic sessions were like. Rimbaud's famous line, "Now is the time of the Assassins," created a prophetic and chilling metaphor for the modern age. And in the twentieth century, of course, American narcotics police made "Assassin of Youth" a synonym for marijuana that has echoed around the world.

Mongols and Mughuls soon spread dope and terror across Asia. The Mongol lord Tamerlane is said to have sown hemp around his splendid capital of Samarkand in Russia, and his descendant Babur the Great, first Moghul Emperor of India (ca. 1505), described how he would sometimes mix tincture of hemp and opium, too.

THE MIRROR WHICH MAGNIFIES

"... Let it be well understood then, by worldly and ignorant folk, curious of acquaintance with exceptional joys, that they will find in hashish nothing miraculous, absolutely nothing but the natural in a superabundant degree. The brain and the organism upon which hashish operates will only give their ordinary and individual phenomena, magnified, it is true, both in quantity and quality, but always faithful to their origin. Man cannot escape the fatality of his moral and physical temperament. Hashish will be, indeed, for the impressions and familiar thoughts of the man, a mirror which magnifies, yet no more than a mirror."

Charles Baudelaire
The Poem of Hashish, 1860



According to Richard H. Blum, Babur also "ate hemp sweetmeats and, when taking hemp, abjured alcohol. He reported no ill or violent effects from either hemp or opium, but was sorely distressed by wine-his 'death in life.'"

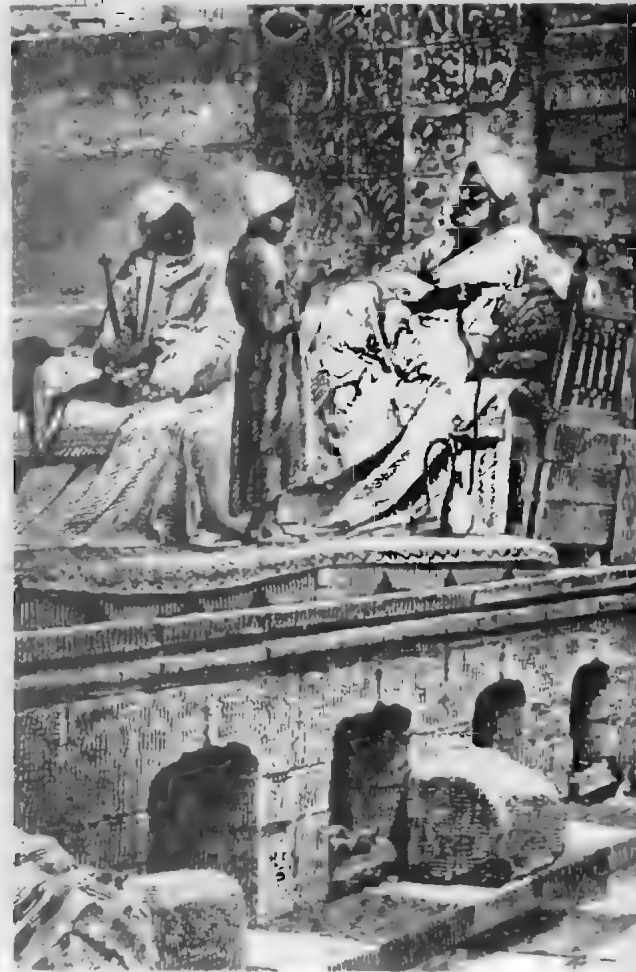
Perhaps because of the association between hashish and the Assassins, there was considerable legal controversy over recreational and religious use of the drug, as there was with coffee. Poets and mystics invented myriad nicknames to cover their secret passion for the herb: *ol-khadra*, "the green one"; *shohdonoj*, "royal grain"; *kif*, "blissful mind"; *'uqlah*, "the lump"; and *esrar*, "secrets." These became epithets for specific preparations during the Ottoman Empire of the Turks, which began in the thirteenth century and continued until World War I. Wayfarers and merchants swapped stories over their hookahs in smoke-filled coffeehouses from Danascus to Constantinople. Cordoba to Isfahan.

AFRICA: BANG I, RIAMBA, MATOKWANE, DAGGA With rapid transeontinental communications and expanding trade, hashish penetrated every Muslim kingdom. Ismaili devotees brought it to Egypt by the thirteenth



century. Upright officials were aghast that the fabled Gardens of Djoneima became a hashish spa and fruitlessly tried to ban the drug. "It is recorded that in the year 1378 the emir Souden Sheikbouni tried to end the abuse of Indian hemp consumption among the poorer classes by having all plants of this description in Joneima destroyed and imprisoning all the hemp eaters. He ordered, moreover, that all those who were convicted of eating the plant should have their teeth pulled out, and many were subjected to this punishment. But by 1393 the use of this substance in Arabian territory had increased," Louis Lewin says.

Dervishes danced across North Africa, revealing the secrets of *ma'joun* (called *dowomese* in Algeria) and coffee everywhere. Traders plunged overland into Ethiopia and there encountered a piece of paraphernalia - for which the world has been eternally grateful: the water pipe. Though the Persians are usually credited with this invention, the earliest evidence of water pipes comes from Ethiopia in the form of two ceramic pipe bowls, originally attached to water pipes, excavated near Lake Tana. Carbon-dated at about A.D. 1320, the bowls contained cannabinoid residue-firm evidence that people in Ethiopia



smoked hemp two or three hundred years before tobacco arrived. "Earth smoking" by building up a mound of clay and sucking smoke directly through a hole in the mound is an ancient custom in Africa, and the wood, gourd, bamboo and horn water pipes may have evolved from this practice.

The Persian *narghile* (coconut hookah) was simply an African reed pipe or Indian *chillum* (tube pipe) stuck in a coconut, and it soon became the beloved bubbly-bubbly of the Muslim empire. It allowed alchemists to refine the raw plant material into the resin now called *bashish* and to smoke this compact, potent goo without burning their throats. In Turkey, the hollow wooden *chibouk*, up to eight feet long, was often used to cool the smoke instead. In North Africa, a special sipping technique with the shorter *sibsee* evolved. When tobacco was introduced in the seventeenth century, cannabis was often blended with the newfangled American weed. This was especially true in trade centers close to Europe: Moroccan *kif*, for example, is almost always traditionally smoked with tobacco. Polydrug use included coffee as well. A medieval Sufi tale says a Lebanese mountain man taught the women of Tripoli how to brew coffee by erecting his coffeepot on a tripod over the bowl of his long pipe.

Arab traders plied the east African coast, bringing the practice of smoking *banj* from Aden to Zanzibar, India to the south of Africa. Variations on the word *bangi* (*mbango*, *luhango*) for cannabis are common among Bantu- and Swahili-speaking east African tribes. As the drug penetrated the interior, its name slowly changed. In central Africa it was revered as *chamba*, *ria mba* or *diamba*, eventually reaching the west coast (Angola) with these magic names. Further south, the Sotho call it *matokwane* or *lebake*, titles that also worked their way west. To the Zulus, whose gourd water pipes are justly famed, it is mighty *ntsangu*. The Hottentots seem to have heard an Arabic word for tobacco, *daXab*, and applied it to a species of *Leonitis* as well as cannabis; from this the word *dagga* derived.

Hemp was little used for cloth in Africa. Instead, a tradition of religious, medical and recreational hemp smoking soon evolved. Pygmies in the equatorial forest believe they have "smoked hemp since the beginning of time." According to Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk, "In Southern Rhodesia the African uses the plant, among others, as a remedy for malaria, blackwater fever, blood poisoning, anthrax and dysentery and as a 'war medicine'." The Sotho administer the ground-up seed with bread or mealie-pap to children during weaning

DR. LIVINGSTON ON MATOKWANE IN WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

"The Batoka of these parts are very degraded in their appearance, and are not likely to improve, either physically or mentally, while so much addicted to smoking the matokwane. This pernicious weed is extensively used in all the tribes of the interior. It causes a species of frenzy, and Schitwan's soldiers, on coming in sight of their enemies, sat down and smoked it, in order that they might make an effective onslaught. . . I was unable to prevail on the young Makololo to forego its use, although they cannot point to an old man in the tribe who has been addicted to this indulgence. Never having tried it, I cannot describe the pleasurable effects it is said to produce. Some view everything as if looking through the wide end of a telescope; and others, in passing over a straw, lift up their feet as if about to cross the trunk of a tree. The Portuguese in Angola have such a belief in its deleterious effects that the use of it by a slave is considered a crime."

Dr. David Livingstone
quoted in *Arts of Intoxication* 1871

Sotho women smoke cannabis to stupefy themselves during childbirth Speight is of the opinion that the Hottentot not only used the plant as a snakebite remedy but also for centuries as an intoxicant. One African puts it thus: 'We forget all our troubles, we forget we are working and so work very much.'"

The most famous example of hemp smoking replacing earlier religious rites became known when Hermann von Wissmann visited the Balubas, a Bantu tribe in the Congo. Their chief,



Chief Kelencho Mokupe

Kalamba-Moukenge, seeking to unify diverse tribes he had conquered, in 1888 ordered their ancient fetishes to be burned and replaced with a ritual religion using cannabis as the central sacrament. "On all important occasions, such as holidays or the conclusion of a treaty or alliance," Reininger reported in 1946, "the Baluba smoke hemp in gourds which may be as much as one meter in circumference. In addition, the men gather each evening in the main square, where they solemnly smoke hemp together. But hemp is also used for punishment. The delinquent is compelled to smoke a particularly strong portion until he loses consciousness. The subjects of Kalamba began to smoke hemp with such passion that they ended by calling themselves *bena-Riamba* (sons of hemp), after the name which this plant has in their language."

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY: EUROPE AND AMERICA

Beginning in the sixteenth century, Europeans began discovering the nonfiber uses of cannabis in Africa and Asia. Leo Africanus, a Moroccan converted to Christianity, reported to the Pope in 1510 that he had observed Tunisian fakirs giggling under the influence of hashish. About the same time, the adventurer Nicolas de Nicolay painted a group of Turkish soldiers in the streets of Constantinople stoned on the drug. Significantly, this was exactly the period when debate over the relative merits of wine and hashish was at its height in the Ottoman Empire: despite the Koranic prohibition against wine, it

was considered the "guest of the Sultan," while hashish, in the words of a Turkish poet, was "the friend of the poor, the Dervishes and the men of knowledge, that is, all who are not blessed with earthly goods and social power." This meant that from the earliest rumors of hashish in Europe it was associated with the poorest of the poor-and heathens, to boot.

Following Vasco da Cama's voyage, Portuguese navigators took over many Arab outposts in Africa, introducing tobacco there and in Asia along with pipes. In exchange, their ships carried slaves long accustomed to hemp smoking to Brazil, where the Angolan names *maconha*, *diamba* and *riamba* still survive. On the opposite side of the globe, the Portuguese physician Garcia da Orta practiced in Goa (India) for decades, grew his own pot and left a clear and scientific account of "bangué" in 1563. Others, like the African herbalist Christoval Acosta, soon followed suit. And in China, the earliest accounts of opium smoking mention hemp being mixed into the potent narcotic.

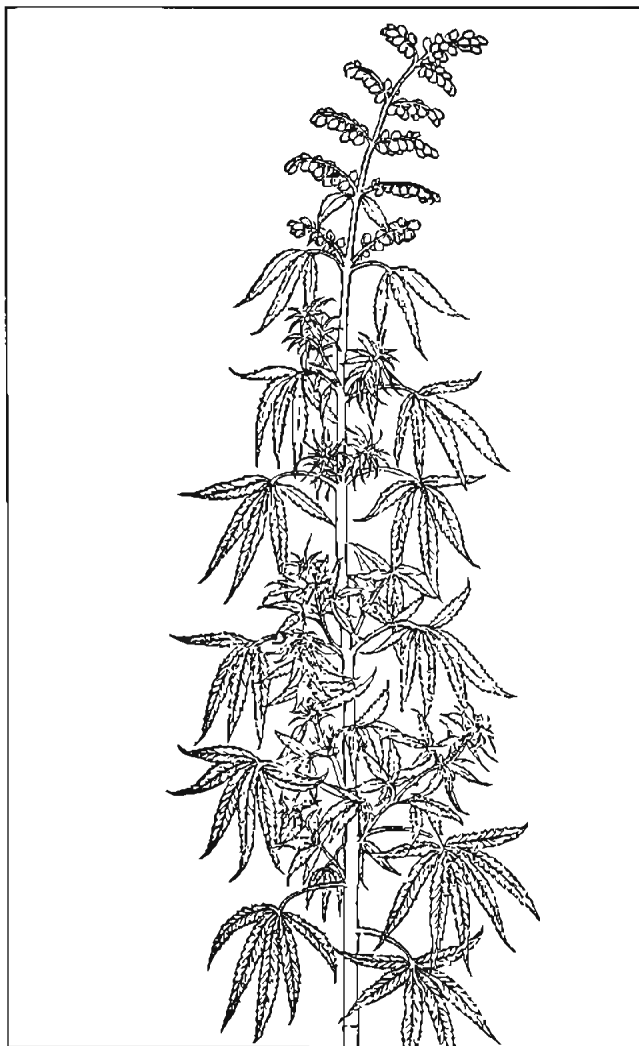


Seventeenth century Indian miniature



Leonhart Fuchs

Thus Europeans were alerted to the drug potential of their useful fiber plant. Classical learning revived in the Renaissance, giving European authors access to Greek-Arabic information. The amazing botanist Leonhart Fuchs of Basel lavished praise on the plant he named *Cannabis sativa* in his herbal *De HistoNa Stirpium* (1542) and commissioned artists to draw it from life, giving us a superb illustration of the northern European species. Rabelais, about 1550, ransacked classical sources and rendered an imaginative account of the herb Pantagruelion, in which its antibiotic properties are noted. Witches in Shakespeare's time stirred hemp in their cauldrons: Nynauld's *Lycanthropy, Transformation and Ecstasy of Sorcerers* (1615) lists belladonna, henbane, aconite, opium and hashish as the main ingredients of their ointments and brews. Shakespeare himself called country rogues "hemp seeds" and "hempen homespuns," fit only for the hangman's hemp noose. Culpeper's *Compleat Herbal* (1645) commended the plant for hot or dry cough, jaundice and ague, fluxes, colic, worms



Early Renaissance drawing of cannabis

and earwigs, inflammations, gout, knotty joints, hip pains and burns. Thus long before Linnaeus classified it *C. sativa* (1753) and grew it in his apartment to prove the sexuality of plants, the manifold uses of hemp were well known.

But during the Age of Discovery, with ships of every flag sailing the seas, Europeans were mostly interested in hemp fiber. In 1533, the year Henry VIII married Anne Boleyn, demand for rope and sailcloth was so great that the corpulent monarch ordered every English farmer to sow a quarter-acre of hemp or flax for each 60 acres tilled. Explorers crossing the Atlantic expected to find hemp in the "Indies," and several, including Verrazzano, Cartier, Harriot and Lord Delaware, said they saw "wilde hemp" in Virginia and Canada. Whether this was in fact cannabis, or merely *Apocynum cannabinum* (dogbane, which resembles hemp and yields fiber), is still a matter of conjecture. Much of the evidence for pre-Columbian cannabis in America has been collected in Jack Frazier's *The Marijuana Farmers*.

The Spaniards introduced hemp cultivation to Chile in about 1545 and to Colombia, Mexico and Peru in the ensuing century, but it thrived only in Chile. The Portuguese allowed slaves to plant maconha in Brazil between rows of sugar cane. Champlain's apothecary Hebert sowed it in Nova Scotia (1606); the Jamestown colonists, in Virginia (1611); and the pilgrims, in New England (1632), and it soon provided sturdy work clothes for all. Ironically, in light of the later war on marijuana, cannabis cultivation was one of the first enactments of the first truly representative legislature in the colonies. The Virginia General Assembly in 1619 declared, "For hempe also both English and Indian, we do require and enioine all householders of this Colony that have any of those seeds to make tryal thereof the nexte season." This was democracy's first marijuana law; would that it had been the last.

Rigging ships with hemp was so common in the seventeenth century that the Dutch astronomer Christiaan Huygens thereby deduced hemp's existence on Jupiter. Galileo had sighted four moons orbiting that planet, and Huygens reasoned that their purpose, like that of our own moon, was to aid mariners in navigation. Mariners meant ships; ships meant ropes and sails, and that meant hemp on Jupiter!

Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French and British navies depended on hemp canvas and cordage, and imperial governments strewed hempseed all over the earth. Soldiers, merchants, slavers and bureaucrats roamed the high seas, and some had the temerity to try the drug so adored by the

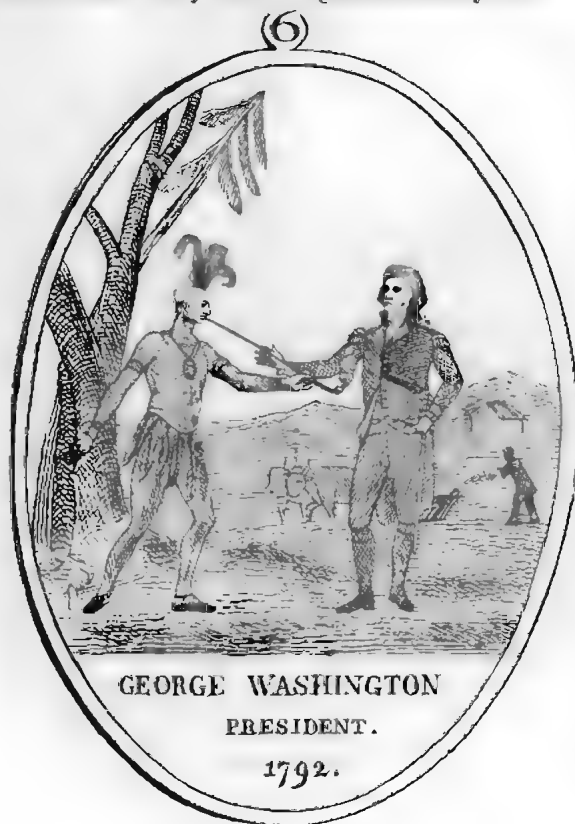
THEM FIRST KICKS

"It's a funny thing about marihuana-when you first begin smoking it you see things in a wonderful soothing, easygoing new light. All of a sudden the world is stripped of its dirty gray shrouds and becomes one big bellyful of giggles, a special laugh, bathed in brilliant, sparkling colors that hit you like a heatwave. Nothing leaves you cold any more; there's a humorous tickle and great meaning in the least little thing, the twitch of somebody's little finger or the click of a beer glass. All your pores open like funnels, your nerve ends stretch their mouths wide, hungry and thirsty for new sights and sounds and sensations; and every sensation, when it comes, is the most exciting one you've ever had. You can't get enough of anything-you want to gobble up the whole goddamned universe just for an appetizer. Them first kicks are a killer, Jim."

Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe
Really the Blues, 1972

natives. Most explorers' accounts-that of the British privateer Thomas Bowrey being a notable exception-of cannabis use in Asia were distorted and superficial, confusing it often with opium. Later on, the cumulative effect of this misinformation would be the prohibition of marijuana in every Western land.

But meanwhile, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and many other eighteenth-century



farmers imported hempseeds from England, India and even New Zealand to grow experimentally, hoping to establish it as a commercial crop to make America less reliant on Europe for hemp. The fact that Washington separated male from female plants, mentioned in his diary in 1765, does not indicate interest in the drug. It was recommended in hemp harvest manuals of his time that males be removed immediately after pollinating the females to give the latter plenty of sunlight and space to produce abundant seeds. Communities like Hempstead, Long Island, took their names from flourishing hemp fields. It was the chief cash crop of Kentucky from 1792 to the Civil War, and the economic basis of slavery there. Its ready availability throughout the South must have meant that at least a few farmers and slaves smoked the drug.

In 1798 Napoleon led his troops and a contingent of academicians into Egypt. Much to their officers' dismay, an army of several thousand Frenchmen turned on with hashish. "The use of the strong liquor made by some Muslims with a certain weed called hashish, as well as the smoking of the flowering tops of hemp, is forbidden in all of Egypt," Napoleon decreed, to no avail. Despite their disastrous defeat at the hands of Lord Nelson, the French learned much about hashish from this expedition. Overnight, all of France became fascinated with Oriental exotica; in this



Women of Algiers in their Apartment by Delacroix

context, Sylvestre de Sacy first proposed the derivation of assassins from *hashishiyyun* in 1809.

There were other repercussions. To recoup his financial losses, Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to Jefferson in 1803. New Orleans, with its mixed Spanish, French, Creole, Cajun (originally French from Nova Scotia), Mexican and black population, teemed with adventurous sailors, some of whom surely knew about dope. Later, as settlers pressed across the new territories, their Conestoga wagons were covered with the toughest available cloth-hemp canvas. Mexican governors in California may have tried to plant the weed. The first dwelling erected by a white man in what is now San Francisco was a homely canvas tent made by Captain W. A. Richardson out of his ship's foresail. He called the site Yerba Buena, "good herb," which conventional historians think refers to a mint that grew profusely in the area.

And in 1808 the Portuguese queen Dona Carlota Joaquina and her royal court, threatened by Napoleon's new advances into Iberia, fled to Rio de Janeiro. There they became acquainted with potent Amazon cannabis. Returning to Lisbon after the Napoleonic wars, Dona Carlota on her deathbed commanded her favorite slave, Felisbino, to provide her with *diamba* do amazonas. He cooked up an infusion of Brazilian weed with arsenic, which the queen took to soften

the pains of death, "thereupon taking up her guitar and singing." Felisbino later chose the same route to the world of the dead himself.

FRENCH AND BRITISH

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

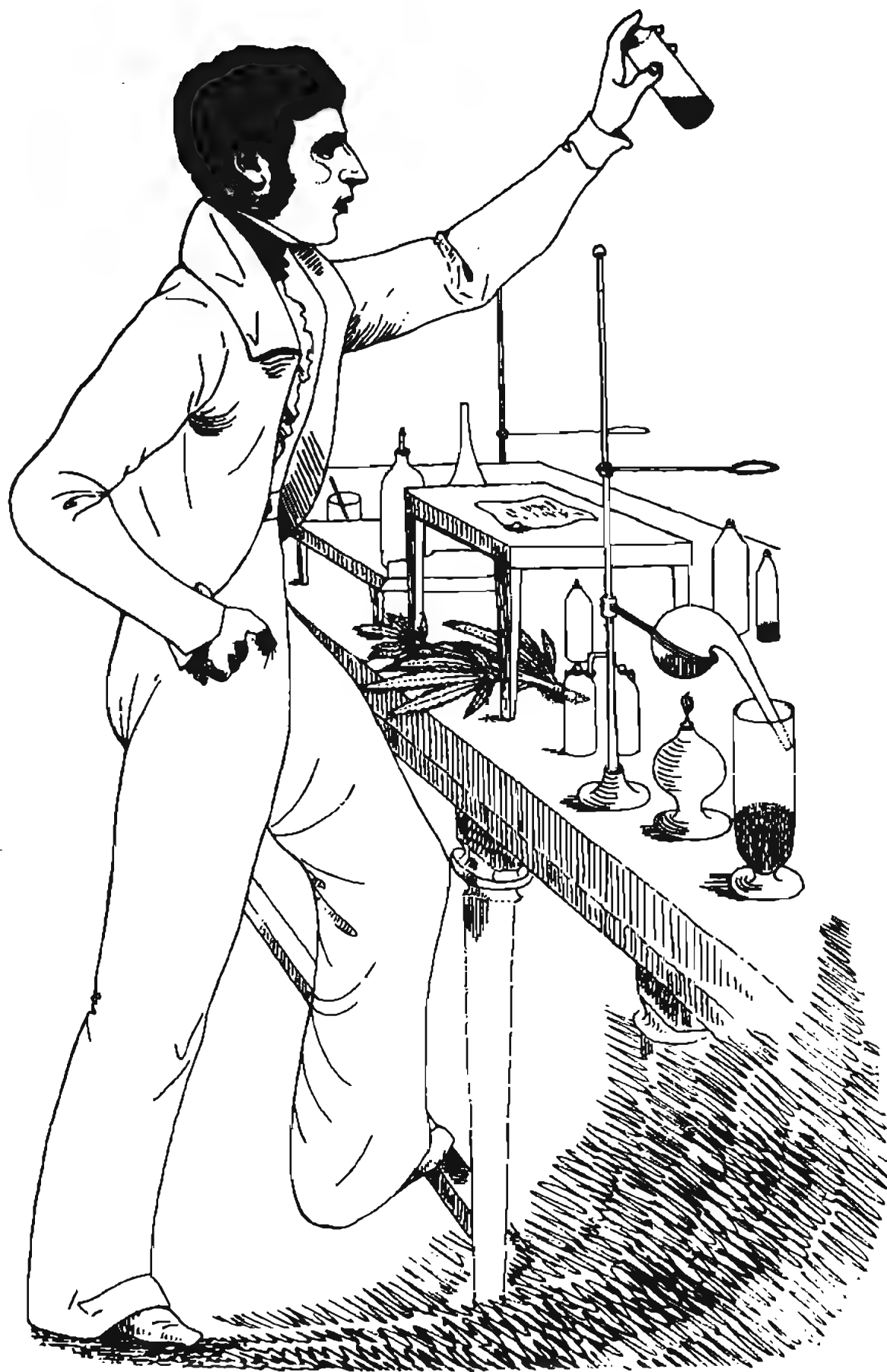
Starting in Napoleon's time, French art and literature became drenched in North African pleasures and pains. Young painters like Gros, Delacroix and Delacroix dared the derision of their neoclassical teachers by putting grisly plague victims, demented assassins and sexy harem courtesans with hookahs on canvas. For students of every profession, a year or two in Algeria or Egypt was de rigueur, and Oriental customs like hash eating caught on. In 1840 a physician who had traveled widely in North Africa, Louis Aubert-Roche, published a book on the value of hashish in treating plague and typhoid fever. This caught the attention of a young psychologist, Jacques-Joseph Moreau de Tours, who had traveled in the Orient himself. Moreau began researching hashish (Algerian *dawamesc*) as a possible cure for mental illness. Knowing from personal experience that the drug induced a mental state "impossible to describe to anybody who has not experienced it," he was particularly hopeful that hashish might bring on a temporary derangement of the senses that, when studied, would illuminate the condition of his patients. With this flash of insight, Moreau invented the modern psychopharmacology.



The young Napoleon Bonaparte



"Moreau as seen from behind playing the piano, in Turkish dress."— pencil drawing by Theophile Gautier while under the influence of hash.



William B. O'Shaughnessy

He invited the young poet Théophile Gautier to taste the confection *dawamesc*, and Gautier was overwhelmed with visions of artistic splendor. He turned on the painter Boissard, in whose suite at the swanky Hotel Pimodan they founded the *Club des Haschischins*, attended over the next few years by the cream of literary society: Baudelaire, Dumas, Balzac, Flaubert and many others. Each in turn worked hash-inspired imagery into their poems and stories, sparking great interest in the drug. Gautier sketched Moreau—the mysterious Dr. X who attended the club meetings in Turkish garb and bugged the bourgeoisie by retelling the Assassins legend and announcing that "there exists in Paris in 1845, in this epoch of stockbrokers and railroads, an order of 'haschischins.'" Dumas waxed enthusiastic about the aphrodisiac effects of hashish in *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Scholarly Moreau submitted his manuscript, *On Hashish and Mental Alienation*, to an Academy of Sciences competition, and though he won only honorable mention, it has since been recognized as the first great work of psychopharmacology. Stoned students paraded through the streets of Paris during the Revolution of 1848 waving reprints of a radical visionary novel by Lallemand, *Le Hachych*. Baudelaire, enchanted with De Quincey and Poe, recalled his weird experiences with hashish, opium and wine most eloquently in the classic essays later published together as *Les Paradis Artificiels*.

And the same thing started happening in England when a brilliant young British East India Company surgeon stationed in Calcutta, William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, introduced cannabis to Western medicine in 1839. Fresh out of Edinburgh medical school, O'Shaughnessy investigated Indian medicine thoroughly and recommended *ganja's* unique powers for a great variety of therapeutic purposes after experimenting with it on himself, animals and patients. He "successfully relieved the pain of rheumatism and stilled the convulsions of an infant with this strange new drug," Dr. Tod Mikuriya relates. "His most spectacular success came, however, when he quelled the wrenching muscle spasms of tetanus and rabies with the fragrant resin."

O'Shaughnessy's paper caught the attention of doctors all over the world, who soon clamored for more news of Indian drugs. He responded by compiling Bengal's first massive pharmacopoeia in English, still regarded by experts as a masterpiece of Asian drug lore. Then this strange genius became obsessed with the idea of a communications network to span the vast subcontinent, returned to England, divorced his wife, changed his name (to William

VICTOR ROBINSON ON CANNABIS

(In 1910, Robinson took 20 minims of Cannabis indica tincture and after an hour or two, feeling no effect, went to bed and fell asleep. Auditory hallucinations slowly woke him up in the midst of an out-of-body experience he likens to space travel.)

"I hear music. There is something strange about this music. I have not heard such music before. The anthem is far away, but in its very faintness there is a lure. In the soft surge and swell of the minor notes there breathes a harmony that ravishes the sense of sound. A resonant organ, with a stop of sapphire and a diapason of opal, diffuses endless octaves from star to star. All the moonbeams form strings to vibrate the perfect pitch, and this entrancing unison is poured into my enchanted ears. Under such a spell, who can remain in a bed? The magic of that melody bewitches my soul. I begin to rise into the outside air. Sweeter and sweeter grows the music, it bears me higher and higher, and I float in tune with the infinite—under the turquoise heavens where globules of mercury are glittering.

"I become an unbindered wanderer through unending space. No air-ship can go here. I say, I am astonished at the vastness of infinity. I always knew it was large, I argue, but I never dreamed it was as huge as this. I desire to know how fast I am floating through the air, and I calculate that it must be about a billion miles a second.

"I am transported to wonderland. I walk in streets where gold is dirt, and I have no desire to gather it. I wonder whether it is worthwhile to explore the canals of Mars, or rock myself on the rings of Saturn, but before I can decide, a thousand other fancies enter my excited brain..."

Victor Robinson
"An Essay on Hashish," 1912

O'Shaughnessy Brooke) and abruptly plunged into a new career: engineering. Sailing back to India, he strung telegraph wires from Calcutta to Delhi at a feverish pace. When the Sepoy rebellion erupted, the news flashed over the wire ahead of the mutineers, and the gifted doper who had foreseen the value of such a system was knighted by the queen.

Every era of fascination with this drug has been accompanied by inspired, visionary art and literature, burgeoning use of the drug despite prohibition attempts, investigation of its medical uses and the best chemical research possible. In 1857 the brothers T. and H. Smith of Edinburgh obtained a highly active alcohol extract of C. indica that became the basis for innumerable tinctures marketed thereafter. Queen Victoria's personal physician, Sir John Russell Reynolds, found it useful during 30 years of experience for dysmenorrhea, migraine, neuralgia, epileptoid

FROM THE INDIAN HEMP DRUGS
COMMISSION REPORT, 1894

"Viewing the subject generally, it may be added that the moderate use of these drugs is the rule, and that the excessive use is comparatively exceptional. The moderate use practically produces no ill effects. In all but the most exceptional cases, the injury from habitual moderate use is not appreciable. The excessive use may certainly be accepted as very injurious, though it must be admitted that in many excessive consumers the injury is not clearly marked. The injury done by the excessive use is, however, confined almost exclusively to the consumer himself; the effect on society is rarely appreciable. It has been the most striking feature in this inquiry to find how little the effects of hemp drugs have obtruded themselves on observation. The large number of witnesses of all classes who professed never to have seen these effects, the vague statements made by many who professed to have observed them, the very few witnesses who could so recall a case as to give any definite account of it and the manner in which a large proportion of these cases broke down on the first attempt to examine them, are facts which combine to show most clearly how little injury society has hitherto sustained from hemp drugs

"The weight of the evidence above abstracted is almost entirely against prohibition. Not only is such a measure unnecessary with reference to the effects, but... it would be strongly resented by religious mendicants, or would be regarded as an interference with religion, or would be likely to become a political danger; and ... it might lead to the use of dhatura or other intoxicants worse than ganja Under all the circumstances [the Commissioners] now unhesitatingly give their verdict against such a violent measure as total prohibition in respect of any of the hemp drugs

"Total prohibition of the cultivation of the hemp plant for narcotics, and of the manufacture, sale or use of the drugs derived from it, is neither necessary nor expedient in consideration of their ascertained effects, of the prevalence of the habit of using them, of the social and religious feeling on the subject and of the possibility of its driving the consumers to have recourse to other stimulants or narcotics which may be more deleterious."

Report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission,
1894

convulsions and senile insomnia. Demand for *C. indica* became so great that the Bengali ganja fields could not supply enough. Sir George Watt, Calcutta's famed botanist, explained the variability and unreliability of some cannabis tinctures by pointing out that British doctors were getting burned: they were using the cheaper but much inferior product from Bombay. Chemists worked frantically to extract purer substances

from many varieties of hemp. Wood, Spivey and Easterfield in Cambridge risked their lives obtaining pure cannabinol (1899) from a crude but active red oil. Wood almost died after taking some hash oil while preparing zinc ethyl that ignited while he was passed out; Spivey and Easterfield perished in similar explosions while trying to synthesize various cannabinoids.

Starting in the 1840s, British plantation owners brought thousands of Hindu indentured laborers to Trinidad and Jamaica as sugar-cane harvesters, and smoking ganjo for energy was soon adopted by black workers who may have remembered it as part of their African heritage. (Indeed, newspapers were filled with accounts of Livingston, Stanley and explorers searching for the headwaters of the Nile, many of whom mentioned African hemp smoking.) From the balmy Caribbean it was just a short sail to Mexico, where peasants started cultivating marijuana in about 1886. The word morijuona (from Spanish moriguongo, "intoxicant") may have been a corruption of ganjo, while the other popular nickname, moto, may have come from African matokwane.

Soon questions were asked in Parliament about native cannabis use, and the British convened the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission in 1893. After a year of exhaustive research, taking testimony from 1,193 witnesses and making field trips to 30 cities, the commission declared that occasional use of hemp drugs was medically beneficial; moderate use, even if regular, had no significant injurious effect; and, though excessive use might render the user more susceptible to disease, it had little harmful effect on society as a whole. The commission emphasized that prohibition was not the way to go and, if attempted, would lead to abuse of far more dangerous drugs. They recommended careful regulation with a taxing and licensing system as the best means to control abuse.

CANNABIS CULTURE IN AMERICA

Coleridge, De Quincey and other English Romantics already familiar with opium and nitrous oxide tried hashish and found it to their liking. "They chew hashish," Emerson snidely remarked about rowdy British youth, but he needn't have looked so far from home.

World-roamer Bayard Taylor zipped off a highly regarded essay on "Visions of Hashish" he'd had in Damascus (1854), and American curiosity was piqued. Transcendentalists like John Greenleaf Whittier and Thomas Bailey Aldrich penned poems about the drug. In Schenectady, New York, an excitable undergraduate named Fitz Hugh Ludlow rivaled De Quincey in depicting the pleasures and horrors of gobbling Tilden's *C.*

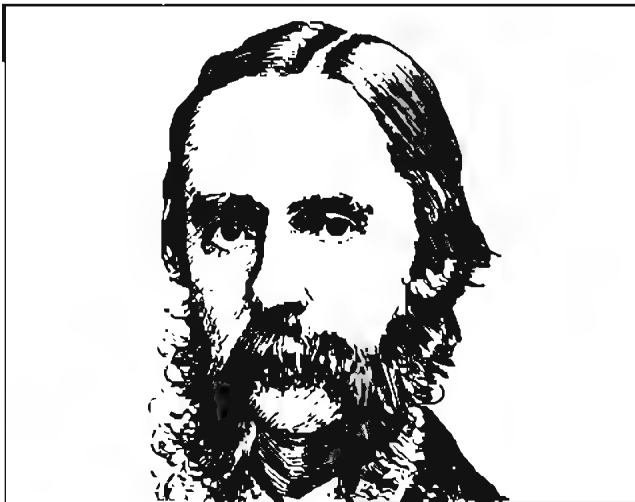
IF YOD'SE A VIPER

"Dreamed about a reefer five foot long
The mighty mezz but not too strong,
You'll be high but not for long
If you'se a viper."

Stuff Smith
If You'se A Viper

indica Extract, available at the corner drugstore for six cents a shot. Ludlow's masterpiece, *The Hasheesh Eater* (1857), became America's first dope classic, perused by inquisitive readers from New York's literary salons to California's gold camps.

Ludlow himself traveled to San Francisco (1863-64), where he heaped praise on the little-known scribbler Mark Twain and toured Yosemite with the noted artist Albert Bierstadt. If the citizens of the Barbary Coast expected the nation's most famous doper to be a dissolute degenerate, they were sorely disappointed: instead, they found a bright, high-strung, boyish-looking bookworm who correctly predicted the route of the transcontinental railroad and brilliantly defended Darwin's theory of evolution, published just four years earlier. San Francisco's madcap journalists jokingly put Ludlow on trial for heresy and were forced to acquit the hashish eater after hours of rollicking polysyllabic oratory. He returned the favor by scolding them for writing tabloid trash instead of short stories based on the incredible everyday happenings of gold-rush California. Mark Twain, for one, took his advice. The next year he wrote his first story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," in which two Eastern dudes win a frog-jumping contest by filling the champion frog's belly with buckshot—a caper that



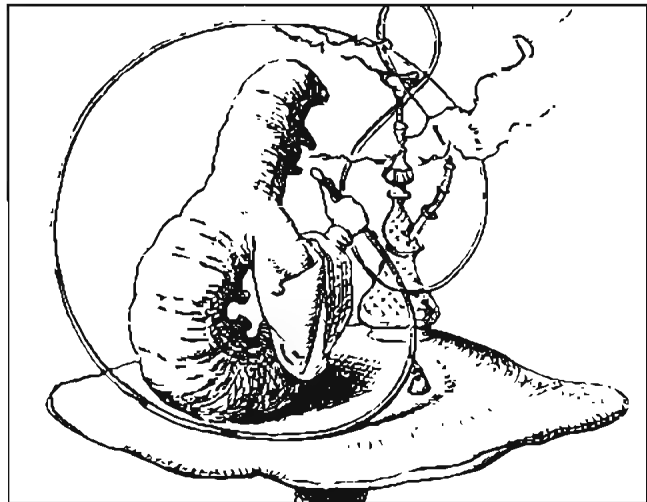
Fitz Hugh Ludlow

"Suddenly you're through the looking glass. It's your bedroom or living room all right, and everything is exactly the same, but everything is exactly different than it ever was before you were stoned. And suddenly you don't care about your arthritis, or that you have to appear in court the next day because of a speeding ticket, or that you've got a mid-term paper due in two days, or that you've only got one ear. Because suddenly you've discovered that the grain in the wood in the paneling on the door looks like the ripples of water when a rock is lobbed into a calm pond. And the photograph with the black border is suddenly given an interpretation because of the black border which now signifies something. And there's a feeling going through your entire body that is sensual and exciting and you start to dig it. And everything is great and you just want to sit there and enjoy it."

Jack S. Margolis and Richard Clorfene
A Child's Garden of Grass, 1989

sounds suspiciously stoned but was based on an actual event. Twain wrote home to his mom: "If Fitz Hugh Ludlow comes your way, treat him well."

Cannabis extract entered the U.S. pharmacopoeia in 1850. Within a decade, doctors were handing it out liberally, and the younger generation began to turn on. Vying with Tilden's *C. indica* in popularity was "Cunjah Wallah Co. Hasheesh Candy, a most pleasurable and harmless stimulant," advertised in newspapers. Mordecai Cubitt Cooke, whose writings inspired the hookah-smoking caterpillar in *Alice in Wonderland*, observed that chewing bhang with betel was coming into vogue in 1860: "Young America is beginning to use the 'bang,' so popular among the Hindoos, though in rather a different manner, for young Jonathan must in some sort be an original. It is not a 'drink,' but a mixture of



Advice from a caterpillar



Philatelic Centennial Exposition, 1876

bruised hemp tops and the powder of the betel, rolled up like a quid of tobacco. It turns the lips and gums of a deep red, and if indulged in largely, produces violent intoxication. Lager beer and schnaps will give way for 'bang,' and red lips, instead of red noses, become the 'style.' "

The Turkish bazaar at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia proudly featured hash smoking, while police gazettes clucked over the "secret dissipation" of fashionable ladies on Fifth Avenue. In 1883, H. H. Kane described a hashish house in New York that would be the envy of any doper today. Swirling gold dragon chandeliers cast a lightshow over men and women in diaphanous gowns eating madjoun, smoking ganja and drinking coca-leaf tea while reclining on plush divans surrounded by Oriental carpets and tapestries. Such parlors could be found in New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, "but none so elegant as this." Frederick Hollick's Marriage Guide, vastly popular in the 1890s, recommended cannabis as an aphrodisiac with "extraordinary powers."

Thus, a scant century after Napoleon's troops straggled back from Egypt, most of the world had turned on. Only after extensive acquaintance with hash, ganja, tinctures and bhang-betel quids did Yankees hear about Mexican marijuana. Art inspired by dope and Orientalism was the rage; medical authorities glorified the herb; agronomists planted it everywhere to determine if homegrown could produce as good a drug as that from Bengal. The grand experiment continued well into the twentieth century. Young Victor Robinson's Essay on Hasheesh (1912) excited great interest, not only because of its enthusiastic account of the drug, but also because it couched the out-of-body hashish experience in terms guaranteed to fascinate audiences beginning to dream of space travel.

REEFER MADNESS: INTO THE JAZZ AGE

Beneath the splendors of cannabis culture, however, lurked the malevolent demons of racism, imperialism, alcoholism, opiate addiction and fast-growing cocaine use. It was one thing for the elite to eat hashish and swig coca tea in exclusive clubs; it was quite another for black "dope fiends" to snort cocaine, for Mexican farm workers to smoke marijuana and for Chinese railroad laborers to dream with opium. Since the days of the Assassins, Westerners associated drug use with slaves and destitute workers, crazed murderers and glassy-eyed heathens. The temperance movement whipped puritan lawmakers into frenzies of guilt over booze and patent medicines. Fear of cocaine blacks excited deeply ingrained racism in the South. The Spanish-American War brought hatred of Latinos

"REEFER MAN"

Cab Calloway and his Cotton Club Orchestra, 1932

"Oh have you ever met that funny Reefer Man?
(Reefer Man!)

Have you ever met that funny Reefer Man? (Reefer Man!)

If he says he swam to China,
And he'll sell you South Carolina,
Then you know you talkin' to that Reefer Man

If he says he'll walk the ocean,
Any time he takes a notion,
Then you know you talkin' to the Reefer Man

If he drains your dimes and nickels,
And calls watermelons pickles,
Then you know you talkin' to that Reefer Man

If he takes a sudden mania,
Wants to give you Pennsylvania,
Then you know you talkin' to that Reefer Man

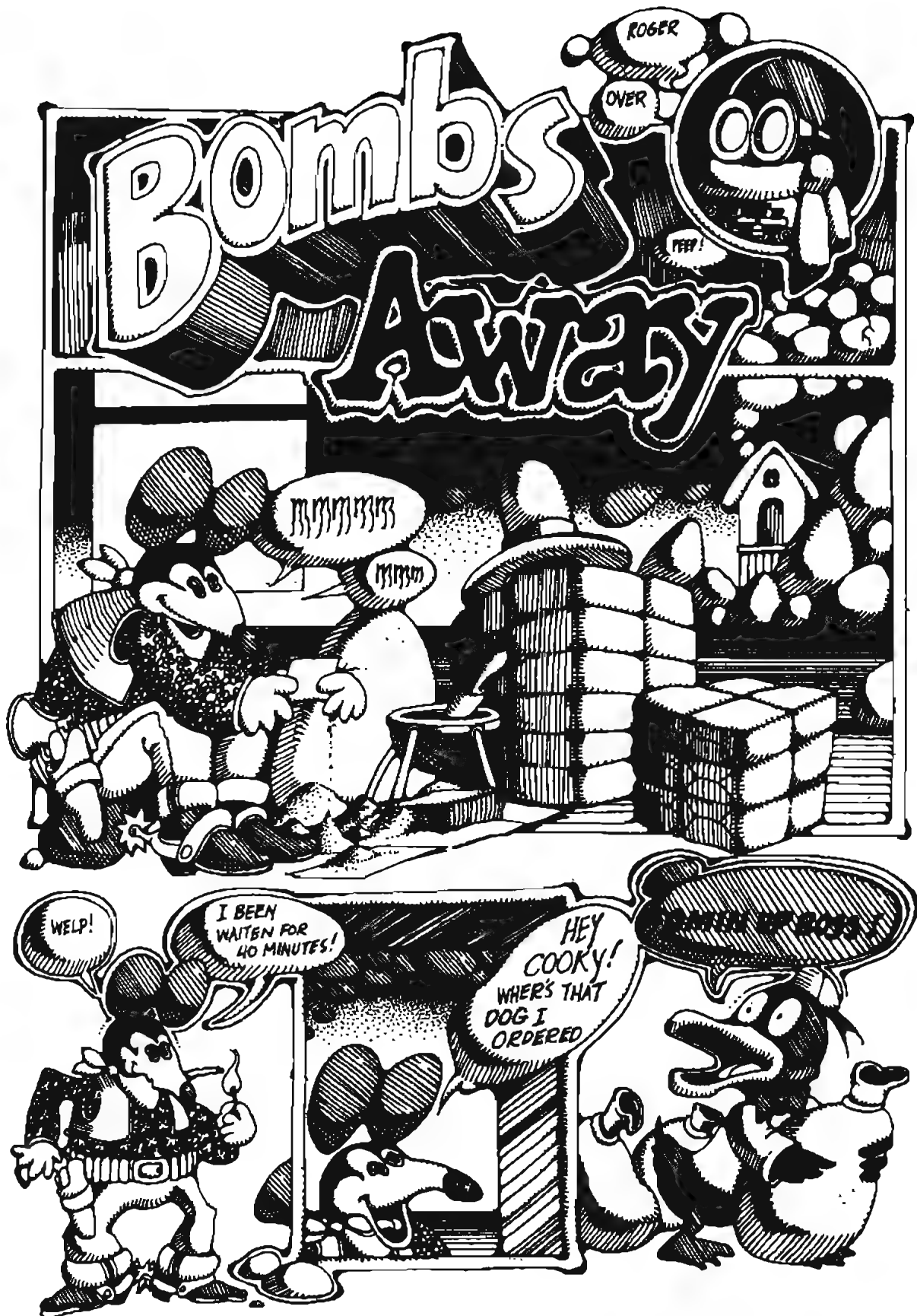
If he says Wall Street is frantic,
But he won't sell the Atlantic,
Then you know you talkin' to that Reefer Man!"

Cab Calloway
"Reefer Man," 1932

boiling to the surface throughout the land. The stage was set for criminalization of an ancient weed.

Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay (1898) made the Philippines an American domain. First a serious revolt among the natives, including a sizable population of Malays, had to be crushed. The old legend about Malays intoxicated on opium and cannabis "running amok" came vividly to life. Never mind that they were fighting a guerrilla war—it was obvious to the whites that dope made people crazy. Yankee officials blithely proposed to ban these "addictions" worldwide at a conference at The Hague (1911). This was too mind-boggling for the imperial powers to accept, but it put the U.S. officially on record as believing that marijuana was addictive, like opium, and made people insanely violent—positions clung to by narcotics police for 50 years thereafter.

And just then, reefer smoking by blacks and Mexicans appeared stateside. The very word "reefer" derived from greefa, New Orleans slang for the drug smoked by grifo, the offspring of blacks and mulattoes. "To our knowledge marihuana was first seen and used in New Orleans in 1910," wrote that city's public safety commissioner. "The practice was not very extensive at the time but rapidly became more and more a matter of common knowledge among the vicious characters of the city Practically every negro in the city can give a recognizable



"As I have repeatedly stated, the danger of progression to hard stuff always lurks in the background for the user of marijuana. Marijuana is always a scourge that undermines its victims and degrades them mentally, morally and physically."

Harry J. Anslinger
High Times, March 1976

description of the drug's effects." Mexican sugar-beet harvesters in the Southwest smoked weed too; California and Utah forbade the drug in 1915. Gringo adventurers in the Mexican revolution returned with news that Pancho Villa's armed and dangerous men marched to the tune of the marijuana song "La Cucaracha." U.S. black and Puerto Rican soldiers in the Panama Canal Zone toked "marijuana," and the military brass promptly banned it in 1923.

A year later the government of South Africa, horrified at black dagga-smoking in the mines, again urged worldwide pot prohibition at a Geneva opium conference. Prodded by U.S. and Egyptian officials, the League of Nations outlawed nonmedical cannabis use in 1925. Gone were the days when hemp sailed the high seas; no longer was it the queen of international commerce.

Synthetics replaced the drug in medicine, and India was busy shaking the British off its broad and dusty back.

Alcohol prohibition (1920-33) was widely ignored in the States, but the Reefer Menace was not, as it crept up the river in a burst of jazz. Newspapers ran hot articles about white kids being turned on by black and Spanish-speaking reefer puffers. Louisiana banned the weed in 1927, Texas and Colorado in 1929, Illinois and New York in 1931 and 1933. The Federal Narcotics Bureau was created in 1930, and its first commissioner, former booze buster Harry J. Anslinger, spearheaded the national anti-pot campaign. He was hardly alone. Local police happily collected reports charging alleged users with atrocious crimes. Uniform state laws classing pot with narcotics proliferated all over the country.

It was a blatant attempt to suppress the first great flowering of black and Latino culture in America—the Jazz Age. Musicians toured the country in buses, providing an underground distribution network, and were singled out as special targets. Interracial marijuana use multiplied as friends turned on with friends and listened to stoned entertainers. The true history of jazz is a progression from stompin' booze blues to eerie dope hop—a switch heard distinctly in Louis Armstrong's classic "Muggles" (1929) and other dope tunes of the era. And the real Jazz Age did



Laurence Cherniak from *The Great Book of Hashish*



Louis Armstrong

not emerge in Scott Fitzgerald's stories, but in the autobiographies of reefer peddlers like Malcolm X and Mezz Mezzrow (*Really the Blues*).

Anslinger and his cronies succeeded in getting the Marijuana Tax Act passed in 1937. Driven underground, the cannabis subculture faltered but remained very much alive. A March 1938 New Yorker noted hundreds of "tea pads" in Harlem by then, "many more of them than there were speak-easies during prohibition." WPA gangs rooted up 60 miles of hemp growing along the Potomac outside the city named for the nation's first presidential hemp farmer, and also throughout the Midwest. It did no good, for cannabis was replanted in many states when overseas fiber-hemp sources were cut off during World War II. And nobody was quite prepared for the report issued at the request of the "Little Flower," Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York.

In the summer of '42, Mezz Mezzrow was in jail at Hart's Island for reefer possession. He noticed his fellow inmates "quietly disappearing, sometimes for weeks at a time, only to turn up again with a big grin on their faces, looking smug and mighty pleased with themselves." They were serving as guinea pigs for the marijuana study being conducted by the New York Academy of Medicine for the mayor. "As the guys came drifting back,



WPA workers destroying pot field in New Jersey

"This is a highly potent and concentrated hallucinogenic substance which can be manufactured with relatively simple equipment. . . As such, it must be regarded as a novel and threatening shift in marijuana abuse."

John R. Bartels, Jr.
DFA Acting Administrator, 1974

they told me those doctors had gone over them from stem to stern, not missing a square inch, and hadn't been able to find one harmful effect or prove that reefer was in any way habit-forming," Mezzrow added. "I began to feel plenty sore, doing a 20-month stretch ... for being in possession of some stuff the city's own doctors couldn't prove was any more harmful than some cornsilk cigarettes. "

Anslinger blew his top when the La Guardia Report came out, sending scathing letters to medical journals. The AMA condemned it as "unscientific" and countered with an army study of "marihuana addicts," all black but one, whose "overtly hostile, provocative and intransigent attitude toward authority" was attributed to reefer smoking. At the height of the war, this was tantamount to blaming tea for treason. Downbeat magazine headlined a far more accurate appraisal: "Light Up, Gates, Report Finds 'Tea' a Good Kick."



HASH OIL.

It takes about five keys of good hash to make one key of high-quality oil. It takes 25 keys of good grass to obtain an equivalent amount. The oil is manufactured by boiling finely powdered marijuana or hashish in a solvent such as methanol (methyl alcohol) or ethanol (ethyl alcohol). The oil-which contains THC, cannabidiol and cannabinol-dissolves in the solvent, but the cellulose parts of the plant do not. These are removed by straining, and the solvent is removed by evaporation. The remaining residue is basic hash oil. It is often further refined into a more potent product by extracting most of the substances that give it taste, smell and color. Contrary to rumor and much authoritative opinion, there is no essential difference between hash oil made from grass and hash oil made from hash. Virtually all the domestic, Mexican and South American hash oils are extracts of grass, not of hash. The extraction procedure takes longer, but the end result is the same-a tasty, very potent smoke.

Good hash oil is such a tasty, potent smoke that the heavy thinkers predicted that its first appearance on the street in 1971 would render the common joint as extinct as the five-cent glass of beer. And this wasn't an especially outrageous prediction. The new product contained far more THC than anything yet corralled outside a government-sponsored lab, and the bigger-bang-for-your-buck philosophy is a featured player in the American Dream.

Oil samples analyzed in 1974 averaged more than 23 percent THC. (Some were in the 45 to 65 percent bracket; some were rip-offs with less than 1 percent THC.) Fresh primo Afghan hash, by contrast, ranges from 8 to 15 percent THC-in Kabul, that is. By the time it reaches American smokers, oxidation has usually reduced it to 3 to 5 percent THC, the potency generally found in the best Hawaiian and Thai grasses. Much of the hash we get here contains less than 1.5 percent THC, and the great bulk of commercial weed contains no more than 1 percent. Considering these figures, predicting that hash oil would become the common currency of the dope world was reasonable enough.

But history seldom follows reasonable expectations. Hash oil, so golden, so promising, never made it past the connoisseur market.

Richard Ashley
High Times, February 1977

The real scientific advance represented by the La Guardia Report, however, went on behind the scenes, far removed from the legal struggle. Along with street weed, the researchers tested the effects of new, potent "red oil," extracted by Roger Adams from wild Minnesota hemp. In the early Forties, Adams and his colleagues (and Lord Todd and co-workers in England) isolated the classic trilogy of hemp drugs: cannabinal, cannabidiol and tetrahydrocannabinol. The first two were not

THE TEA-TIME TERRORISTS

In Ohio a gang of seven young men, all less than 20 years old, had been caught after a series of 38 holdups. An officer asked them where they got their incentive.

"We only work when we're high on 'tea,'" one explained.

"On what?"

"On tea. Oh, there are lots of names for it. Some people call it 'mu' or 'muggles' or 'Mary Weaver' or 'moocah' or 'weed' or 'recters'-there's a million names for it."

"All of which mean marijuana?"

"Sure. Us kids got on to it in high school three or four years ago; there must have been 25 to 30 of us who started smoking it. The stuff was cheaper then; you could buy a whole tobacco tin of it for 50 cents. Now these peddlers will charge you all they can get, depending on how shaky you are. Usually though, it's two cigarettes for a quarter."

Harry J. Anslinger
High Times, March 1976



Lusty-rusty look at the weed.

psychoactive, but THC was intensely so. Adams couldn't identify the precise THC isomer responsible for the effects but synthesized a powerful compound not found in the plant. Called parahexyl or synhexyl, it reawakened medical interest in the drug, particularly for treatment of depressive mental states. For the first time in history, it didn't make much difference what species or variety of hemp was used; scientists could extract and synthesize much more potent cannabinoids in the lab.

Meanwhile, back in the dark ages, Anslinger blasted the La Guardia Report as "extremely dangerous" at the first U.N. narcotics meeting in 1946, and in 1948 he began promoting a scheme for a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. In the Fifties, with sex pulps like *Reefer Girl* selling like hotcakes, he urged Hale Boggs, Wilbur Mills and other politicians to increase pot penalties along with those for heroin. But when the Single Convention was finalized in 1961, the U.S. didn't ratify it, because he felt the "communists" had watered it down. (In fact, delegates from India succeeded in removing cannabis leaves, sacred bhang, from the list of prohibited goodies.) Not until 1967, when the legalize-marijuana movement was in full swing, did the U.S. sign the treaty-in secret Senate sessions to which no medical or promarijuana witnesses were invited. "We've got it locked up so tightly now they'll never change the law," Anslinger crowed.

THE MARIJUANA REVIVAL But mystical revolution is one thing no government can cope with. The Back-to-Africa movement aroused black pride everywhere. In Jamaica the Rastafaris sprang up in the Thirties, chanting the praises of God (personified in Haile Selassie of Ethiopia) and tracing their ganja smoking back to Genesis. *Ganja* use by West Indian, African and East Indian immigrants in 1950s London could not be contained and quickly pervaded the rock music scene. The Beatles signed a full-page ad demanding legalization in the London Times (1967). Two years later Baroness Wootton's government committee recommended decriminalization: "Possession of a small amount of cannabis should not normally be regarded as a serious crime to be punished by imprisonment.". The following year, Canada's Le Dain Commission proposed a maximum \$100 civil fine for simple possession. These ideas became standards for pot reform.

In America, "beat generation" writers who had been smoking dope since La Guardia's time (Allen Ginsberg first turned on in 1944 in New Orleans) openly exalted drug use in poetry that shook the world. Acid burst into the scene in the early

CARLIN ON GRASS

"Doesn't make you sick, your breath doesn't stink and you don't puke on your shoes."

George Carlin
Toledo Window Box

Sixties, revitalizing interest in hallucinogens. Though we didn't know it at the time, John F. Kennedy became the first U.S. president to smoke marijuana-in 1962. The Peace Corps took thousands of young Americans to the dope capitals of the world. Soon millions more poured into Southeast Asia for the war, learning drug use abroad as some of their fathers had in World War II and Korea.

The legalize-marijuana (LEMAR) movement was born in San Francisco in 1964, when attorney James R. White III mounted legal cases challenging the constitutionality of the laws. Ginsberg, Ed Sanders and others mimeo'd newsletters and picketed the women's prison in New York to protest pot penalties. Ginsberg's scholarly article "The Great Marijuana Hoax-First Manifesto to End the Bringdown" (1966) became the centerpiece of *The Marihuana Papers*, the book that really awakened public consciousness. Festive be-ins and smoke-ins brought thousands to public parks. Playboy and America's first national dope magazine, *The Marijuana Review*, called attention to outrageous sentences handed out to blacks and hippies. (Lee Otis Johnson, Houston SNCC leader, 30 years for a joint; John Sinclair, Detroit poet, 9h-10 years for two joints.) At National Student Association conferences, narcotics police found themselves confronted by well-informed, clean-cut collegians. Attorneys Joseph Oteri and Harvey Silvergate called drug experts galore for a landmark test case in Boston. Suddenly the old arguments (marijuana causes crime and insanity, leads to heroin, etc.) didn't seem quite relevant anymore. People born again with acid and nurtured in protest against the war were not about to be told by hypocritical government agents that marijuana was deadly.

The great breakthrough in cannabis chemistry came in 1964-65, when Mechoulam and Gaoni isolated pure delta-1-trans-tetrahydrocannabinol and identified it as pol's main psychoactive ingredient. (Chemists and connoisseurs agree, however, that the herb's total effects depend on the relative balance of constituents.) To date, 30 or 40 cannabinoids have been identified along with many congeners, synthetics and metabolites. Modern cannabis research began in 1968 with Weil, Zinberg and Nelsen's double-blind study in

PEOPLE WHO HAVEN'T SMOKED GRASS

Adolf Hitler

Norman Rockwell

Thomas Dewey

Lorne Greene

Muriel Humphrey

Lester Maddox

Stan Musial

Regis Philbin

Howard Johnson

Ayn Rand

Jack LaLanne

Edgar Guest

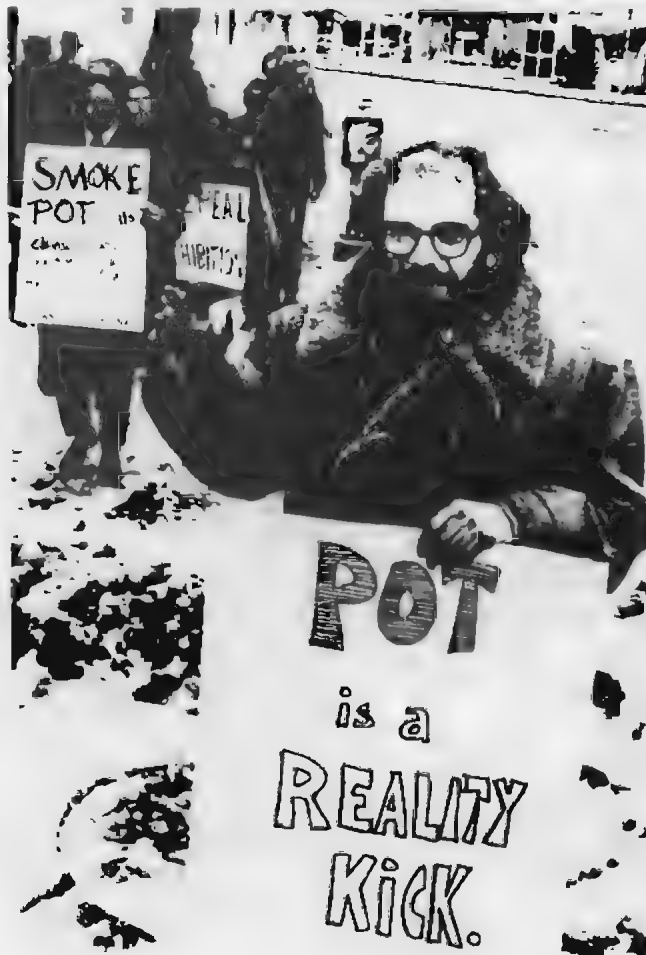
Richard Nixon

Cardinal Spellman

William E. Miller

Bennett Cerf

Shirley Temple Black

Jack S. Margolis and Richard Clorfene
A Child's Garden of Grass, 1969

'I Smoke Marijuana Whenever I Feel Like It,' Says Peter Fonda



FILM MAGNET Fonda, 33, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man. A shaggy-haired, 6-foot-4-inch, 180-pounder, he has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

The 33-year-old Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

REAL THING Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

By BILL SLOAN Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.

Fonda, who has starred in several films, including *Hombre*, *Runaway Train*, and *Runaway Train*, has a reputation for being a free-spirited, but always giving, man.



Nixon smells

Allen Ginsberg leads an early Sixties pot demonstration



TITS N' GRASS

"No further information has come forth to support the original scare story of breast growth in men, and so it seems that the early reports were wrong. Another example of an eager press over-reporting marijuana fright tales. So it would appear that today's reefer madmen need worry no more about losing their boyish figures.

And not a minute too soon either. While most smokers spotted the marijuana-breast-growth rumor for what it was, some grew scared. After all, if Columbus proved that the Earth itself wasn't 'flat, where was it written that pot smoking wouldn't so to speak take the hair off their chests? 'I always knew I was headed for a bust,' said one Albuquerque, N.M., weedhead, 'but this is ridiculous.' "

Gilbert Choute and Pamela Lloyd
High Times, Oct./Nov. 1975

"You can tell when you've over-smoked-when you try to brush something off your shoulder and it's the floor."

Chris Rush
First Rush

Boston. Since then the government has poured about \$20 million into pot research, sometimes carried to the ridiculous extreme of gorging human subjects with more THC in an hour than they could smoke in a week. Old medical uses of cannabinoids have been verified, and new ones are discovered each year.

The government, plodding along in George Washington's footsteps, imported hempseeds from the world over to plant in Mississippi. Not to be outdone, dope farmers borrowed ancient Bengali techniques and soon sprouted the world's most potent varieties in windowboxes, victory gardens and hemp plantations everywhere. Fabled cultigens like Acapulco Gold, Panama Red and Manhattan Silvertip have now been joined by Thai sticks, Jamaican *ganja*, Vietnam crazy grass, Big Sur Holy Weed, Maui Wowie, Kona Gold, Santa Marta *punta roja*, Lebanese blonde, Nepalese temple balls, Moroccan *kif* and dozens of other magnificent smokes. *Sinsemilla* is no secret anymore. And the grand dons of botany, led by Harvard's Richard Evans Schultes, reinvestigated the ancient plant and tentatively have distinguished at least three species.

The marijuana movement grew stronger and straighter. R. Keith Stroup parlayed a small grant from Playboy into a no-nonsense pot lobby, the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). AMORPHIA, the San Francisco-based "cannabis cooperative," sold

MARIJUANA'S MEDICAL USES

"The most promising therapeutic applications of the drug are in the treatment of glaucoma, as an anti-emetic for cancer patients receiving chemotherapy and possibly in the treatment of asthmatics. Other applications, as a sedative-hypnotic, an anticonvulsant, an antidepressant, an analgesic and in connection with the treatment of alcoholics have been attempted, but the results have either been inconsistent or highly preliminary."

Marihuana and Health: In Perspective
Report from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.
1975

Acapulco Gold rolling papers and invested the proceeds in marijuana initiatives in several states. President Nixon packed the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse with officials whose publications seemed opposed to legal reform, but they emphatically recommended decriminalization in 1972. The California Marijuana Initiative was defeated that year, but it garnered 34 percent of the vote statewide and passed in San Francisco, making that the first major city in the world to approve decriminalization of possession and cultivation by majority vote. The tide of public opinion began to change drastically, only five years after Anslinger predicted no change was possible.

Things moved quickly after that. Ann Arbor, Michigan, inaugurated five-dollar traffic tickets for possession. A two-year study of chronic cannabis use in Jamaica was finally released in 1973, showing virtually no ill effects from long-term heavy *ganja* smoking. Progressive



Easing of California pot laws was toasted the first day of 1976

"A person under the influence of marijuana can get so violent that it takes about five policemen to hold him down."

Harry J. Anslinger
High Times, March 1976

Oregon legislators took pot possession of less than an ounce out of the criminal code entirely (1973), issuing citations with a maximum \$100 fine. NORML and AMORPHIA merged in 1974, and panels of experts toured the states urging reform along the lines established in Oregon.

And then, as if to complete the circle that had started in ancient Siberia, marijuana bloomed in Alaska with a mighty influx of oil pipeline workers. Fine weed poured in by air and sea, supplemented by homegrown "Matanuska Thunderfuck." Alaska abandoned criminal penalties for possession in 1975 and replaced them with a civil fine. A few days later the state supreme court, deciding the case of Irwin Ravin, ruled that adults possessing pot in their homes for personal use were protected by the right of privacy and could not even be subjected to a fine. "It appears that the use of marijuana, as it is

"To be just without being mad (and the madder you get the madder you get), to be peaceful without being stupid, to be interested without being compulsive, to be happy without being hysterical... smoke grass."

Ken Kesey

presently used in the United States today, does not constitute a public health problem of any significant dimension," the court summed up.

And what of the future? Look to the past: the hardy weed has proved its usefulness a thousand times over, in civilizations of great diversity. Textiles, rope, paper, myriad medical uses and, most of all, the Herb Superb-for fun, for festive occasions, for exploring the realms of mind. A magic plant indeed! The cutting edge of the reform movement is a call for the rights of Neolithic farmers: "What we want is free, legal, back-yard marijuana." Amnesty for prisoners in dungeons all over the world. From Jamaica to Matanuska, Buffalo to Borneo, let freedom ring.

How many marijuana lovers are there in the world? In 1855, Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life-the book Fitz Hugh Ludlow consulted for dope lore-estimated not less than 200-300 million souls used hemp, its resin or the "artificial extract." In 1950; the United Nations guessed the same figure, and surely it has increased since then. Further social and chemical illuminations can be expected. Home isomerizers are already on the market. There is no stopping this plant: it will accompany us to far-flung galaxies, new universes there to create.

**SIGN UP
TO FREE
WEED!
\$5 TOKES!**



**FREE!
CRATERS
ON THE
DIAG!**

Issue 32

Published by the RAINBOW PEOPLE'S PARTY

May 28-June 9, 1972



On August 2, 1977-forty years to the day after F.D.R. signed the Marijuana Tax Act-President Jimmy Carter told Congress: "Marijuana continues to be an emotional and controversial issue. After four decades, efforts to discourage its use with stringent laws have still not been successful. ... Therefore, I support legislation to eliminate all Federal penalties for the possession of up to one ounce of marijuana. This will leave the states free to adopt whatever laws they wish concerning the marijuana smoker." As he spoke, ten states (Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, Ohio and Oregon) had already effectively decriminalized the weed.



7. MARIJUANA GROWING

"May 12-13-Sowed Hemp at Muddy hole by Swamp.

August 7-began to separate the Male from the Female hemp at Do-rather too late."

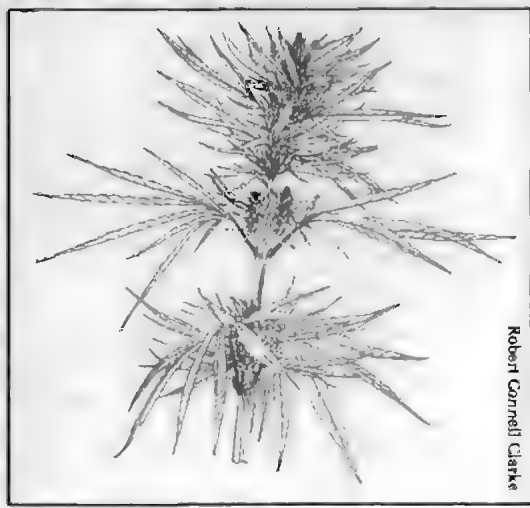
-Diary of George Washington, 1765

Personal marijuana cultivation bypasses the American consumer cycle. Marijuana, the mind-expander, called a sacrament by some, is merely a recreational drug to others. Whatever it is to you, growing marijuana for personal use is not unlike the home-brewing of beer or wine, or the venerable American tradition of "moonshining." Growing marijuana increases your self-sufficiency. And when you grow marijuana, you are joining a worldwide company of cultivators, one that stretches back to the dawn of human history.

Marijuana growers tend to become intensely involved with the course and development of their plants. Often acting like proud parents, growers both nurture their plants and boast of their achievements. Marijuana house and garden plants give growers all the joy other plants do, along with some additional benefits,

Marijuana is a relatively easy plant to grow. With a sensitivity to the plant and an intelligent approach, high-value grass can be grown anywhere in the United States. Marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*) is a fast-growing, herbaceous annual plant that easily adapts to different environments. It thrives in open areas with strong sunlight, rich, well-draining soil and plenty of water. In dry areas with poor soil, marijuana may grow a tap root half the length of the stem in search of water and nutrients. In many areas of the United States, it grows in stands, dropping its seeds within the spread of its branches.

Most native wild cannabis is descended from cultivated hemp and has a highly variable, but usually low, potency. Marijuana potency is, in part, genetically determined, so choose seeds from the grass you like the most. But plants with similar genetic make-up still vary considerably in growth and yield, depending on the environment. Because one grower lives in the mountains of Colombia and another in Maine is not necessarily why one harvests top-quality plants and another a few scraggly weeds. The quality is very much dependent on the growing conditions that the farmer provides.



Robert Connell Clarke

THE INDOOR GARDEN Indoor gardens are simple to build. All the materials you need are available at nurseries, garden shops and hardware or lighting stores.

Marijuana adapts well to indoor conditions. You can grow it in sunny rooms or in artificial light. The determining factor in indoor growth is often the amount of light, since it is less of a problem to supply the plants with water, nutrients and air. Window light is the easiest, and cheapest, source of light.

Marijuana grows into a fully formed bush when it receives a minimum of five hours of sunlight a day. However, it is possible to grow top-quality plants with as little as two hours of unobstructed sunlight each day. Windows facing south usually get the most light, followed by windows facing east and west. Never use north windows—they don't get direct sun. The corner of a room or an alcove with windows facing in two or three directions is often the brightest. A greenhouse, sun porch, particularly sunny room or skylight can support larger plants than most artificial lighting systems can. A sunny porch enclosed in sheet plastic, forming a greenhouse, is simple and inexpensive.

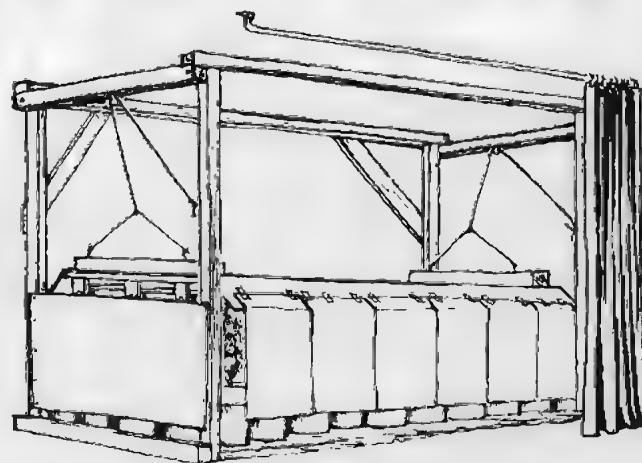


In cities where soot and grime collect daily, you can increase the amount of light the plants receive by cleaning the windows. Painting window sills and sides white or covering them with aluminum foil also increases light. Place young plants on shelves, blocks or tables to bring them up to the light. During warm weather, position plants as close to the window as possible. When the weather is colder, protect them from drafts by stapling or tacking clear sheets of polyethylene film to the window.

Using natural light, the best time to plant is, in March or April. At that time of year, both the sun's intensity and the number of hours of daylight are increasing. However, if you are going to use artificial light, you can plant any time of the year.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT Under artificial light, marijuana grows fast, averaging three to six feet in three months. It is important to adjust the height of the lights as the plants grow. Hang the fixtures by a rope or chain from the walls or ceiling, or from the top of a frame at least six feet high and constructed of a two-by-two-inch wood stud. To minimize light loss, use industrial fixtures with built-in reflectors. If your fixtures are not equipped with reflectors, mount them on a sheet of plywood (painted white) or make reflectors with white posterboard. As you raise the fixtures, attach aluminum foil to their sides so that no light is lost.

The most effective and efficient artificial light for plant growth is fluorescent light. The white light you see emitted by a fluorescent tube consists of all the colors of the light spectrum. The designation-Tiaylight, Warm White, Cro-Lux, Optima, etc.-corresponds to a particular combination of light generated in each of the color bands. Plants respond primarily to red and blue



Reflective covering enclosing the system

THE RELIGION OF HEMP

"To the Hindu the hemp plant is holy. A guardian lives in the bhanga leaf... So holy a plant should have special rearing. Shiva explains to his wife, Parvati, how, in sowing hemp seed, you should keep repeating the spell 'Bhang, Bhang!' apparently that the sound of that goddess name may scare the evil late-sowing influences...

Bhang so prepared, especially if prayers are said over it, will gratify the wishes and desires of its owner... That a day may be fortunate, the careful man should be on waking look into liquid bhang. So any nightmares or evil spirits that may have entered into him during the ghost-haunted hours of night will flee from him... To meet someone carrying bhang is a sure omen of success. To see in a dream the leaves, plant or water of bhang is lucky; it brings the goddess of wealth into the dreamer's power... A longing for bhang betokens happiness; to see bhang drunk increases riches. No good thing can come to the man who treads under foot the holy bhang leaf...

Its power of driving panic influences from near the god has gained for bhang the name of Vijaya, the unconquerer. So a drink of bhang drives from the fighting Hindu the haunting spirits of fear and sweaters... Bhang the cootie is a febrifuge... by soothing the angry influences to whom the heats of fever are due... It cures dysentery and sunstroke, clears phlegm, quickens digestion, sharpens appetite, moistens the tongue of the liper plain, freshens the intellect and gives alertness to the body and gaiety to the mind... Oaths are taken on the bhang leaf. Even to a truthful witness an oath on the bhang leaf is dreaded. To one who swears himself, the bhang oath is death...

J. M. Campbell

"Note on the Religion of Hemp," 1894

light. For healthy growth, a combination of these colors must be provided.

Fluorescent tubes specifically manufactured for plant growth—the Standard Gro-Lux, Wide-spectrum Gro-Lux and Plant-Gro—are probably the best ones to use for healthy development. Sizes suitable for growing marijuana are four and eight feet long with about 10 watts for each foot (or 72 to 75 watts for an eight-foot tube). "Daylight" or "Cool White" tubes can be used in combination with either "Natural White" or the standard incandescent (screw-in) bulb. Incandescents and Natural White both provide a strong, red spectrum, while the others tend more towards the blue. Use them in a one-to-one ratio, evenly distributing the red and blue sources. The incandescent bulb is about one-third as efficient as the fluorescent tube, has a much shorter life and can create problems because of concentrated heat, which can burn the

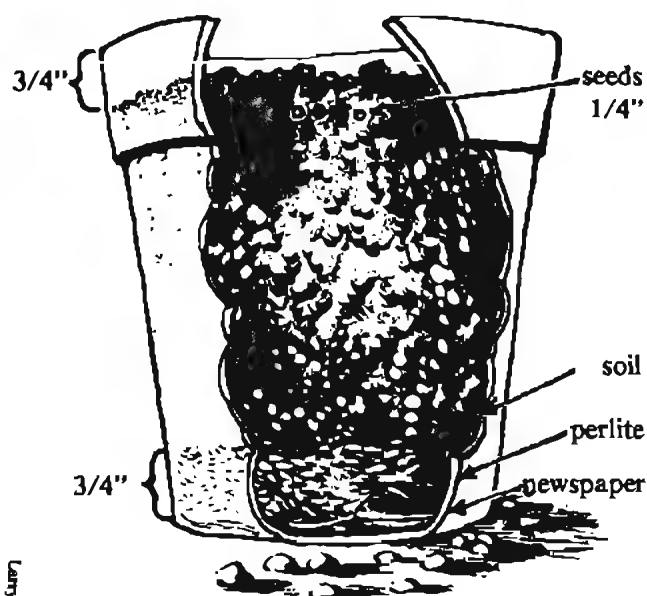
plants. Combining fluorescent with incandescent light can work well. However, it is better to use the Natural White fluorescents as the red spectrum source. The electrical costs will be five to ten dollars a month for a two-by-eight-foot, 300-watt system.

Increasing the amount of light will increase the growth rate. Ten watts per square foot of growing area is adequate for healthy growth, but for a fast-growing, lush crop, use at least 20 watts per square foot. The dimensions of the garden should correspond to the light system, so if the garden is one-by-four feet, use two four-foot tubes (80 watts). Marijuana can absorb up to 60 watts per square foot.

Surround the garden with reflective surfaces to increase the efficiency of the lighting significantly and distribute it evenly throughout the garden.

Marijuana grows well in a dry climate, but heated or air-conditioned homes are often too dry. The reflectors contain the moisture evaporated from the soil as well as the water transpired by the plants, thus ensuring a healthy degree of humidity.

POTS AND CONTAINERS Start plants in flowerpots, milk crates, institutional-size cans, plastic jugs, bushel baskets or practically any container that is at least four inches wide and can withstand repeated waterings. Punch holes in the bottom of all containers to assure adequate drainage. A single large box or trough allows room for roots and requires fewer waterings, but demands more soil and makes rotating or moving the plants impractical.



Larry Todd

Preparation of pots for planting.

The purpose of the growing medium is to provide adequate water and nutrients and to anchor the roots. With strict attention to proper watering and fertilizing techniques, a six-foot plant can be grown in a four-inch pot. However, in that situation, constant care is required to meet the plant's water and nutrient needs. Most growers prefer to use three- to five-gallon containers.

Before potting any marijuana plants, be sure to wash all cans, containers or used pots thoroughly to remove any contaminants.

SOIL PREPARATION Marijuana grows best in well-drained, sandy soil or a loam, which is high in nitrogen and potash, medium in phosphorous and low in clay. A simple and inexpensive soil-testing kit, available at most garden shops, will reveal both pH and nutrient contents of your soil.

Soil consistency is important for healthy root development, drainage and uniform water dispersion. The medium should not cake when dry and should remain spongy or loose when wet.. To test consistency, lightly moisten the soil and compact it in your fist.. The ball should crumble easily when touched. Soil consistency can be adjusted by adding perlite, vermiculite or sand.

Most growers start with commercial soil. Avoid brands with "peat" in their names. It is unlikely that a commercial soil will be too alkaline for healthy growth, but it may be too acidic. You can test for acidity with blue litmus paper (available at any drugstore) or with your soil-testing kit.

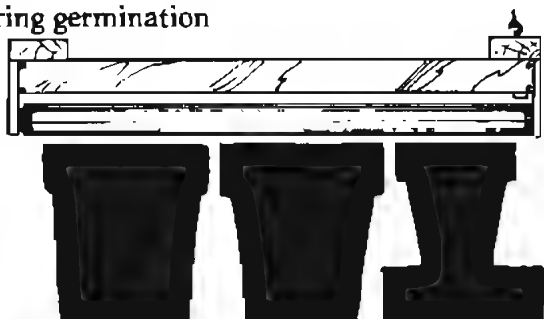
For each 50 pounds of soil mix 10 pounds of cow manure or 3 pounds of chicken manure. The fertilizer does not have to be added if you plan to use soluble fertilizer when watering. By volume,



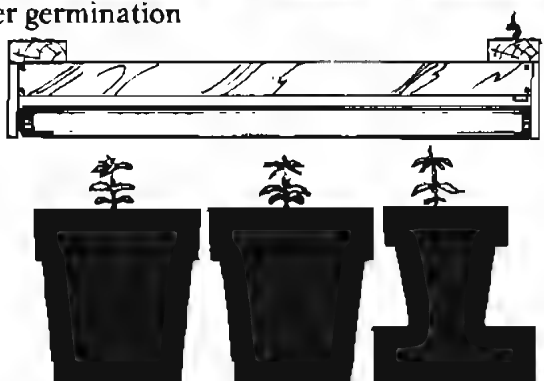
mix three parts soil with one part of an adjuster (perlite, sand or vermiculite)

To pot any of the mixtures, cover the drainage holes of the container with a square of newspaper or window screen to prevent soil from running out. Place a layer of sand, perlite, vermiculite or kitty litter about one inch deep in the bottom of the container to ensure good drainage. Fill the pot to within three-quarters of an inch from the top with the soil mixture. Water until the soil is evenly moist and allow the pot to stand for a day or two. In this way, bacteria necessary for the nutrient uptake can begin to grow and the fertilizers can start to dissolve.

during germination



after germination



during growth



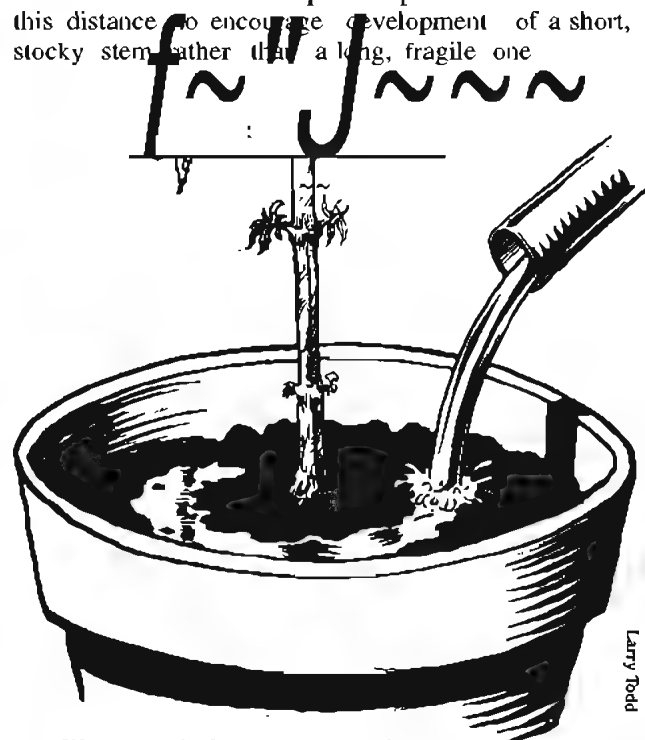
Height of fluorescent lights at different stages of growth.

SEEDS The potency of marijuana is, in part, hereditary. Choose your seeds from the best grass available. Different strains grow at different rates, so for uniformity of growth, take all seeds from the same batch of grass. Choose seeds for their size and color. The large, plump ones with good color-mottled brown-grey have the best chance of germinating. Seeds that are older than three years, badly bruised or immature (green or white) are probably not viable. Black seeds may indicate fungus at work. Store seeds in a cool, dark place in an airtight container; the vegetable crisper section of your refrigerator is ideal.

Soak the seeds overnight in a glass of water or wet towels to give them a head start in the germination process through water absorption. Adding about two teaspoons of bleach to each cup of water (a five percent solution) will prevent fungus from forming on the seeds. Poke five or six evenly spaced holes about one-quarter to one-half inch deep in the soil in each pot. Place one seed in each hole and cover lightly with soil. Carefully, so as not to disturb the seeds, moisten the soil and keep it moist until the seeds have sprouted. The seeds will sprout in three to fourteen days, depending on their variety and viability.

GERMINATION Hanging the lights as close as possible to the tops of the pots and leaving them on 24 hours a day will warm the soil and encourage germination.

Once the seeds have sprouted, raise the lights two to six inches above the plant tops and maintain this distance to encourage development of a short, stocky stem rather than a long, fragile one



Larry Todd

reaching for the light. At some stages, the plants will grow a couple of inches a day, so you may have to adjust the lights several times a week. Usually seeds will sprout two to seven days after planting. Older seeds may take up to three weeks to sprout.

WATERING Under artificial light with its long photoperiod, plants grow extremely fast and require frequent watering, but you should allow them to go through a wet and dry cycle, which aids nutrient uptake, especially potassium, and aerates the soil. In general, when the soil two inches deep is dry to the touch, water enough so that it is saturated but not so much that water runs out of the drainage holes, carrying away the nutrients.

Lack of water will cause a plant to wilt, but it will recover within a few minutes if it is watered. Watering frequency varies according to light, temperature, humidity, size of plant, size of pot and other factors; Use common sense—don't keep the soil constantly moist and don't wait until the plant wilts.

Try to water during the morning hours, using tepid water and being careful not to disturb the



Various plant supports.

roots. Water from the top of the pot, around the stems, not on them. If you want to water from the bottom with trays (not recommended), place a layer of pebbles or gravel in the tray to ensure drainage. Don't let the pots sit in water until the soil becomes supersaturated. This prevents oxygen uptake, and the plants grow poorly.

In some locales tap water is highly chlorinated. The chlorine does not harm the plants, but it can kill the microorganisms in the soil. Allowing chlorinated water to stand overnight eliminates most of the chlorine gas.

THINNING AND TRANSPLANTS During the second to fourth weeks of growth, the plants begin to crowd each other. Thin your garden so that one plant is left in each container. Remove any plants with yellow, white or distorted leaves. Also remove the less vigorous ones and those with the sparsest foliage. Transplant the seedlings you thin out into empty pots.

To transplant, moisten the soil in the pot from which you will remove the plant and let it sit for a few minutes. Then take a spade or a large spoon and insert it between the transplant and the plant that will be left to grow. Try to leave at least one inch of space from the spoon to the stem. Lever the spoon towards the side of the pot. Place the transplant in a prepared hole at the same depth that it was growing before. Replace the soil in both pots and moisten lightly again to bond the new soil with the original. If carefully done, a wedge of soil can be removed intact, so the root system will not be disturbed and the plant will survive with little or no transplant shock. Do not fertilize a transplant for two weeks.

SUPPORTS Plants grown under artificial light often need support, especially in the early stages of growth. Depending on plant size, cotton swabs, plastic straws or standard plant stakes, such as cane sticks or dowels, can be used. Place a stake in the soil and tie the plant stem to it with a string or a wire twist like those that come with plastic trash bags. Do not pull the string tightly around the stem; leave it loose.

FERTILIZING When and how often to fertilize depends on the growing medium, the size of the pots and general growing conditions. Fertilize small pots (four to six inches) about three weeks after sprouting. Fish emulsion (5-2-2) is a good organic fertilizer. Dilute one tablespoon per gallon of water and use each time you water for the first two months. Thereafter, once every two weeks is sufficient. Many growers use chemical fertilizers, such as Rapid-Cro, Miracle-Gro or Hyponex—be sure not to overfertilize, since they are

WILD STORIES AND ABSURD LIES

An evidence of how large the traffic may be came to light last year near La Fite, Louisiana. Neighbors of an Italian family had become amazed by wild stories told by the children of the family. They, it seemed, had suddenly become millionaires. They talked of owning inconceivable amounts of money, of automobiles they did not possess, of living in a palatial home. At last their absurd lies were reported to the police, who discovered that their parents were allowing them to smoke something that came from the tops of tall plants which their father grew on his farm. There was a raid, in which more than 500,000 marijuana plants were destroyed.

Harry J. Anslinger
High Times, May 1976

concentrated. Don't use fertilizers recommended for "acid-loving" plants and never add solid fertilizers like cow manure once the plants have started. These promote molds that can be harmful.

Many people, in an effort to do the best for their plants, actually do the worst. Overfertilizing puts excessive amounts of soluble substances into the soil that interfere with normal nutritional processes and growth and, in some cases, kill the plants. If any plant has an unhealthy or discolored appearance, make sure the problem is not due to insects or disease before assuming a nutrient deficiency. Examine the plants carefully, especially the undersides of leaves and along the stem and in the soil.

In nitrogen deficiency, plant color is paler than normal. There is yellowing of older leaves on the



Line the plants up by height.

main stem, followed by yellowing of younger leaves with slow or no growth. Yellowing of the bottom leaves will occur after the plant is more than two and a half feet tall, since they are shielded by the upper leaves or are too far from the lights to carry on chlorosynthesis.

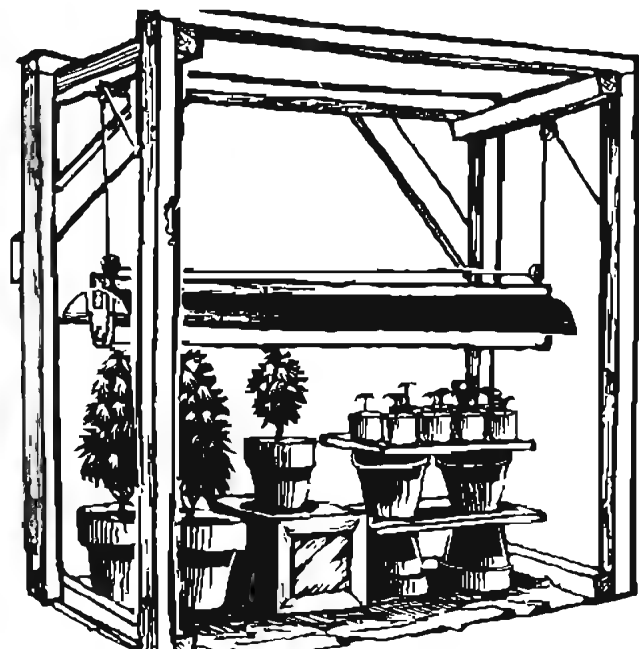
Phosphorous deficiency causes unnaturally dark green leaves, slow growth, poor flowering and poor root structure.

In potassium deficiency, leaves are unnaturally dark green and curl under at the edges. The edges of older, main-stem leaves turn bronze or yellow, then grey, followed by grey or bronze mottling of the whole leaf. Stems are often soft and weak.

ROTATION AND EVEN GROWTH The intensity of artificial light drops dramatically as distance from the light source increases. If you don't keep the plants at about the same height, the shorter plants receive less light and grow more slowly than the tall ones.

One way to deal with uneven growth is to line the plants up by height and hang the light system at an angle corresponding to the line of the plant tops.

If a few of your plants are markedly outgrowing the others, cut the growing tip back to the height of the average plant. You may find this emotionally difficult, but it is important to the overall health of your crop. Cutting the top will not hurt it but will force side branches to develop. Conversely, if a few plants are much shorter, raise them by placing them on milk crates, cans or bricks.



Plants at different growth stages.

To encourage branching, pinch the plants at the fourth set of leaves. The new branches will quickly fill any available horizontal space. This is especially desirable when you are using large pots and have a lot of space between the plants. The result will be stout bushy plants and an immediate supply of grass. But don't overdo it! Severe pruning can weaken the plants.

PHOTOPERIOD Many plant functions are regulated by the quantity and quality of light and the length of the photoperiod, or the time during which the plant is exposed to light. Marijuana is a short day (long night) plant. The female produces flowers only when she senses the decrease of day length. In the autumn the shortening day is her signal to flower and produce seeds for next year's crop before winter sets in. The male does not depend on changes in the photoperiod. It flowers regardless of day length in three to five months, depending upon the variety.

The plant grows rapidly until the reproductive cycle starts; then the energy is directed to flower and seed production, and leaf development is slow.

It is during the night period that the chemical reactions that control flowering occur. The dark period must be constant and at least nine hours long for the chemical buildup to be completed. By changing the light period to 12 hours a day, the female responds by flowering profusely in about two or three weeks. With this in mind, you can manipulate the photoperiod for a continuously growing vegetative state or for flowering and harvest.



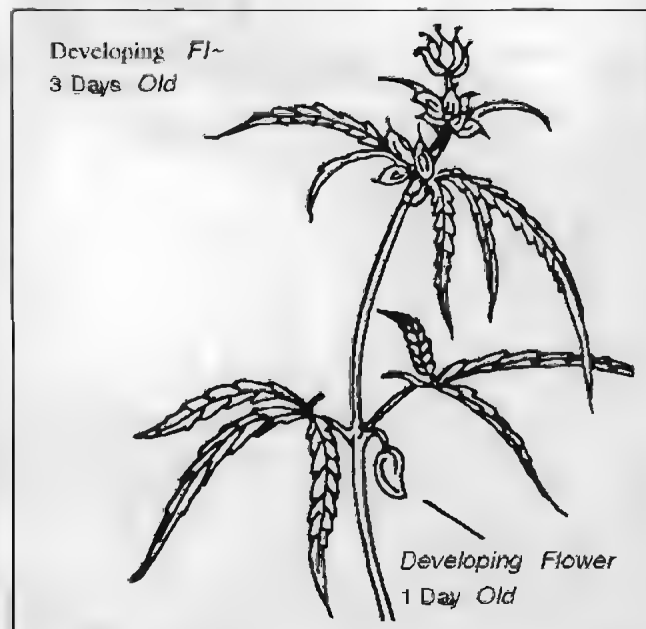
The nodes of an adolescent female

The continuous growth system emphasizes leaf growth and a continuous supply of grass. You can harvest the first grass, which gives a buzz or

better, in about two months and have a steady supply of potent grass after about four months. A two-by-four-foot system supplies several joints a day. The grass is not quite as potent as that from the harvest system but is excellent quality and compares favorably to most commercial pot. The system is easy to care for and supplies a large amount of grass over a period of time.

The harvest method produces a crop every four to nine months. The grass is very potent and is at least as good as the best commercial pot. Although you may gather a few leaves now and then, you'll have to wait until the crop is harvested for a large supply. This method should produce a minimum of one ounce of pot for each square foot of growing area.

FLOWERING Marijuana is dioecious—the male staminate and female pistillate flowers grow on separate plants. A few hermaphrodites appear, with both flower types on the same plant. The gender is almost impossible to determine until the flowering stage. The male plant is usually taller, with a thinner stem, and grows very fast two weeks prior to flowering. Shoots bearing clusters of tiny, dangling, yellow, white or purplish flowers sprout along the main stem and branches. When the flowers open, five yellow anthers protrude, and their pollen is dispersed by the wind. The male loses its vitality and begins to die soon after it sheds pollen.



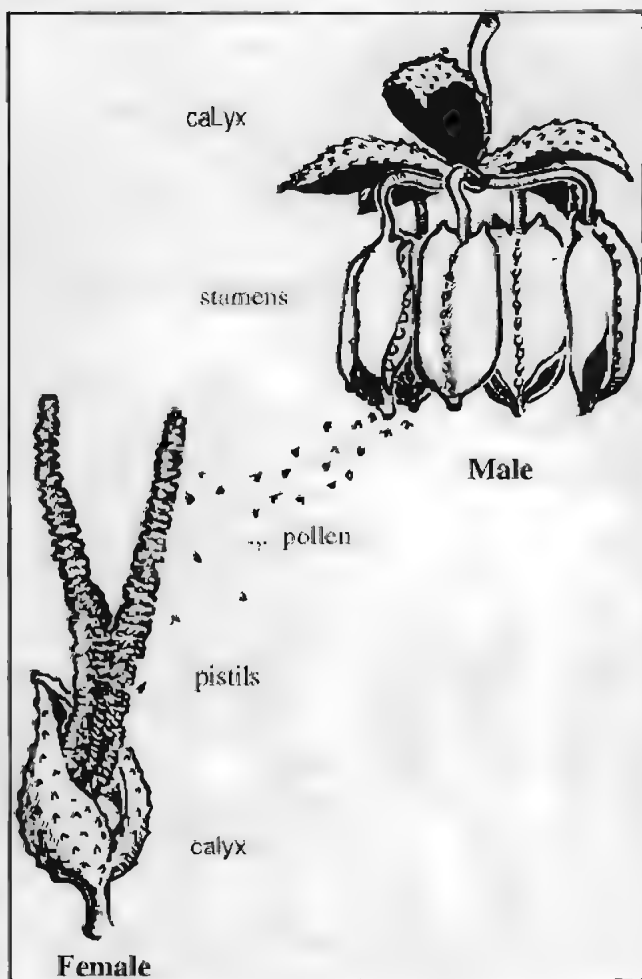
The female plant is more robust than the male and often has twice as much foliage. Her flower is a delicate, unassuming downy-white stigma raised in a "V" sign, attached at its base to an ovary that looks like a tiny green pod. If fertilized, one seed will develop in the ovary. At maturity, the flowers turn into thick clusters ("cones" or "buds," which are interspersed with small green leaves). These clusters, located at the whole top half of the female plant, are what comprise commercial marijuana. The female is the more desirable plant for marijuana cultivators since it produces many more leaves and is often more potent than the male.

HARVEST SYSTEM A happy medium in terms of potency and yield is to harvest about every six months. Keep the photoperiod constant at 18 hours or more of light a day until six to eight weeks before you plan to harvest. Then cut the day cycle down to 12 hours of light. Within two weeks the females respond to the longer night and begin flowering. Allow the flowers to grow another four to six weeks, since they develop into

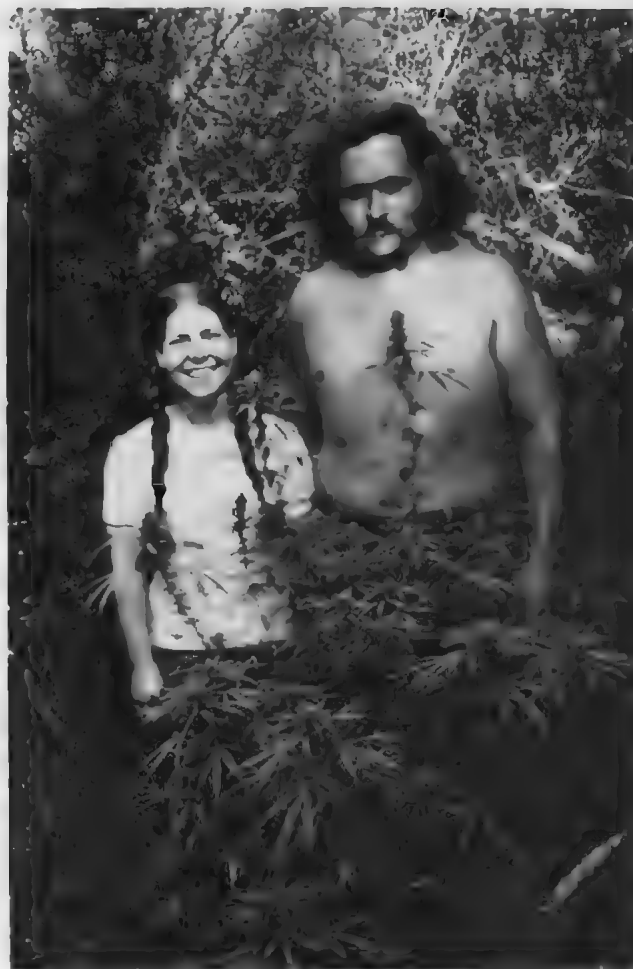
large clusters, which are by far the most potent part of the plant. Flowers can be harvested two or three times before the plant loses vigor. Pick the flowers just above the growing point, where they meet the main leaves. New flowers grown from this point give you a higher yield of top-quality grass.

You can expect a minimum yield of about one ounce of pot per square foot of growing area. Large pots give fewer but taller and bushier plants. The total yield is similar for 8-inch to 18-inch pots. Eight- to ten-inch pots (one gallon) are a good median size for high-yield, high-potency grass from a moderate amount of soil. The yield of the system decreases when plants are allowed more than one and a half square feet of growing area.

You may not have enough space to grow very many plants indoors. If not, you may want to set up an indoor system to grow seedlings and move them outdoors to mature. The factors to consider for your outdoor garden are different from those for your indoor garden.



Male and female flower parts magnified.



LIFEIN PIN (SHENSI PROVINCE)

"... In the ninth month we take seeding hemp,
Gather bitter herbs, cut ailanto firewood,
That our husbandmen may eat.

In ninth month make ready stackyards, for
In tenth month we bring in the harvest;
Millet for wine, for meals, early and late,
Rice, hemp, beans, wheat.

Come, my husbandmen,
Harvesting is over,
Get up, begin your work on the house;
In morning gather reed thatching,
In evening twist rope.
Quick! to the rooftops!
Soon you must begin
To sow your many grains again."

Shih Ching
Book of Odes, ca. 700 B.C.

THE OUTDOOR GARDEN Marijuana is usually an annual plant. This means that the life expectancy of the plant is based on the length of the growing season. The longer the growing season, the better the quality and the larger the quantity of your crop.

Marijuana should be planted outdoors within two weeks of the last threat of frost and harvested before the first heavy frost. You can find the approximate dates for your area by consulting experienced growers, nursery people or the local agricultural service or county agent.

Some fields are warmer than others in the same area because of the way they lie and because of varying wind and snow-cover conditions. Northern slopes are the coldest and receive the least light. Southern slopes receive the most light and are generally the warmest. Eastern slopes are shaded in the afternoon and western slopes are shaded in the morning. The steeper the slope, the more pronounced the shading.

For high quality, marijuana needs a minimum of five hours of direct sunlight (preferably midday) and eight to ten hours of bright indirect light in an area that maximizes exposure. Flat, open areas are best. Hillside gardens will often be shaded for part of either the morning or late afternoon hours. In order to catch as much sun as possible, rows should be oriented along a north-south axis, perpendicular to the course of the sun. The advantage of such rows is more pronounced in southern than northern latitudes, but the solar-energy differential in north-south versus in east-west rows is significant at all U.S. latitudes and becomes more important on steeper slopes. The one exception to N-S row practice occurs

when the plants are so situated that they receive sunlight only during the midday hours; if so, the rows should lie E-W. This is necessitated by the changes in solar radiation as the angle of the sun's position changes during the day.

Another factor is the orientation of the garden as a whole. Plants cross-sown in a square plot with sides running NE-SE, chevron-style, will get about ten percent more solar energy than will plots that run NS-EW. Higher altitudes receive more intense sunlight because the atmosphere is thinner there; air absorbs and scatters much solar radiation.

PRECAUTION Detection is a crucial consideration in choosing a growing site. Most farmers must carefully consider where to sow. Security is complicated by the fact that the plants need as much sunlight as possible and that they may be visible from the air.

Aerial surveillance has led to problems. Authorities looking for large commercial crops use low- and high-flying aircraft, outfitted with visual and infrared equipment. Therefore, large growers often plant smaller, dispersed stands, which are more difficult to detect. Detection equipment is least effective on steep slopes and where vegetation is lush and varied. Viewed from the air, marijuana has a distinctive, conical shape, which can be altered by pruning. Marijuana is difficult to detect from a distance when intercropped with soybeans, but it may have to be cut back in any case so it won't stand out from ground level.

Since their gardens are small, people growing for personal use usually need not worry about aircraft, but still must contend with discovery on the ground. Planting off your own land minimizes the risk of detection during cultivation and harvest. But the area must be secluded to avoid pot rustling. Growers try to avoid areas frequented by hunters and hikers. They use abandoned farms and fields, clearings in woodlands and along railway lines, irrigation ditches and areas beneath high-tension lines. Urban gardeners use backyards, greenhouses, rooftops, parks, vacant lots and city dumps. Many prudent growers intercrop their plants with such other tall plants as corn or tomatoes, pruning the marijuana to keep it inconspicuous. Vacant lots overgrown with tall weeds can support a good crop if the marijuana gets a head start on the indigenous weeds.

GROWING CONDITIONS Marijuana likes as much sun as it can get and a moist but well-drained soil. It does not do well in swampy and clayey soils. The soil should be high in

nitrogen and potassium and medium in phosphorus. The pH should be at least 5.5 and preferably between 6.5 and 7.5.

Test and adjust the soil at least two months before planting. For best results, add nutrients at least a month before planting. This will give the fertilizer time to dissolve and become available to the plants. The pH can be raised by adding ground limestone, dolomite, limestone, hydrated lime, marl or ground sea shells.

Sandy and loamy soils can be conditioned just by adding fertilizer and making pH adjustments. Nurseries carry several different fertilizer mixes. Select the one closest to your needs as determined by the soil tests. The agriculture service and county agents will do these tests for you.

Turn and loosen the soil and break up large clods of earth. Clear all ground cover near the spot where you are planting. Add fertilizer and work it into the ground. If it rains frequently in your area, the fertilizer will soak into the ground by itself. If not, water the area so that it dissolves.

SEEDLINGS AND TRANSPLANTING Plants started indoors, especially if grown under fluorescent light, should be introduced gradually to direct summer sun. Place them in a partially shaded area, protected from midday sun. In two or three days, transplant in the late afternoon or on an overcast day.

For healthy development, each plant should have at least two square feet of growing area. If they

are grown closer together you will harvest more stems than flower buds. Sow seeds one-half inch deep in rows or mounds or randomly, if disguise is desired.

Plant staggered rows, three or four feet apart, a foot between plants. Stagger planting mounds five feet apart, ten seeds to a mound. Thin them to three to five plants per mound as the plants begin to touch each other. If you are broadcasting seeds, the less vigorous plants should be removed. Also remove males as they appear. It takes one and a half to two pounds of seed to sow an acre, and about five pounds when the seeds are broadcast. To get an idea of the number of sprouts to expect from your seeds, place some in moist toweling or cotton. Within a week, most of the viable seeds will germinate, giving you an idea of their viability. This method can also be used to start the seeds when you only have a few of them; sow them as soon as they germinate.

CARE Marijuana is most vulnerable right after germination. The seedlings have a tendency to fall over in rain and wind and are prey to small mammals and insects. Most survive. If you start the seedlings indoors, they will be past the critical stage by transplanting time.

A month and a half or two months after germination, you can clip the tops to make the plants bush, although some growers let them grow straight up and bush on their own. Clipping the



Do not disturb root system when transplanting.



A wedge of soil can be removed intact.

plants may decrease production, but bushy plants are harder to detect. Clip the main stem about three inches from the top when the plant is 12 to 18 inches high. Very long secondary branches may also be trimmed. The clipped tops can be dried and smoked, of course, or they can be rooted. This process should be repeated if the plant starts growing tall again.

If you have prepared the soil properly you will not need to fertilize during the growing season. But it is a good idea to check the plants periodically. If they seem to have any deficiencies, add the proper nutrients. If they are not growing quickly, make sure they do not have too much competition for sunlight. If the plants are too close together, some can be trimmed or pulled. If crowding is not the problem, pH probably is. Test it and make the proper adjustments. Also, make sure not to overwater your plants. Keep the ground moist but not waterlogged.

PLANT PESTS-OUTDOORS Several different kinds of insects like to eat or suck on marijuana, and you can use several methods to prevent them from getting at it. Companion planting of onions, garlic, chives, savory, thyme or marigolds keeps some insects away. Intercrop one of these with your marijuana.

Predatory insects, such as praying mantises, ladybugs and lacewings eat insects that attack marijuana and can be purchased from commercial hatcheries. Do not spray the plants with insecticides when the insect predators are present.

Botanical repellents—concentrated, naturally occurring insecticides—can be used in spray form. They are not persistent (that is, they do not build up in living tissue), but they are poisonous. Pyrethrum and Rotenone are the ones most often used.

Your plants are more likely to be attacked by foraging animals. Blood meal placed on the ground near the garden will keep deer away, and chimes, bells and scarecrows will be of some help against foraging animals. Fences can also be used successfully to keep hungry animals from your garden.

FLOWERING AND HARVESTING Marijuana plants will begin to flower between late August and late September. When total daylight hours fall below 13 to 15 hours a day, the plants (depending on variety) are triggered into the reproductive cycle.

If you have a long growing season and secure conditions, pick off the flower buds and the plant will send up new ones. As long as the plant

SINSEMILLA

Dope fiends who've just been turned on to their first joint of sinsemilla are liable to suspect that a trick's been played on them, that their benefactor has sprinkled a taste of hash oil on the stuff or cured it in a psychedelic. Not because there's anything peculiar about its taste or weird about its buzz, but simply because it's so outrageously stony, stonier by a big jump than any reefer they've ever smoked, even Thai weed. As potent, toke for toke, as fine Afghani hashish.

Sinsemilla is atrociously expensive. Even in Hawaii and California, where it's most available, it fetches up to \$200 per ounce. Three-joints-worth tied around a lollipop stick retails to Bay Area connoisseurs as a "Thai stick" for \$20 or \$25.

Sin semilla [sin-se-mē-ya], a Spanish term meaning "without seeds," describes the most obvious physical characteristic of this wonderful dope. Now that doesn't mean that the seeds have been removed by some toothless peasant laborer. It's dope that never had seeds, that grew without seeds. The buyer should look for well-developed flowering top, frosted all over with a glittery dust, like a cinnamon doughnut. When examined closely, its bracts (seed pods) should be completely formed but empty, or they might contain a tiny white infertile seed.

Seedlessness is no novelty in the plant world. Oranges, grapes and bananas are obvious examples of plants that have had their natural reproductive methods bred out of their genetic scheme entirely and that are nowadays propagated by other methods. Seedlessness in *Cannabis sativa* has not been developed through genetic or hormonal manipulation. Sinsemilla can be grown by anybody, anywhere in the world, with any marijuana seeds. Phenomenal stoniness is already programmed into the genes of every dope seed in the world. The secret of sinsemilla is nothing more than good old-fashioned horniness. The sex life of the female dope plant has particular import to the human being destined to smoke her, since her production of cannabinol (the stony principle) is regulated by her sexual development.

As a girl she produces no more, and perhaps less, of this precious resin than her brothers. And she ceases to produce it altogether once she is impregnated. She produces it in significant quantities only during her virginal frenzy, dusting the leaves and stems with it, coating her flowers with sticky layers of it. It is at the height of her horniness, in the moment before impregnation, that she is most attractive to her human consumer. The hornier she gets, the higher he gets.

Warren Dearden
High Times, July 1975

continues to send them up, you can clip them off. Some say that this increases potency; it surely increases yield.

Another technique used is to bend the tops more or less horizontally so that they snap but do not

crease. The tops draw some liquids from the base of the plant, but not enough to stop them from wilting within ten days. People who use this method claim it increases potency significantly.

In many places, most notably in India and Pakistan, farmers make it a practice of destroying all male plants as soon as their gender becomes determinable. This is done to prevent their maturation and the pollination of the females. It has been found that a loss of resin often occurs in the female flowertops shortly after pollination.

Advanced cultivators have refined this technique and produce *sensenilla* (Spanish for "without seeds"). This potent grass comes from sweet, unpollinated flowers of the female plant and is the product of a careful cultivation technique.

If your growing season is short, you may want to harvest the plants before they flower. Some studies indicate that marijuana reaches peak potency just before it starts the reproductive cycle.

If you wait until the seeds mature and drop off the plant, you may have a crop the following year without planting. It is almost impossible to get rid of marijuana once it has become indigenous to an area. The federal government has gone so far as to suggest that farmers in Iowa and Kansas napalm or herbicide their fields.

Marijuana can be harvested by pulling up the whole plant, including the roots, by chopping it off about halfway up the stem or by picking each part of the plant separately.

Depending on cultivation methods and environmental conditions, you should harvest between 1,000 and 5,000 pounds per acre (43,000 square feet).

Fine strains now grow in all parts of the globe. For example, in the United States, thousands of people now grow strains from Mexico. Fifteen years ago, virtually no marijuana was grown in Hawaii; now people are lyrical about strains such as Maui Wowie and Kona Gold.

Marijuana is an especially rewarding plant to cultivate because it is one of the fastest-growing and most responsive of plants. The hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*) is highly adaptive and grown around the world; some varieties grown under optimum conditions may attain a height of 20 feet.

But the actual harvest is only part of the satisfaction of growing marijuana. As the plant grows, you see the complete life cycle growing in a short period of time. From tiny seed (embryo) to seedling (baby), to vegetative stage (adolescence), to reproduction and finally to death, it parallels

the human cycle. Almost every grower with whom we have ever talked has glowingly described the process as a most humanizing experience, one that has given insights into nature and the life process.

This chapter was adapted for the *ENCYCLOPEDIA* by Ed Rosenthal and Candice Jacobsen from *The Indoor/Outdoor Highest Quality Marijuana Grower's Guide* by Mel Frank and Ed Rosenthal. Editorial assistance by Peter Beren. Photos by Mel Frank. Drawings by Larry Todd.



4Ji~

8. COCAINE

"I like to think of cocaine as the thinking man's Dristan."

Wavy Gravy

The coca leaf and the cocaine it contains are necessities of life to the Indians of the Andes region. For us in North America, on the other hand, cocaine ranks somewhere between mink coats and gold-plated bathroom fixtures on the survival scale. And like all such items it is a creature of fashion. Less than ten years ago no one whose livelihood depended on the good will of the public could afford to be labeled a coke user. Cocaine's reputation was so bad that a sympathetic fictional character who was also a cokehead was a contradiction in terms. In the 1969 *Easy Rider* for example, Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper finance their escape from the workaday world by selling a load of cocaine to a Rolls Royce-owning Angeleno, but after the single taste which lets us know it is coke they are buying from the Mexican connection, they never snort a line of the stuff. Though they smoke a lot of dope and drop acid, for them cocaine is the drug of the decadent rich, not one righteous folks would touch. Audiences saw nothing odd about this value judgment, nor did the critics. In the logic of the film, involvement with coke, even as a means to an end, is a fall from grace. Near the end of the story, when Fonda remarks, "We blew it," one of the negative moves included in his judgment is the coke sale.

But fashions change. If *Easy Rider* came around today, the same audiences that made it a bigger grosser than *Lawrence of Arabia* would find its moralistic attitude toward cocaine decidedly strange. The drug's image is simply not what it was in 1969. Then linked as inextricably to heroin as Nixon was to Kissinger, it is now the affluent business, and professional classes' drug of choice. Most of these people didn't begin to smoke grass until about 1970, and they are as far removed from the world of heroin as they are from the age of acid. They've taken to cocaine not because it's a wild or heavy high, but because it's a safe and relatively mild one.

As short a time ago as 1972, the cocaine-is-to-heroin-as-rhythm-is-to-blues tune was comfortably ensconced at the top of the antidrug charts. By 1975 government cocaine researchers were stating the obvious: that cocaine is no more like heroin than salt is like sugar. And by 1977 they were admitting that few if any problems seemed to be associated with the moderate use of cocaine. When the power elite takes up a drug, officialdom begins marching to a different drummer.

Nothing better illustrates the new attitude toward cocaine than Louise Lasser's 1976 cocaine bust. Had it happened a few years earlier, local stations would have been flooded with outraged callers demanding her removal, sponsors would have immediately cancelled their commitments, and "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman" would have passed into history. As it was, Ms. Lasser didn't

miss a performance. Her arrest was treated as a bit of bad luck, something that might have happened to any media person in the coke capital of America. Television executives, normally as uptight a crew as can be found, implied that it was a case of much ado about nothing. Why should the police go round harassing nice people over a little cocaine? Why, indeed.

Cocaine acts chiefly on the brain. When injected intravenously it enters the bloodstream very quickly. When snorted, the most common method of administration, it must pass through the mucous membranes of the nose to reach the bloodstream and gets there much more slowly. Swallowing postpones the drug action

even longer. Smoking brings it on more quickly than snorting, but much less quickly than injection.

The most striking clinical effect of cocaine is anesthesia when applied locally to the eye, the interior of the nose, the gums, and other mucous membranes. The most striking general effect is stimulation of the central nervous system. Cocaine's stimulant effect closely mimics the natural stress response of the body. Heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and the release of blood sugars are all increased. And cocaine apparently increases muscular strength—just as it is increased by the release of adrenaline in a stress situation.



Peter Fonda in *Easy Rider*

Louise Lasser

"The C-charged brain is a berserk pinball machine, flashing blue and pink lights in electric orgasm."

William Burroughs
Naked Lunch, 1959

Almost all users report that when snorted, cocaine dries up the mucous membranes of the nose. This brings initial relief to cold and sinusitis sufferers; but repeated doses usually result in blocked nasal passages, and heavy chronic use in permanent runny noses. Cocaine also seems to be a natural laxative and diuretic.

Unlike opiates, cocaine does not produce tolerance or physical dependence in the user. Tolerance occurs when dosage must be increased to achieve a consistent effect: physical dependence is indicated by withdrawal symptoms such as physical discomfort or sweating when drug use is stopped.

But there are limits to the amount of cocaine an individual can ingest. Cold perspiration, excessive sweating, pallor and a feeling of heaviness in the limbs are signals that this limit has been exceeded. In such cases the liver is receiving more cocaine than it can detoxify. The lethal dose is said to be 1.2 grams, and some 40 deaths have been recorded since the 1890s. Most occurred in medical settings after the application of very large single doses (from 300 to 800 milligrams). No deaths from the social use of cocaine have been verified since the Twenties, though a handful have been reported during the past couple of years. And few if any severe adverse reactions have resulted from the frequent small doses (20 to 30 milligrams every '40 to 60 minutes or so) that are the norm for current social users. Severe reactions to small doses are possible in those rare cases where the user is allergic to cocaine.

The most common adverse physical reaction to cocaine is a tender nose. Cocaine particles lodging in the hair follicles of the nose can cause irritation, sores and bleedings. Ignoring these signs and continuing to snort cocaine may lead to a perforated septum. But only minimal precautions—refraining from gross overindulgence, chopping the cocaine into fine powder and occasionally rinsing out the nose—are required to prevent this unpleasant consequence. Fabled coke-perforated septums are hard to document.

As for cocaine's psychoactive effects, most users agree that it produces euphoria, increased energy, sexual stimulation, mental lucidity, and a lessening of fatigue and appetite. The notable effects of a moderate dose persist some 30 minutes

THE KOGI PARADISE

"... the Kogi say that coca appeases hunger—according to them, however, this never is the object of consuming coca but only an agreeable consequence, seeing that during the ceremonies or ceremonial conversations the consumption of food is prohibited and the assistants (attendants) ought to fast.... Another effect which is attributed to the coca is insomnia. Here again the Kogi see an advantage, since the ceremonial conversations should be carried on at night and individuals who can speak and sing for one or several nights without sleep merit high prestige. The Kogi ideal would be to never eat anything besides coca, to abstain totally from sex, to never sleep and to speak all of his life of the 'Ancients', that is to say, to sing, to dance and to recite."

Richard T. Martin
"The Role of Coca in the History, Religion and Medicine of South American Indians," 1970

or so and can be felt in diminished form for up to two hours. In general, the larger the dose, the more pronounced the effects. But large chronic doses frequently result in adverse effects: euphoria is replaced by anxiety, lucidity by confusion, wakefulness by insomnia, and sexual stimulation by impotency.

None of these effects is experienced with the same intensity by all people. Reactions to cocaine vary from individual to individual. And some users are more turned on by certain effects than by others. Some stress the happy feelings, some the sexual stimulation, while others are most impressed by the increased energy or the lessening of fatigue.

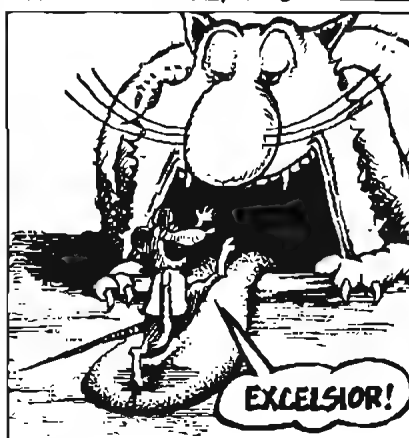
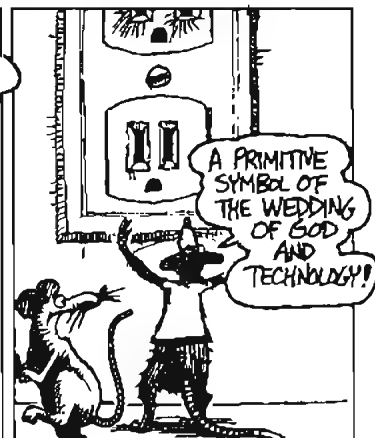
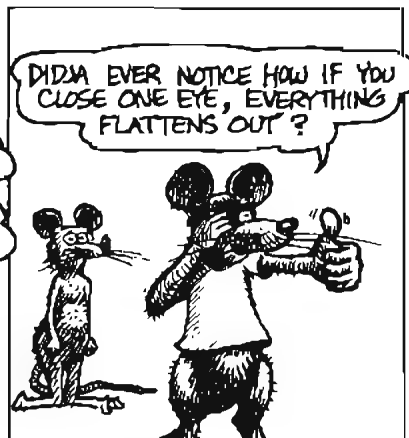
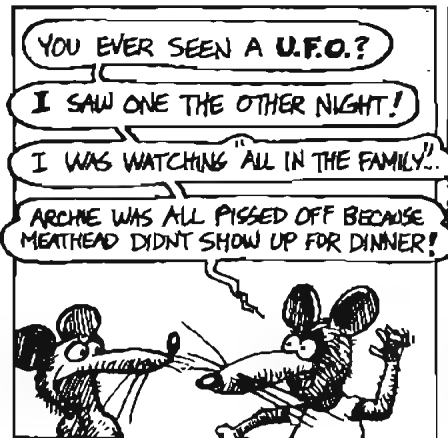
Most current authorities insist that cocaine is a dependency-producing drug because (1) withdrawal precipitates a severe psychological depression that can be relieved only by more cocaine, and (2) the user develops a craving for cocaine. Although the literature on cocaine is filled with such assertions, the facts do not support them. Users report neither depression nor craving, and no modern investigator has been able to document such experiences. None of the more than 80 users I have interviewed and observed experienced any particular discomfort when their supply ran out beyond what anyone feels when something they like is no longer available. Some users exhibit a degree of compulsion to resume use, but this doesn't stem from a need to relieve depression. Rather, cocaine being their drug of choice, they try to have it whenever they can, finances permitting.

The Indians of the Andes provide further evidence that cocaine doesn't lead to dependency. Coca, of course, is not cocaine, but there are approximately five to six grains of cocaine in the

FAT FREDDY'S CAT

AND HIS FRIENDS

COPYRIGHT © 1974
BY GILBERT SHERIDAN & DAVE SHERIDAN



THE SACRED LEAF

"By the Peruvian Indians the coca plant is regarded as something sacred and mysterious, and it sustained an important part in the religion of the Incas. In all ceremonies, whether religious or warlike, it was introduced, for producing smoke at the great offerings, or as the sacrifice itself. During divine worship the priests chewed coca leaves, and unless they were supplied with them, it was believed that the favour of the gods could not be propitiated. It was also deemed necessary that the supplicator for divine grace should approach the priests with an *Acullicp* in his mouth. It was believed that any business undertaken without the benediction of coca leaves could not prosper; and to the shrub itself, worship was rendered. During an interval of more than 300 years Christianity has not been able to subdue the deep-rooted idolatry; for everywhere we find traces of belief in the mysterious power of this plant. The excavators in the mines of Cerro de Pasco throw masticated coca on hard veins of metal, in the belief that it softens the ore and renders it more easy to work. The origin of this custom is easily explained, when it is recollected that in the time of the Incas it was believed that the Coyas, or the deities of metals, rendered the mountains impenetrable if they were not propitiated by the odour of coca. The Indians, even at the present time, put coca leaves into the mouths of dead persons, to secure to them a favourable reception on their entrance into another world, and when a Peruvian Indian on a journey falls in with a mummy, he, with timid reverence, presents to it some coca leaves as his pious offering."

Johann Jakob von Tschudi
Tuvnis in Peru During the Years 1838-1842

two ounces of leaves consumed every day by the typical Indian. That is, something more than a third of a gram—a good-sized regular dosage by any standard. Most American consumers rarely take more than this in a single day, and then usually only a few days a month. But the Indians don't appear to suffer any great hardship when circumstances deprive them of coca. Those drafted into the Peruvian Army (which doesn't permit coca chewing) and those forced into the cities (where it isn't available) to seek employment simply do without the drug they have used all their lives.

Odd views concerning the effects of cocaine have been commonplace for at least five centuries. The Spanish conquistadores attributed the great feats of endurance performed by the coca-chewing Indians of the Andes to a pact they had with the Devil. Or as Pedro Cieza de Leon put it in his sixteenth-century *Crónica del Peru*, "the old men of every tribe actually conversed with the archenemy of man kind." Chats with Lucifer being considered hazardous to the soul's health, the

Spanish initially prohibited the use of coca. But since the principal object of the Spanish was that of any imperial power, to take what it could from the land and the people, the prohibition didn't last very long. The Inca gold mines were at very high altitudes, and without coca the miners didn't produce much. So a compromise was soon reached between the politicians and the churchmen: the Indians got their coca, and one-tenth of the annual coca crop was set aside for the benefit of the clergy.

The leaves which supported the Church in comfort and whose most notorious product is cocaine are from *Erythroxylon coca*, a flowering plant indigenous to the eastern slopes of the Andes mountains. It flourishes along the entire



Erythroxylon coca-coca



Spanish view of Indian coca use, ca. 1560

INCAN COCA PROPHECY

"As the most important vegetal offering, coca was sacrificed at virtually all religious festivals, the leaves being thrown to the four cardinal points or burnt upon the altars. Coca was also frequently used for purposes of divination: the Incas believed in consulting supernatural powers before undertaking any important action. Frequently diviners would chew coca leaves and spit the juice into their palms with the two longest fingers extended: if the juice ran down both fingers equally, the augury was good; if unequally, it was bad. Other diviners would burn coca leaves with llama fat and watch the way in which they burned."

Richard T. Martin

"The Role of Coca in the History, Religion and Medicine of South American Indians," 1970

curve of the Andes, from the Straits of Magellan to the borders of the Caribbean Sea, at elevations of from 1,500 to 6,000 feet. Wild coca reaches heights of 15 feet, but the cultivated plants are kept at 3 to 6 feet to facilitate picking. Cultivation is carried on in small, terraced clearings of usually no more than two or three acres. About 7,000 plants thrive on one acre, and the main harvest in March yields about four ounces of leaves per plant. The fall harvest yields less, and that in June is usually quite sparse. The picked leaves are spread out to dry in layers two to three inches deep. If the weather is good, the drying can be completed in six hours. The leaves are then gathered into large heaps and left to "sweat" for three days or so. This process transforms the crisp, dried leaves into the soft, pliable state necessary for proper chewing. The leaves are then spread out in the sun once again for a half hour and packed for shipment.

Peru and Bolivia, the heart of the coca region, produce some 11.5 million kilograms of coca per year. Ninety percent of this is chewed by the local Indians; the remainder is exported as refined

cocaine, crude cocaine, and leaves. There are many varieties of coca, but the most-used strains are Bolivian, or Huanico coca, and Peruvian, or Truxillo coca. The total alkaloid content of the coca leaf ranges from 0.7 to 1.5 percent, cocaine constituting 30 to 75 percent of the total. The Bolivian variety contains a higher percentage of cocaine, and the Peruvian a higher percentage of the associated alkaloids. Manufacturers of legal cocaine depend almost entirely on the former, but coca chewers show a preference for the latter—they say it tastes better.

The discovery of mummy bundles containing sacks of coca leaves and implements for using coca indicates that the Indians of the region have been taking the pause that refreshes for at least 3,000 years. No one knows precisely how many Indians are still using it, but the most common estimate is 90 percent. They begin daily use in their teens and continue on into old age, some using less and some more than the two ounces that most observers agree to be the average daily intake. The coquero, as a coca user is called, moistens a wad of leaves with saliva and places it between cheek and gum. A little lime—the ashes of a cereal, quinoa; or a powder made from crushed seashells—is then added to the wad. The lime facilitates the extraction of the cocaine and associated alkaloids from the coca and hastens their absorption into the bloodstream. The coquero doesn't swallow the leaves, he sucks and works on the quid as one does on a chew of tobacco and discards it when all the juices have been extracted. This usually takes about 45 minutes. Some of the juices are absorbed through the mucous membranes of the mouth and some trickle down the throat into the stomach.

According to Indian legend, Manco Capac—the divine son of the Sun—gave them coca to ease their stay on earth. All the available evidence



Peruvian mummies



Mama Coca presenting the divine plant to Old World conquerers-etching by Robida

THE SWEETEST MINIMUM DAILY REQUIREMENT

"The chemical analysis of coca leaves has shown that they are relatively rich in vitamins, particularly vitamin B₁, riboflavin and vitamin C; in fact, chewing approximately two ounces of coca leaves daily (an average dose) will supply almost a daily vitamin requirement, an important point in view of the great scarcity of fruits and vegetables in the Sierra."

Richard T. Martin

"The Role of Coca in the History, Religion and Medicine of South American Indians," 1970

shows that it does just that. Apart from lifting the spirits and triggering a release of energy (the typical coquero consumes about one-third gram of cocaine a day), coca is beneficial in ways not usually associated with drugs. The average daily dose of two ounces gives the user much of his daily vitamin requirement, especially of thiamine, riboflavin, and vitamin C. There is also evidence that coca has useful therapeutic properties: it tones the smooth muscles of the entire gastro-intestinal tract; it is a respiratory stimulant, aiding breathing during physical exertion and at high altitudes; it relieves fatigue of the larynx (coca wines were much esteemed by singers and public speakers for this reason); and, if the longevity of the Andes Indians is any indication, it adds years to the lifespan.

Critics of the coca habit claim that their studies demonstrate a correlation between coca chewing and illiteracy, learning deficiencies, and malnutrition. These studies usually imply that coca causes these conditions. But coca is only one factor in the Indian lifestyle-grinding poverty, inadequate diets and hard work at high altitudes are some others. People in such situations are likely to have problems in school whether they chew coca or not. As for coca being a cause of malnutrition: without it, the average Indian of the region wouldn't have enough food or energy to work. In short, the physiological and psychological deficits some investigators have noted among handfuls of Indian coca users are, if present, more likely caused by factors other than coca. The well-fed, nineteenth-century Europeans, who traveled extensively in the Andes and used coca regularly, reported no ill effects. On the contrary, they found it exceedingly beneficial.

As for current visitors, Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Harvard Botanical Museum, chewed coca daily for eight years, found the practice beneficial and suffered no ill effects. Dr. Andrew Weil, author of *The Natural Mind*, says, "Experiences with coca leave me convinced that the leaf is pleasant to consume and moderately stimulating in a useful way." The Indians he has

seen did not exhibit signs of having suffered from using coca. In fact the great majority of physicians and investigators with firsthand knowledge of coca and of the Indians who use it agree that coca benefits the user.

But of the new drugs carried back to Europe by the great explorers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, coffee, tea, tobacco and opium quickly became standard drugs while coca was rejected as unfit for use. Only firsthand experience could overcome the racial and religious prejudice directed against anything esteemed by the Indians, and there was little opportunity for this. From the time of the Spanish conquest of Peru until well into the nineteenth century, hardly any of the coca exported to Europe was worth using. The long sea voyage destroyed the potency of the improperly packed leaves.

The situation didn't change much even after cocaine was isolated from coca by Gaedcke in 1855 and then perhaps in purer form by Neimann in 1860. Physicians had no local anesthetic of any kind and no reliable stimulant other than toxic mercury. And yet for the better part of two decades, cocaine, an excellent stimulant and local anesthetic, was virtually ignored. Most of the medically important alkaloids had been isolated by 1840, and by the time cocaine was discovered, alkaloid research was no longer fashionable. Moreover, most of the early cocaine preparations were of doubtful quality, and the findings of the physicians working with them were generally inconclusive, with the result that cocaine was repeatedly shrugged off as a drug of no practical value.

Then in December of 1883, Dr. Theodor Aschenbrandt published a report on the reaction of a group of Bavarian soldiers to cocaine. They



Albert Neimann

"As soon as a true coquero feels an irresistible desire to get intoxicated, he withdraws to solitary darkness, or to the woods, because the magic power of this herb can only then be fully felt, when the ordinary claims of life, or the distraction of associating with others which occupies his mind, completely cease,"

Eduard Friedrich Poeppig
1836

exhibited more energy and a notably greater ability to endure fatigue than did those who hadn't received his covert coke doses. His paper met a kinder fate than most. Sigmund Freud read it and turned the world on to cocaine.

At the time, Freud was a poverty-stricken 28-year-old neurologist. According to biographer Ernest Jones, he was "constantly occupied with endeavours to 'make a name for himself' by discovering something important in either clinical or pathological medicine." (His preoccupation apparently stemmed more from his desire to acquire the means to marry his fiancée, Martha Bernays, than from overpowering ambition.) He became interested in cocaine after reading a number of articles in the *Detroit Therapeutic Gazette* that described the usefulness of cocaine in treating morphine addiction. Aschenbrandt's report pushed him into action. He began reading all the available literature on the drug and planning experiments with it. He then ran into a problem familiar to most cocaine seekers—high prices. He had expected to pay \$.13 for a gram and was shocked to find the price was \$1.13. Fortunately, he was able to overcome this difficulty, in a way no longer available to impecunious coke users: he asked for credit and got it.



Sigmund Freud

On receiving his first gram, Freud put one-twentieth of it into a glass of water and drank it down. Within a few minutes he noted that his bad mood had vanished and that he was feeling cheerful and energetic. He then gave some to a friend, Fleischl, who was suffering the withdrawal pains of his latest attempt to get off morphine. Fleischl's positive reaction, together with his own good experiences, convinced Freud that professional success was imminent. He wrote to his fiancée, "[I take] very small doses of it regularly against depression and against indigestion, and with the most brilliant success If things go on in this way we need have no concern about being able to come together and stay in Vienna."

His "song of praise to this magical substance," "Ober Coca," published in July 1884, outlined the methodology for all future research on psychoactive drugs. He provided a detailed history of the drug, surveyed the literature on the subject and reported the effects of cocaine on himself and others. He noted the precise size of each dose, its effect on his body and mind, the correlation between the two and how the effects changed during the drug's course of action. His general description of cocaine's subjective effects when taken in moderate doses requires no updating: "doses of 0.05-0.10 gram [provide] exhilaration and lasting euphoria, which in no way differs from the normal euphoria of a healthy person One feels vitality and capacity for work It is hard to believe one is under the influence of any drug Long intensive mental or physical work is performed without any fatigue This result is enjoyed without any of the unpleasant aftereffects that follow exhilaration brought about by alcohol No craving for the further use of cocaine appears after the first, or even repeated, taking of the drug."

Freud was also fully aware that responses to psychoactive drugs vary significantly, from individual to individual, an awareness rarely found even in today's standard texts: "I have had the opportunity of observing the effect of cocaine on quite a number of people; and on the basis of my findings I must stress, even more emphatically than before, the variation in individual reactions to cocaine. I found some individuals who showed signs of coca euphoria exactly like my own and others who experienced absolutely no effect from doses of 0.05-0.10 gram. Yet others reacted to coca with symptoms of slight intoxication, marked by talkativeness and giddy behavior. On the other hand, an increased capacity for work seems to me to be a constant symptom." (Freud used the terms "coca" and "cocaine" interchangeably, as if the

effects of coca and cocaine were indistinguishable. They are not, but having no personal experience with coca, Freud did not know this.)

Freud proposed several therapeutic applications for cocaine. He believed it was the best thing yet for getting alcohol and morphine addicts through withdrawal. And insofar as cocaine made people who had been lethargic and in bodily pain feel euphoric and energetic, he was right. (Although most of them returned to their favorite drug as soon as they could; others, discovering they liked cocaine better, abused it.) He realized that cocaine's stimulant properties were ideal for the relief of depression and suggested that cocaine would be useful as a local anesthetic.

General anesthetics such as ether weren't suitable for some important surgical procedures, and Western medicine lacked a local anesthetic until Freud's colleague, Karl Koller, demonstrated the efficacy of cocaine. He had been much impressed by Freud's paper on cocaine, and less than three months after its publication he demonstrated cocaine's applicability in eye surgery. Previously, most eye operations had to be performed without any anesthetic, whatever-an experience terrible for the surgeon as well as the patient.



Karl Koller

The publicity attending Koller's demonstration made cocaine known to virtually every physician and educated person in Europe and America. The popular press hailed it as a wonder drug. Medical journals waxed enthusiastic over its stimulant qualities, frequently advocating an almost unlimited intake of the drug. Physicians of renown happily endorsed it. William Hammond, former surgeon general of the U. S. Army, informed the public that he used cocaine as a tonic and stimulant on a daily basis, always found it refreshing and never suffered any ill effects. The 78-year-old president of the British Medical Association described how cocaine enabled him to take 15-mile hikes and climb mountains with youthful vigor and no feelings of fatigue.

Such a fuss naturally led a large number of people to wonder what all the shouting was about. They tried cocaine. And not all of them were moderate in their use. Reports of cocaine "intoxication" began appearing in the medical journals, and doctors became alarmed over what they believed to be the growing rate of cocaine "addiction." The *New York Medical Record* ran an editorial in 1886 claiming that "no medical technique with such a short history has claimed so many victims as cocaine." In the same year Albrecht Erlenmeyer, the Continent's leading addiction specialist, hysterically accused Freud of releasing "the third scourge of mankind" (the other two being alcohol and morphine). What generated this remarkable charge was the widespread touting of cocaine as a cure for morphine addiction. Morphine had been similarly pushed as a cure for opium addiction and a great many opium addicts had become morphine addicts. And Erlenmeyer apparently feared another switch in addictions, from morphine to cocaine.

However mistaken his notions, Erlenmeyer was persuasive. By 1887 most of the German medical community opposed the use of cocaine except as a local anesthetic. Erlenmeyer had also jeopardized Freud's professional reputation. To save it, the father of psychoanalysis abandoned his advocacy of cocaine-but not before attacking the shortsightedness of his critics in his fifth and final drug paper, "Craving for and Fear of Cocaine." Dependence on cocaine, he argued, was a rare occurrence, and so useful a drug should not be condemned because some people misused it. Such people, he wrote, "would abuse, and indeed did abuse, any stimulant offered them."

Still, the widely acclaimed eye surgery Koller performed assured boom times for cocaine. The combination of the first local anesthetic and a pleasurable stimulant was simply irresistible. Eminent personages, medical and otherwise,

"I CRAVE FOR MENTAL EXALTATION,
WATSON"

"My mind," [Sherlock Holmes] said, 'rebels at stagnation. Give me problems, give me work, give me the most abstruse cryptogram, or the most intricate analysis, and I am in my own proper atmosphere. I can dispense then with artificial stimulants. But I abhor the dull routine of existence. I crave for mental exaltation. That is why I have chosen my own particular profession, or rather created it, for I am the only one in the world.'

'... May I ask whether you have any professional inquiry on foot at present?'

'None. Hence the cocaine. I cannot live without brain-work. What else is there to live for? Stand at the window here. Was ever such a dreary, dismal, unprofitable world? See how the yellow fog swirls down the street and drifts across the dun-coloured houses. What could be more hopelessly prosaic and material? What is the use of having powers, Doctor, when one has no field upon which to exert them? Crime is commonplace, existence is commonplace, and no qualities save those which are commonplace have any function upon earth.'

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
The Sign of the Four, 1888

testified to its wondrous powers. The newspapers ran stories extolling its virtues, while the flamboyant announcements of cocaine's commercial exploiters filled their advertising columns. Even the staid *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* hailed it as a stimulant that "never depresses," "has no re-coil" and "eliminates fatigue.

In the healing marketplace, doctors and patent-medicine makers hailed and hawked cocaine as a philosopher's stone among drugs. Surgeons used it as a local anesthetic; other healers, ordained and laymen alike, sold it as a cure for the common cold, asthma, sinusitis, impotence—almost any ailment a man could conjure up. The Hay Fever Association adopted it as their official remedy.

Customers must have discovered fairly soon that while cocaine momentarily relieved a number of symptoms associated with some of these ailments, it wasn't a specific remedy for any of them except fatigue and depression. But this didn't stop them from buying cocaine, and the coke peddlers met the demand with that breadth of vision and democratic respect for enlarging their market we have come to expect from American business. Cocaine was packaged for the rich and the poor, for the elderly and the young—even, indeed, for little children. It came in soda pop as well as in

tea and wine, in chewing gum as well as in cigarettes, in nose powders and in pastes resembling plug tobacco. And, of course, it was available at the corner drugstore and grocery simply as 100 percent cocaine—no prescription necessary, no signature requested.

In nineteenth-century America, a time and place frequently dubbed the "dope-fiend's paradise," any drug you desired was both cheap and legal. There was no Food and Drug Administration to ride herd on manufacturers, and advertising men were restricted only by the limits of their imagination. Coca-Cola, a cocaine-based drink until 1903, was sold to the public as the "intellectual beverage." Nyal's Compound Extract of Damiana, with one gram of cocaine to the fluid ounce, directed its pitch to the impotent and frigid; Metacalf's Coca Wine assured its customers that it was not only a "reliable aphrodisiac" but that it would cure "typhus, scurvy, gastralgia, provide youthful vigor, and restore worn vocal chords." For those whose upbringing or current situation made the open use of drugs difficult, there were products like Delicious Dopeless Koca-Nola, a soft drink that contained as much cocaine as its dozens of more forthright competitors.

Other than alcohol, the average American had no reason to be shy about buying and using any drug. The Women's Christian Temperance Movement and the Anti-Saloon League had long been making drinkers uncomfortable. Dry communities had been springing up all over the landscape since the middle of the century. Alcohol was held in such low esteem that doctors frequently urged alcoholics to switch to opium and become useful members of the community. Cocaine became so popular and commonplace that there were drugstores where, in the words of a disgruntled puritan, "regular customers can enter and get cocaine without any formality Holding up one finger means the party wants a five-cent powder; two fingers, ten cents worth; three, fifteen cents, and so on, the mere holding up of the finger being enough." Like the way a bartender pours a regular customer the usual when he sees him coming through the door.



Vin Désiles

Exemple du Dr A.-C., Ex-Médecin de la Marine.

Cordial Régénérateur

KOLA, COCA, QUINQUINA, GLYCÉRO-PHOSPHATES

Il tonifie les poudres, régularise les battements du cœur, active le travail de la digestion.
Il donne l'appétit, le sommeil, la vigueur et la santé. Il donne qui donne beaucoup à travailler, l'indolence par l'usage régulier de ce cordial, efficace dans tous les cas, notamment digestif et fortifiant et agréable au goût comme une liqueur de table.

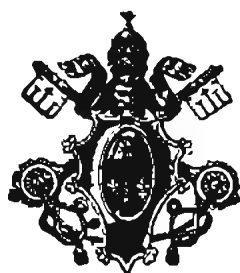
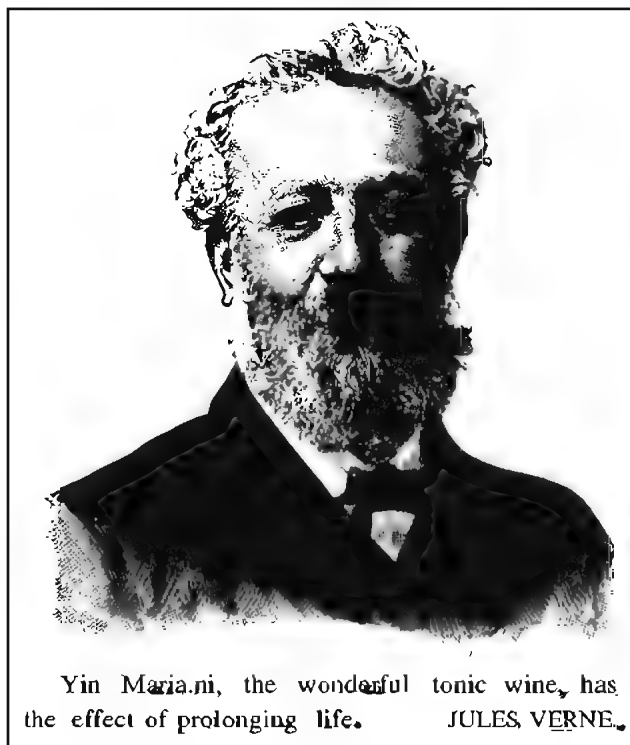
Exigez sur l'étiquette, au-dessus du titre Vin Désiles, la mention : Formule du Dr A.-C., ex-médecin de la marine.

PREPARE PAR : Dr A.-C., 16, Rue des Arts, à LILLE (Nord) (France) (Suisse) (Toujours Pharmacie).

American entrepreneurs spread the drug across the continent, reaping handsome profits, but none did as well as the Corsican-born citizen of Paris, Angelo Mariani, the originator of coca-based beverages. Mariani introduced his coca wine in the mid-1860s. By the mid-1880s he was the largest importer of coca leaves in Europe, and his Yin Mariani the most avidly endorsed tonic on both sides of the Atlantic. Testimonials from eminent personages were so numerous that Mariani, as great a public relations man as he was a chemist, published them in handsome leather-bound volumes-replete with portraits and biographical sketches of the endorsers. Those present included the Prince of Wales, the czar and czarina of Russia, the kings of Norway and Sweden, the commanding general of the British Army, and

Pope Leo XIII, who, after many years of sipping Yin Mariani, cited Mariani as a "benefactor of humanity" and presented him with a gold medal. Some 8,000 doctors swore to the virtues of Yin Mariani. And Dr. J. Leonard Corning of New York, the first surgeon to use cocaine for spinal anesthesia, testified that "Of all the tonic preparations ever introduced to the notice of the profession, this is undoubtedly the most potent for good in the treatment of exhaustive and irritative conditions of the central nervous system."

Alexandre Dumas, Jules Verne, Emile Zola, Henrik Ibsen, and other renowned authors were equally lavish in their praise of Yin Mariani. Bartholdi, sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, wrote that this "precious wine will give me the strength to carry out certain other projects already formed."



S. P. A.

Rome, January 2, 1898.

"It has pleased His Holiness to instruct me to transmit in his august name his thanks to Monsieur Mariani, and to testify again in a special manner his gratitude. His Holiness has even deigned to offer Monsieur Mariani a Gold Medal bearing his venerable image."

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.



An unopened bottle of Vin Mariani sent to High Times in 1977

Thomas Edison, a man who slept only four hours a day, was a steady user. The secretary of President McKinley noted that a case of Vin Mariani had received an enthusiastic reception by the president. The physicians of Ulysses S. Grant wrote that Mariani products had given the sick general and former president the strength to work several hours a day on his memoirs. And Queen Victoria was so pleased to receive a set of Mariani testimonial volumes that she wrote the master that she considered them among the finest specimens in her collection.

Agitation to outlaw cocaine began in America around the turn of the century when leading medical journals and newspapers carried articles associating cocaine use with blacks. Stories emanating from the South told of the superhuman strength, cunning, and efficiency displayed by black coke users. "Bullets fired into vital parts, that would drop a sane man in his tracks, fail to check the 'fiend'-fail to stop his rush or weaken his attack." According to the New York Times, that was the experience of Police Chief Lyerly of Asheville, North Carolina, who fired his heavy



Thomas A. Edison

March 22, 1892

Monsieur Mariani

I take pleasure in sending
you one of my photographs
for publication in your Album

Yours Very Truly

Thomas A. Edison

FALL FROM GRACE

"In the space of 20 or 30 years, coca went from high praise by kings, popes, artists and doctors as the most beneficial stimulant tonic known to man to vigorous condemnation as a dangerous addictive narcotic."

Richard T. Martin

"The Role of Coca in the History, Religion and Medicine of South American Indians," 1970

army model revolver ("large enough to kill any game in America") directly into the heart of a black coke fiend and "did not even stagger the man."

Legal segregation, discriminatory voting laws and lynchings had replaced the freedom of the Reconstruction Era. And it was generally believed that cocaine would act as a spur to violence against whites. Few whites worried about the ability of their guns to stop the occasional uppity black, but more than a few may have worried over the possibility of black cokeheads thinking of bigger things, like organizing a full-scale rebellion. For as one perceptive scholar observed, on taking



"The mummies themselves get up and walk when they have drunk Vin Mariani"

cocaine "a sudden access of optimism causes enterprises that loomed impossible to take on an aspect of feasibility."

The paranoia rampant in the South certainly didn't remain below the Mason-Dixon line. Northern newspapers were only too eager to spread the word of cocaine-inspired black violence. In 1903, for example, the *New York Tribune* printed a statement by a Colonel Watson of Georgia alerting the country to the dangers of allowing blacks to use cocaine. As the colonel saw it, Atlanta was a hotbed of black cocaine use and he urged that legal action be taken to stop the sale of Coca-Cola, a beverage he said the blacks had a particular liking for. (The company obliged by voluntarily eliminating cocaine from the drink the same year.) He was also convinced that "many of the horrible crimes committed in the Southern States by colored people can be traced directly to the cocaine habit."

The linking of cocaine with crimes allegedly committed by blacks became so popular and firmly established a belief that by 1910, when Dr. Christopher Koch, the leader of Philadelphia's



Jim Osborne

"With cocaine, one is indeed master of everything, but everything matters intensely. With heroin, the feeling of mastery increases to such a point that nothing matters at all."

Aleister Crowley
Diary of a Drug Fiend, 1922

crusade against the drug, testified before a congressional committee on the great dangers the country faced at the hands of "cocaine-crazed" southern blacks, his testimony went unchallenged. The representatives listened with the respect they now reserve for gold-star mothers and the spokesmen of big oil companies. Dr. Koch later asserted that "most of the attacks upon white women of the South are the direct result of a cocaine-crazed Negro brain." Another piece of unsubstantiated nonsense most people were eager to believe.

Nor did anyone bother to verify the second most popular fantasy that made the rounds: that cocaine was the root cause of "crime waves." After all, the police were authorities on such matters, and among the men in blue the idea that criminals had a special fondness for cocaine was an unquestioned article of faith. Everyone knew that "cocaine was the drug usually taken by gunmen." The police said so.

Once the equation Criminals + Cocaine = Violence was firmly established, there wasn't a chance of cocaine remaining respectable. And when the equation Blacks + Cocaine = Raped White Women got locked into the American psyche, the seller of cocaine became the moral equivalent of a child molester. By 1914, but before the Harrison Narcotics Act was passed, 46 states had passed laws restricting the sale and use of cocaine, whereas only 29 had done so regarding opium, morphine, and heroin. In addition, cocaine offenders usually received heavier penalties than opiate offenders. Under the 1914 New York law, for example, illegal sale of heroin was a misdemeanor; illegal sale of cocaine, a felony.

Prior to prohibition, cocaine was used by all classes, as the social history of the times clearly shows. But once using a drug becomes a criminal act, finding out who is taking it poses great difficulties; and when the drug is one which doesn't lead to addiction, the difficulties are multiplied. Cocaine users don't come to hospitals and addiction centers seeking treatment, and they don't rip-off people to raise the price of a fix. So they seldom come to the attention of the authorities unless they also happen to be dealers. It is sensible to assume, however, that those who had been using cocaine continued to use it, if they

COKE AND THE CONSTITUTION

A landmark decision handed down in December 1976 by Roxbury, Massachusetts, District Court Judge Elwood McKinney has declared cocaine "an acceptable recreational drug" and has ruled that "cocaine regulation as it now stands is clearly unconstitutional."

Richard Miller, busted for possession of coke, is a free man—not because he was proved innocent, but because cocaine was proved innocent in a court of law for the first time in history.

After a lengthy inquiry into the effects of coke on individuals and society, the court labeled it "one of the benign drugs" and determined that "cocaine is an irrational addition to federal and state narcotic drug laws. Cocaine is not a narcotic drug, although it is classified as such.... This erroneous classification, and the attendant legal ramifications, results from generations of ignorance, from myths connected with the drug and from blatantly racist attacks on cocaine users, all of which are now destroyed by reliable scientific data."

A successful challenge to cocaine prohibition has been the dream of thousands of dopers for decades. For Miller, a 36-year-old black man who was busted in Roxbury for possession of less than \$20 worth of coke, the dream has come true. The state's case of simple possession against him was uncontested, and Judge McKinney dismissed the charges against him. Instead, cocaine itself went on trial.

At the hearing, held last October, the prosecution failed to refute any of the expert testimony presented by the defense. Instead, it urged the court to "ignore the facts and leave to the legislature the business of deciding what the law should be." Judge McKinney refused "to follow this direction, believing... that a court shamefully shirks its duty if facts are ignored, constitutional infirmities are left uncorrected and the buck is passed to a legislative committee. Accordingly, this court has chosen to resolve the issue now at hand."

In part, Judge McKinney's decision declares: "The current drug laws are harmful in that they are not in accord with medical evidence, in that they are hypocritical and thus breed disrespect for the law, in that they label as criminal otherwise normal, responsible, law-abiding people, in that they inhibit valuable medical research and in that they divert use from rational priorities of money, time and effort in law enforcement."

McKinney's decision lists 125 "findings of fact" about cocaine. Since none of these findings were challenged either by substantive cross-examination or by rebuttal witnesses, the court necessarily judged them to be factual, and the legal conclusions became inevitable. "Indeed," states the decision, "it is the Commonwealth which carries the burden, a heavy one, in attempting to justify its desire to prohibit and punish the personal and private use of cocaine."

Judge McKinney has since dismissed several other similar coke cases. As for the future, the judge says "the entire regulatory scheme... as applied to cocaine encroaches on a constitutionally protected and fundamentally personal liberty. Consequently, assuming that there is a valid public purpose in controlling cocaine, the Commonwealth must nonetheless employ the least restrictive method to achieve that control... Certainly, it would be less restrictive to treat cocaine separately from 'hard drugs' and to use controlling mechanisms comparable to those used for alcohol consumption. Thus, for example, there might be an age limit for cocaine use, as exists for public alcohol consumption, with penalties for the distribution of cocaine to persons under that age. Alternatively, civil penalties might be imposed upon cocaine users or sellers and various taxes and tariffs might be attached to its distribution until the Commonwealth has demonstrated the inadequacy of such methods to achieve its valid purposes."

Under ordinary circumstances, the government cannot appeal a judge's ruling to dismiss the complaint against a defendant, but in extraordinary cases Massachusetts law permits the prosecutor to approach the state's Supreme Court to seek an emergency ruling within 24 hours. The high court ruled that Judge McKinney acted properly and within his power. As for a review of the lower court's decision, the Supreme Court said it would take the matter "under advisement."

McKinney's decision isn't binding on any other judge in the country, including himself, so there is no reason to get euphoric just yet. This is a breakthrough, all right; lawyers now have a precedent they can use to clear coke's reputation across the country. But for the moment it is a largely symbolic one. The real identity of cocaine has just begun its long trek through the complex legal-political proving grounds. But if the American public could endure the embarrassment of Watergate, it can surely accept the embarrassing revelations of a costly little blunder like the imprisonment of thousands of cocaine users over the past 60 years.

John Graff
High Times, April 1977



could afford the risk and the higher prices black-market products always command.

The newspapers of the time give a rather different picture. According to them hardly anyone used cocaine between 1914 and 1930 except the blacks, criminals, and poor whites whose use of the stuff had frightened legislatures into banning it. A view quite contrary to common sense, for until prevented from doing so by administrative fiat, doctors were able to prescribe all the drugs banned by the Harrison Act. Their patients were not the poor, who rarely visited a physician even when seriously ill. For the first few years after Harrison, then, the affluent had easy access to cocaine, while the less privileged classes had to buy from dealers at inflated black-market prices. If anyone did without cocaine, it wasn't the rich. And money being what it is, they retained the upper hand even after police harassment cut off the prescription route. As the health commissioner of New York said in 1919, "The rich have the advantage in that they can buy in quantity while the poor are robbed by vendors who charge high prices and adulterate the drug." (The same holds



"Cocaine for horses an' not for men.
They say it kill you but they don't say when."

Huddie Ledbetter ("Leadbelly")
"Take a Whiff on Me," 1936

true today, of course.) Another health official of the period had no doubts about who was using cocaine: Dr. Ernest Bishop knew that the working class was still indulging, but he also observed that the number of people from the "upper world" who used cocaine and other prohibited drugs was "legion," and "they included judges, physicians, lawyers, and ministers."

Apart from criminalizing its users, the chief result of the laws enacted against cocaine was its transformation into an elite drug. The people's friend had become the rich man's high. Before the Smith Anti-Cocaine Bill of 1907, pure cocaine went for 10 cents a gram in New York. By 1908 druggists were selling it for 57 cents a gram, street dealers for 10 cents a blow. "Regular" citizens a druggist felt he could trust were paying five to six times more than they had the year before, while the riffraff shelled out 50 times as much. By the Twenties, the respectable cognoscenti had to layout \$1.50 to \$2 for a gram. Those with more money than knowledge of the scene paid as much as \$10 to \$12. Tallulah Bankhead, according to her biographer, paid street merchants \$50 for a tea-bag-sized packet. Miss Bankhead rated cocaine as "absolutely divine."

Then the Great Depression ushered in the Great Cocaine Drought. The newspapers, filled during the Twenties with stories of "coke rings" and "huge caches" uncovered by dedicated narcs, rarely mentioned cocaine during the Thirties. And the police, who had spent 20 years helping to create the "cocaine menace," seemed to have forgotten its existence. They now attributed the country's ever present "crime wave" to the killer weed, marijuana. And in truth, with the exception of a few small pockets of activity, cocaine was no longer much in evidence. Money was in short supply, the people were gloomy, and an expensive "fun" drug simply didn't fit the depressed temper of the times.

But the introduction of the amphetamines in the early 1930s was manna from heaven for anyone who could no longer afford cocaine and still wanted a stimulant. They were legal and exceedingly cheap. One could happily speed along for several hours for a tiny fraction of what it would cost to be high on coke for half an hour. The high wasn't the same, but the brew was much stronger and amphetamines became the preferred drug of millions.

"He said he wanted Heaven but praying was too slow
So he bought a one-way ticket on an airline made of
snow."

Hoyt Axton
"Snowblind + Friend," 1968

Of course cocaine had not completely disappeared. The rich who wanted it could certainly still afford it-and where there is a demand, there is always someone to fill it. It was still around in Harlem and other black enclaves too, though in short supply and in heavily adulterated form.

Like *Sleeping Beauty*, cocaine was too attractive to sleep forever. The rock stars, crown princes of the Aquarian Age, rediscovered it and initiated a great Cocaine Revival. And by 1969 cocaine's new reign was well enough established that Easy Rider-whose heroes finance their escape from the mundane world with a sizable sale of coke-could attract a large, appreciative audience. In the next few years cocaine made its way into every level of American society. And only its high cost kept it from being as popular as marijuana. For just as in the late 1960s marijuana emerged from the "drug culture" and became a drug enjoyed by the professional and business classes, so too did



Paul Newman wearing gold razer blade

cocaine in the early 1970s. By 1974, or 1975 at the latest, few adults who smoked marijuana had not at least tasted cocaine. The dealers who sold them grass also carried coke, and it was inevitable they be turned on either by them or by their friends.

Fairly regular use was something else again. Cocaine was expensive and is more expensive now. In 1970, ounces of pure Bolivian flake-the highest-quality illicit coke-could be had for around \$700, and grams for \$40. By 1972 the price had risen to \$60 a gram and \$800 to \$1,000 an ounce. After 1973 the situation got steadily worse. Pure ounces of good coke were going for \$1,200 to \$1,500 when they were available, and unless you had a good connection they weren't available. By early 1975 the \$2,000 ounce was no longer a dealer's fantasy. By 1977 an ounce of the best coke had reached \$2,500 and \$100 grams were commonplace. Cheaper coke was available: not too badly overcut stuff was around for \$1,500, and Cuban dealers offered bargain-basement \$800 ounces. This merchandise is to cocaine as commercial white bread is to bread: rarely containing more than 25 percent of the essential ingredient.

But anyone with a hankering for a steady diet of real cocaine, or a reasonable facsimile, has to be in receipt of a very sizable income. Which is why the heaviest concentration of steady cocaine users work in the upper echelons of the music, television, and film industries, and the great bulk of users are among those living the affluent life in America's major cities. They are in every profession and business. They tend to be relatively young, and they tend to pursue a moderate course of cocaine, buying no more than a gram or two a month. And they usually get fairly decent cocaine for quite high prices. And they usually think that what they are getting is considerably better than it in fact is. But with cocaine, price is no assurance of quality.

This brings us to an obvious question. Why are so many apparently sane people willing to pay such exorbitant prices for cocaine? After all, it is not, like heroin, a drug the user must have to avoid the pains of withdrawal. It doesn't even promote psychological dependency. And this, paradoxically, is precisely why cocaine commands the prices it does. For what can more quickly set one above the common herd than paying outrageous sums for a subtle, short-lived, unnecessary experience? That it is a forbidden pleasure only increases the distance between the elite and the multitudes. Snorting cocaine, in short, is the status symbol of the decade-the modern equivalent of feasting on the tongues of nightingales.

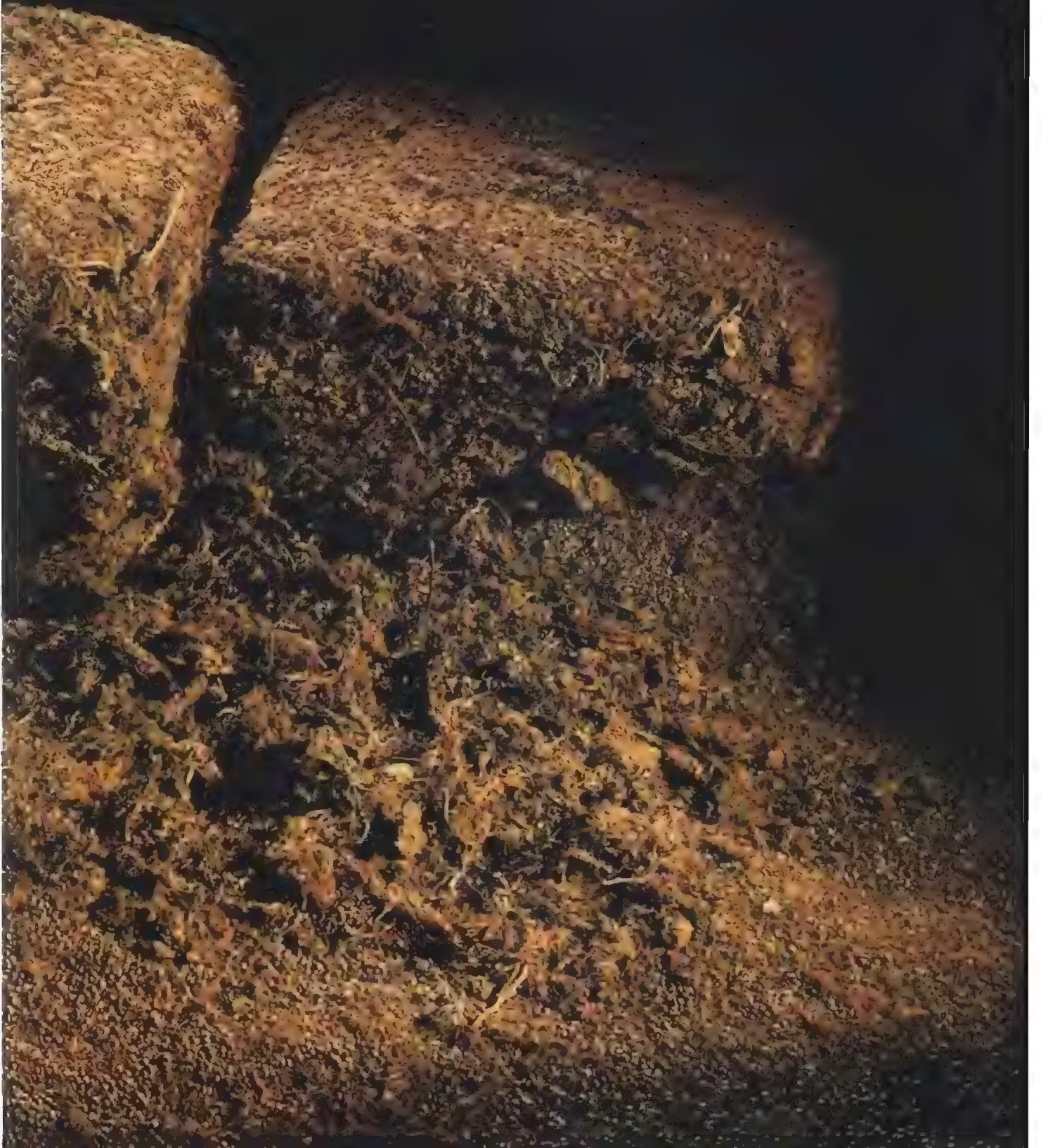
Art Director: Progressive Designers Creative Director: Victoria Horn Design Director: Susan Collier



Mother of Pearl

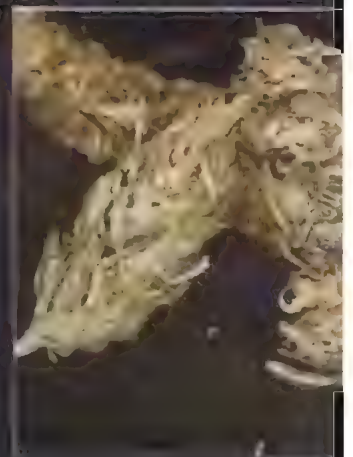


High-grade commercial Colombian





*California-grown sinsemilla from
gold Colombian seeds*



Pure Guajiran gold



Florida-grown gold



Maui sinsemilla



Florida golden fruit



Sinsemilla from Trinidad, California

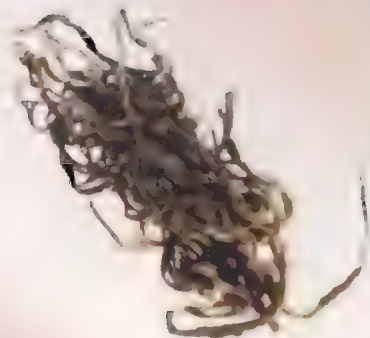


Four heady homegrown

top 40



1. Oaxacan Red



5. Acapulco Gold



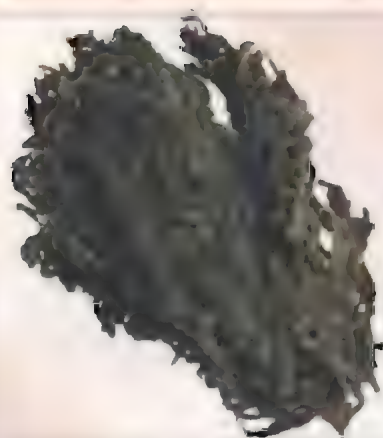
9. Colombian Gold



13. Hawaiian



2. Guerrero Gold



3. Oaxacan Sinsemilla



4. Oaxacan Gold



6. Thai



7. Guerrero Gold



8. Thai



10. Thai



11. Oaxacan



12. Colombian Chiba



14. Hawaiian



15. Colombian Gold



16. Guerrero



17. Acapulco Gold



18. Blue Hawaiian



19. Colombian



23. Thai Stick



24. Maui Wowie



25. Colombian Gold



29. Nicaraguan



30. Colombian Red Gold



31. Colombian Red Block



35. Colombian Gold



36. Colombian Red Gold



37. Colombian Gold



20. Michoucan



21. Maui



22. Oaxacan



26. Colombian Red Gold



27. Colombian Multi



28. Colombian Gold



32. Hawaiian Maui



33. Colombian Gold



34. Orange Colombian



38. Stickless Thai

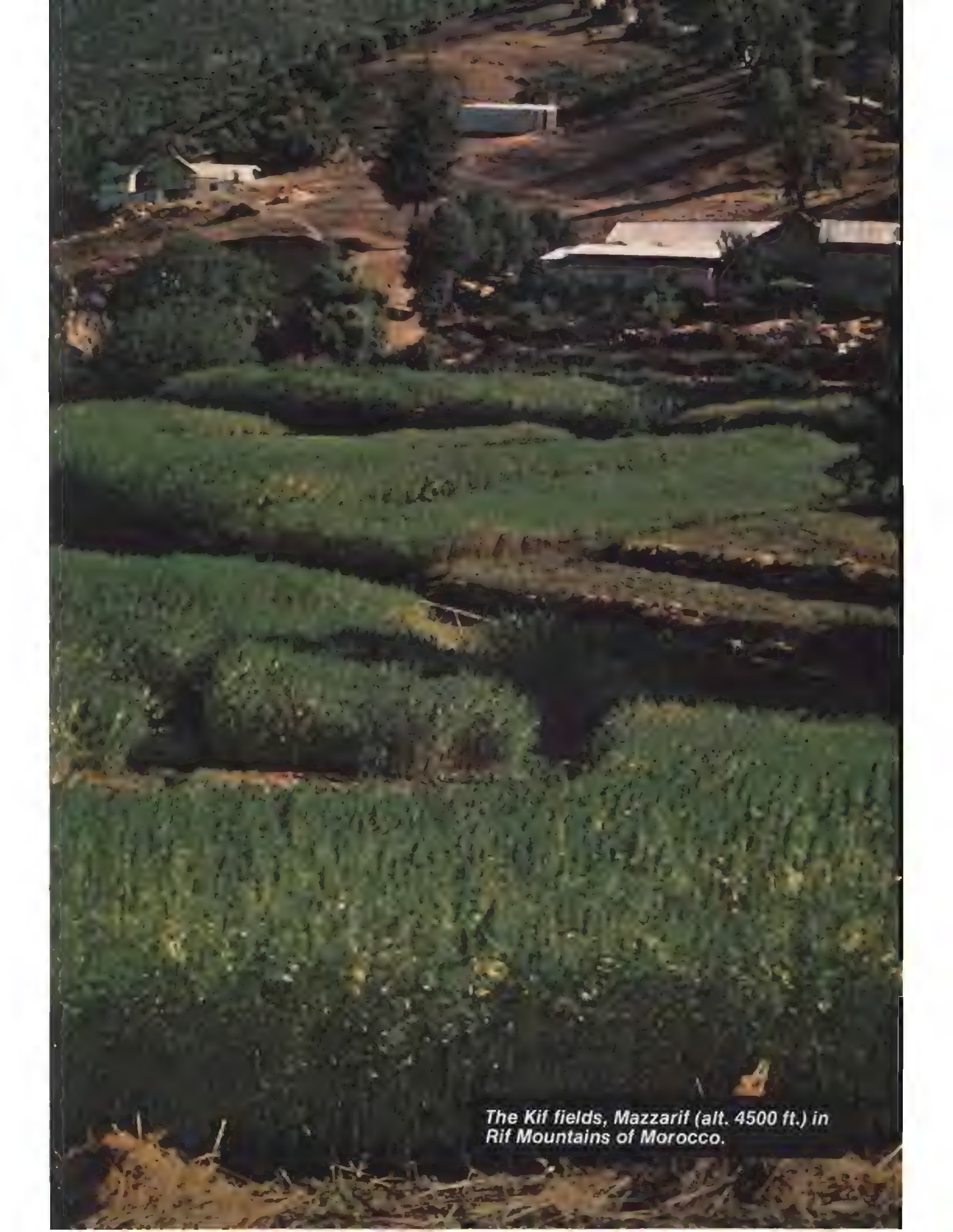


39. Oahu Hawaiian



40. Colombian Red



A photograph showing a series of terraced green fields in the foreground and middle ground. The fields are lush and appear to be planted with crops. In the background, a small village with several buildings is visible on a hillside. The terrain is rugged and mountainous. The lighting suggests it might be late afternoon or early morning, with long shadows.

*The Kif fields, Mazzarif (alt. 4500 ft.) in
Rif Mountains of Morocco.*



Resinated Christmas bud





Moroccan slabs - O powder



Moroccan slabs



Nepalese finger hashish
pressed into slabs



Cross-section, Himalayan finger cluster



Afgani sticks



Bombay bricks



The potent black opium of Burma





Peyote buttons



Psilocybe cubensis





Amanita muscaria



PRODUCTOS
DE
COLOMBIA





Loaded Bananas



The Real Thing

"Curtis Mayfield ... recorded no less than four songs which mentioned the drug [cocaine], the hit 'Superfly' being one of them."

Richard Ashley
Cocaine, 1975

Snob value goes a long way in explaining the prices. Cocaine is not, as you might expect, an expensive drug to manufacture. Depending on the buyer's discount, legal (pharmaceutical) cocaine costs from \$19 to \$31 an ounce. And though the \$2,000 its illicit counterpart fetches is partly attributable to inflation, black-market price gouging, and an influx into the market of buyers with more money than sense, these don't provide a complete explanation. What is missing is the simple fact that anything capable of giving the ego satisfactions once reserved for emperors can always bring whatever price the market will bear.

The cocaine that permits such heady satisfactions is imported chiefly from Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. About 300 kilograms are manufactured legally in this country each year, but very little of

it is diverted to the illicit market; even the total amount would be an insignificant addition, since 20,000 kilograms (by conservative estimate) are smuggled into the United States annually. The coca leaves are usually reduced to crude cocaine near the growing areas in huge vats holding from 1 to 15 tons of leaves. Depending on their cocaine content, a ton of leaves will yield from 20 to 30 pounds of 50-percent cocaine paste. The paste, or crude cocaine, can be smoked, but since it doesn't readily dissolve in water and can't pass through the mucous membranes and into the bloodstream, it isn't a very saleable retail commodity. The final product, cocaine hydrochloride, is refined from the paste in laboratories located in the growing countries and in Chile, Ecuador, Argentina and Mexico. There is also reason to believe that some big American dealers are importing paste and doing their own refining.

When cocaine precipitates from the refining solution, it tends to cake as it dries, forming rock cocaine. It generally runs between 80- and 85-percent pure and is, in its powdered form, the cocaine most frequently seen in America. Flake cocaine, a finer product, is the result of cleaning



"Drivin' that train,
High on cocaine--
Casey Jones you'd better
Watch your speed."

Grateful Dead
"Casey Jones"

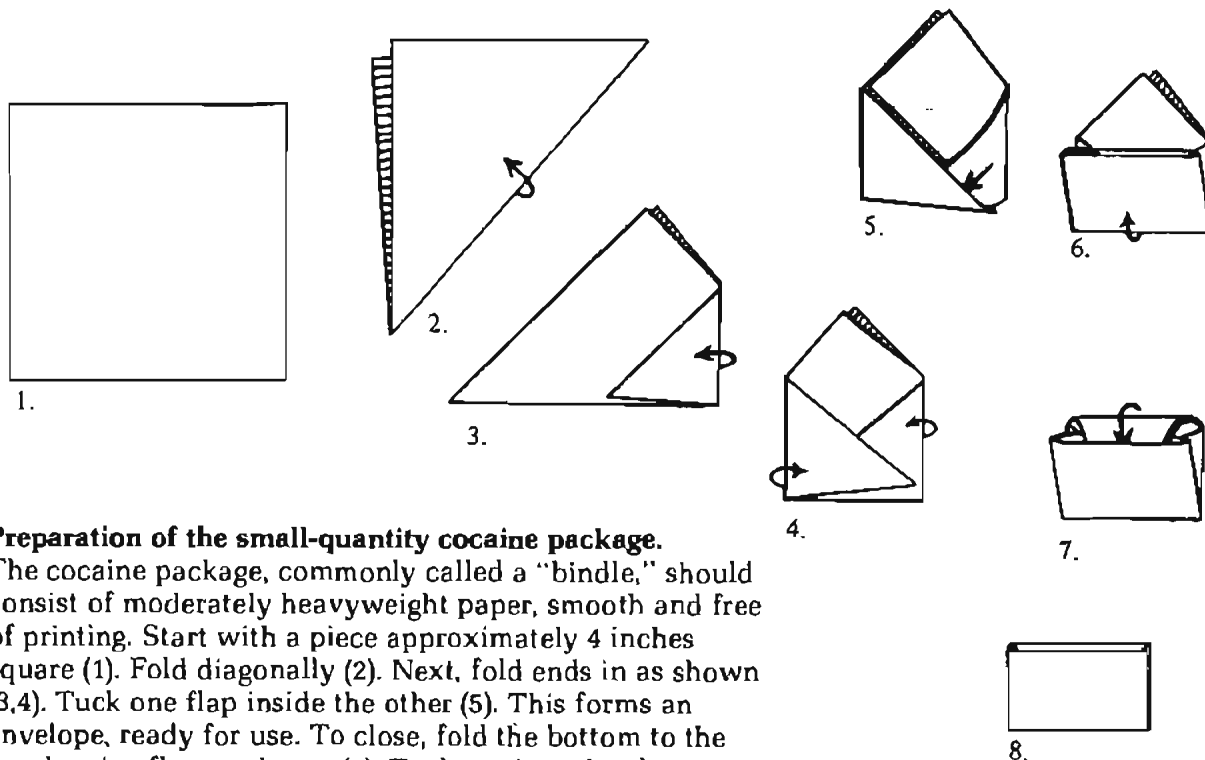
procedures that purify the drug to the point where it dries in separate crystals. The more often this cleaning procedure is repeated, the purer the product obtained. Illicit flake has been tested as high as 95-percent pure. Pharmaceutical coke, which must be at least 99-percent pure, is always flake.

What comes into the country usually arrives as pure as it left the refinery. But by the time most of it reaches the retail buyer, it has been adulterated with one or more sugar, salt, and local anesthetic cuts. There are a number of ways to detect these cuts, but for the average buyer one of the better commercially available testing kits is the surest method. Dealers also have the habit of reconstituting the cut product into rocks and passing them off as pure cocaine. When shaved with a razor, the crystalline structure of genuine rock is readily apparent. Reconstituted rock tends to crumble and reveals no crystalline structure.

The buyer cheated by a dealer can't lodge a

complaint with the Better Business Bureau. Like the dealer, he is a criminal subject to penalties almost too unpleasant to contemplate. And nothing better reflects the absurdity of our drug laws than cocaine's current legal status. It neither leads to addiction nor to violent behavior, but under federal and state laws it is treated as an especially dangerous drug. Listed alongside Methedrine and other non-narcotics for descriptive purposes, for penalty purposes it is classified a narcotic. The practical result is that selling meth can get you 5 years in a federal penitentiary and selling coke, a far less potent stimulant, can get you 15 years. Under New York State's law, the discrepancy is even more blatant. The maximum first-offense penalty for selling meth is 7 years; for selling coke, mandatory life-the same as for murder, and considerably more than for rape.

The misclassification and misunderstanding of cocaine that permits-indeed, insists upon-such inequities is being challenged in the courts. And in December 1976, Judge Elwood McKinney of the Municipal Court of Roxbury, Massachusetts, declared the state's cocaine regulations unconstitutional. His opinion is now being appealed. Whatever the outcome, however, the decriminalization of cocaine is not likely to proceed at a rapid pace.



Preparation of the small-quantity cocaine package.

The cocaine package, commonly called a "bindle," should consist of moderately heavyweight paper, smooth and free of printing. Start with a piece approximately 4 inches square (1). Fold diagonally (2). Next, fold ends in as shown (3,4). Tuck one flap inside the other (5). This forms an envelope, ready for use. To close, fold the bottom to the top, leaving flap as shown (6). Tuck top into the slot formed by the flaps (7). Finished packet (8).

Drawings: C. Schnabel/Text: David Lee



9. THE PSYCHEDELIC REVOLUTION

"I know who I was when I got up this morning, but I must have been changed several times since then."

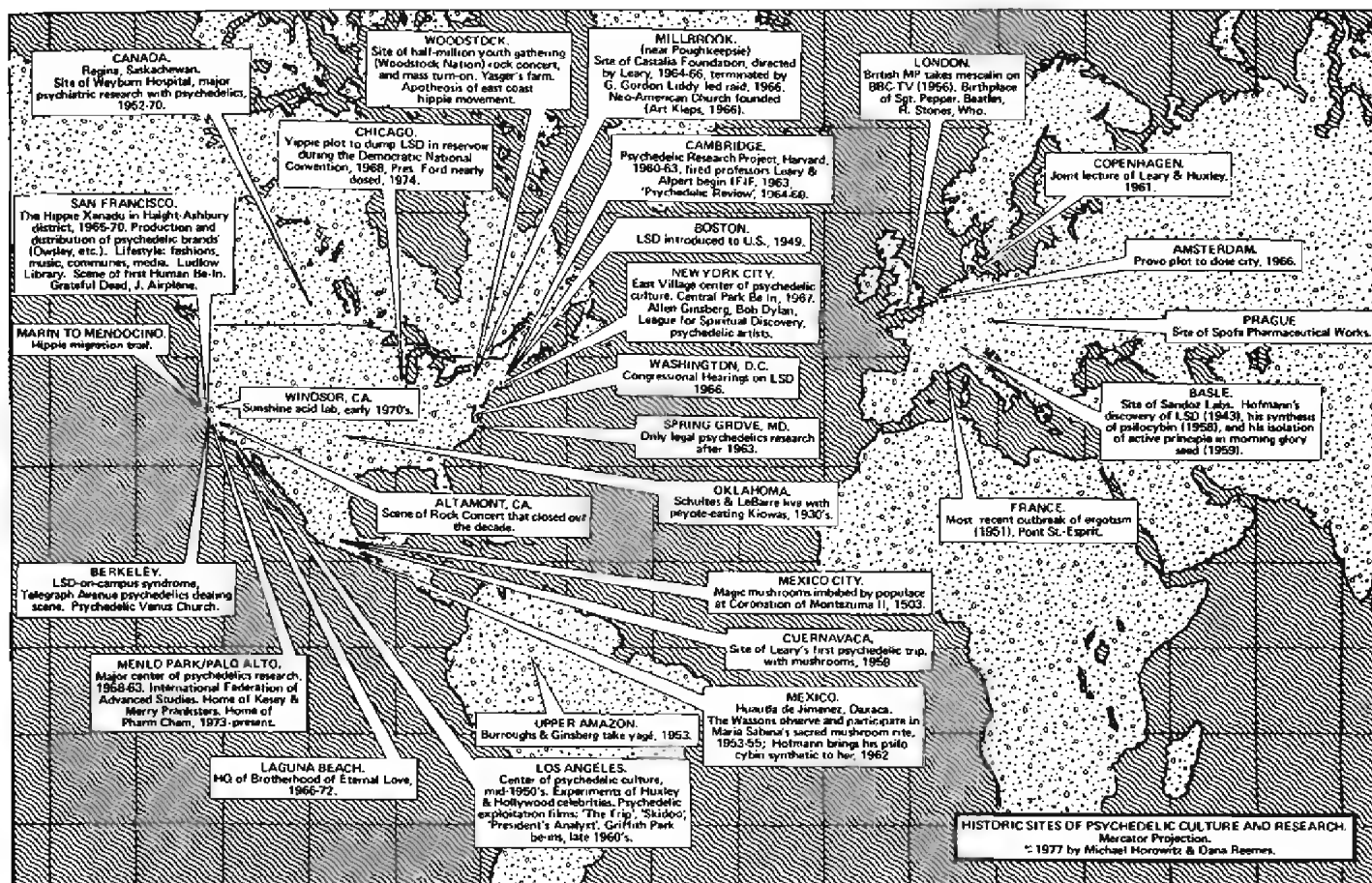
Lewis Carroll/Alice in Wonderland

A sizable number of seeds, trees, leaves, vines, caeti and fungi are psychedelic resources. More than 100 species are known in the Western Hemisphere, about 20 in the Eastern, and more will be discovered each year by ethnobotanists. Add to this scores of synthetic psychedelics, produced particularly in the last 20 years. Project 2,000 possible combinations and rearrangements of molecules of the amphetamine + psychedelics alone, many of them capable of dramatically altering the functioning of the 12-billion-cell human brain network.

There's no question that psychedelics have had, and will continue to have, a large effect on the development of human perception and values. They may be the source of mankind's deepest and most persistent yearning to find answers to cosmic questions and to discover the Kingdom of Heaven within. Societies both tribal and technological go through accelerated evolutionary change after psychedelics are introduced. We are seeing it happen in our lifetime on a larger scale than ever before.

There is archaeological evidence that people have been expanding their consciousness with psychedelic substances for as many as 35 centuries. But it was the accidental discovery of an awesome new semisynthetic mind drug only a generation ago that rocked Western society to its roots ..

The discovery of LSD in 1943 turned the key in the ignition of the psychedelic era as surely as fissioning the atom opened up the atomic age, but a decade passed before it was really noticeable. The true beginning was 1953. In that one pivotal year, R. Gordon Wasson and his wife confirmed the existence of a surviving magic mushroom cult in Mexico. William Burroughs drank the hallucinogenic yage brew in the Upper Amazon and wrote to Allen Ginsberg, who rushed down to try it. Aldous Huxley was turned on to mescaline by Dr. Humphry Osmond, who was preparing to test the psychoactive properties of the morning-glory seed, an ancient psychedelic, back in Canada. American military intelligence was performing clandestine research (Project Bluebird/ Artichoke) on psychedelics as possible agents in psychological and chemical warfare. It was at this time, too, that psychiatric researchers, many of whom had by then taken LSD and mescaline themselves instead of simply administering the drugs to their mental-patient subjects, began moving away from the



"The psychedelics are the strongest tools ever dreamed of for man's betterment."

Dr. Duncan Blewett
MaeLeons, 1967

psychotomimetic theory (i.e., temporary drug-induced model of psychotic behavior) toward the hallucinogenic concept (productive of altered states of consciousness).

In the next few years there was increasing experimentation with non-psychotic subjects, demonstrating the remarkable therapeutic potential of psychedelics. Huxley published *The Doors of Perception*, nearly losing his reputation but reaching a wide audience of intellectuals with his brilliant, positive account of mescaline's powers. Popular interest grew with LSD-user Cary Grant's interview in *Look*. And *Life* gave extensive coverage to Wasson's Psilocybe mushroom adventure. Original members of the Beat Generation, society's outsiders, began mail-ordering peyote buttons at eight dollars per hundred from a cactus supply house in Laredo. Acid's discoverer, Dr. Albert Hofmann, produced the first synthetic psilocybin from Mexican mushrooms in his Swiss laboratory.

It was in this psychically energized climate underlying the conformist, gray-flannel Fifties that Osmond added the word *psychedelic* to the vocabulary of millions. "For the reason that the term is uncontaminated with other associations," he told an assembly of his colleagues in New York in 1957, "I propose that the word *psychedelic* (i.e., mind-manifesting) be used to describe these substances." Although the new term only gradually supplanted psychotomimetic among more conservative investigators, it nonetheless signaled an expanded scope and spirit of inquiry, which directed future medical research as well as popular usage.

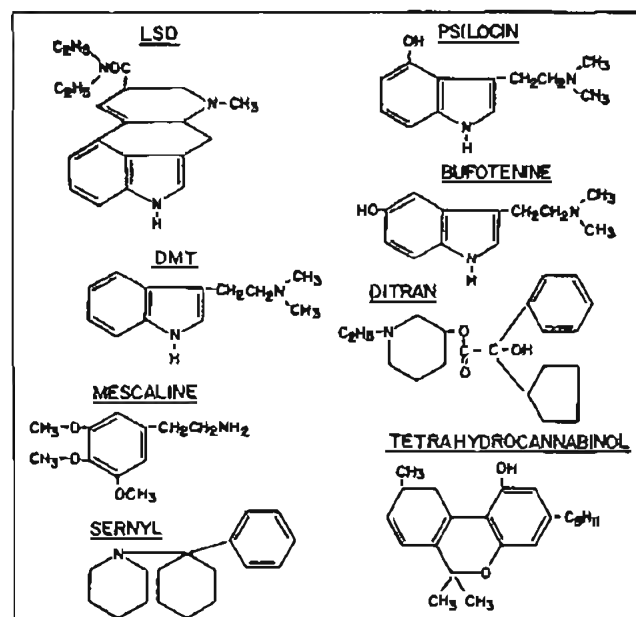
It was already becoming known that psychedelic substances had profoundly re-visioned the lives of countless numbers before recorded history. But few could begin to guess the shattering impact they would have upon the electronic generation of rock-and-roll rebels that came of age in the Sixties. Millions of young psychedelics users lived out a phantasmagorical cultural revolution that became a frightening hallucination for many outsiders. These modern forms of ancient mind drugs strongly contributed to a mutational transformation of society: acid tests and be-ins, black light and strobes, hippies, long hair and love beads, Mr. Natural gurus and dayglo, psychedelic information centers and communes, street dealing

and sexual freedom, White Lightning, Blue Cheer, and Sunshine, bliss consciousness and freak-outs, media hype, legal suppression, Provos, Diggers and Yippies, Millbrook, Woodstock and Haight-Ashbury, Sergeant Pepper and I Ching, "Feed Your Head," "Do Your Thing," "Turn On, Tune In, Drop Out" and that all-purpose expletive, "psych-a-delic!"

Whatever else it was, it was a prelude to the Seventies, which has seen the furor of the psychedelic movement wind down, while the song-from the *Rig Veda* of 1200 B.C. to "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds" in 1967-remains the same. Though the drugs are still illegal, the exploration of Inner Space via psychedelics goes on, albeit somewhat closer to the mainstream of our present-day culture, which has elevated all legal forms of consciousness-raising to the status of a national industry and pastime.

LSD LSD-25 (d-lysergic acid diethylamide, or just plain "acid"), the "psychedelic baby that reached puberty" in the late Sixties, is now going on middle age. What a decade ago was the child prodigy of the psychedelic family has become a less sensational and more responsibly used agent of change, with far different and more recreational uses than either the CIA or the psychiatric establishment had envisioned.

For a variety of reasons LSD stands out as (in the words of its discoverer) "the prototype psychedelic." It has the highest and most specific effect; all other psychedelic drugs are measured against it. The past 30 years have witnessed the discovery and rediscovery of more psychoactive drugs than any similar period in history, but it is



Martyn Amann in consultation with Dr. Alexander Shulgin

I WAS A HIPPIE

"The newspapers in these cities [San Francisco, New York, Chicago] have been fascinated by the psychedelic hippies, and at times the fascination has verged on obsession. In New York, the Times has devoted many columns of newsprint to their doings, and in San Francisco, the Chronicle sent a bearded reporter out to spend a month prowling the acid dens. (You guessed it: 'I Was a Hippie.') Even the 78-year-old historian Arnold Toynbee showed up mingling with the flower children of Haight-Ashbury, where he wrote a series of dispatches for the London *Observer*."

William Braden
"LSD and the Press," 1970



largely because of LSD that the contemporary concept of psychedelics and the far-out social movement they spawned occurred at all.

The most powerful psychedelic relative to dose, LSD in many ways epitomizes the apocalyptic scope, creative range, psychic power and possibilities for accelerated behavioral change common to all psychedelic substances. Its short but well documented history parallels the ancient plant hallucinogens of Mesoamerica in terms of its sacramental or magical-religious use, the hysterical hostility directed toward it by those in authority and the resulting legal-religious suppression.

On the black market, LSD has been the most visible of the psychedelics: the easiest to manufacture (though not necessarily with sufficient dosage and purity controls), the easiest to score, the easiest to ingest in large amounts without somatic side effects. LSD is colorless, odorless and tasteless: and one ounce can be divided into 300,000 doses. About 40 pounds



would turn on the entire country. Statistics like these have served to make police so paranoid that they ringed the main water reservoir outside Chicago during the 1968 Democratic National Convention because one of their informants within the Yippies had 'been put on by talk of this psychedelic guerrilla fantasy. Coffee urns being smaller than reservoirs, a plot to dose Gerald Ford when he was vice president almost succeeded (six stagehands tripped out; Ford drank cola).

The threat of accidental or intentional dosing has always been associated with LSD. When a five-year-old girl got into her parents' stash and was hospitalized in 1966, it made headlines and influenced legislation. Squeaky Fromme allegedly dosed an unfriendly witness at the Manson trial with an LSD-laced hamburger. A CIA operative committed suicide after reportedly being test-dosed without his knowledge. Not a few people have had their minds temporarily zonked after sampling some innocuous-looking punch.

The history of LSD-25 begins in the middle of World War II; but ergot, the rye grain fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*) from which it is derived, has been used for centuries to aid childbirth and is described in the earliest botanical literature. The malady of ergotism-of which one type, *ergotismus convulsivus*, causes hallucinations and severe muscular contractions-has been known since the Middle Ages, when it was called St. Anthony's Fire after the patron saint of ergot sufferers. Outbreaks occurred from time to time (and as recently as 1951) in European villages where rye bread was a main food staple. Ergot poisoning was recently uncovered as a possibly significant factor in the Salem witch trials. It might be noted that Dr. Timothy Leary, once LSD's high priest, was called a "devil" by theologians on Sixties TV and was subjected, with many another, to judicial witch hunts.

All naturally occurring hallucinogens (except THC) are alkaloids: a class of alkaline organic



The Temptation of St. Anthony by Andrea Paremigo

"Pot is walking a foot off the ground; LSD is leaving the earth entirely and zooming across the galaxy at the speed of light."

Saba Ram Dass (Richard Alpert)
Be Here Nov. 1971

compounds containing nitrogen found in plants. Among the large number of ergot alkaloids is the lysergic amide series, of which the twenty-fifth preparation (LSD-25) was tested, first by accident and later by design, by a 37-year-old Swiss chemist at Sandoz Pharmaceutical labs in Basel. In April 1943, Dr. Albert Hofmann absorbed a drop of the solution on his finger and began to notice that reality had "a pleasant, fairy-tale quality." He reported "a laboratory intoxication" and a few days later, on April 19, deliberately swallowed some more, beginning conservatively with the tiny amount of 250 micrograms, or 25 millionths of a gram. Unbelievably-for there is no other substance found in nature or made in a laboratory that produces effects with so small a dose-Hofmann began tripping out. Pedaling homeward on his bicycle, the chemist thought he was going insane. But it was only the temporary and unexpected effects of 250 micrograms, considered today a standard dose of LSD.



Dr. Albert Hofmann

SET AND SETTING

Jean Houston (1967) has described one of her initial observations of LSD administration. The subject was told by the psychiatrist that he would have 'a terrible, terrible experience' filled with 'strong anxiety and delusions.' The drug was administered in an antiseptic hospital room with several observers in white coats watching him. As the effects came on, the psychiatrist asked such questions as, 'Is your anxiety increasing?' At the end of the experiment, the subject was in a state of panic."

Dr. Stanley Krippner
"The Effects of Psychedelic Experience on Language Functioning," 1970

Further tests on Sandoz volunteers confirmed the enormous psychic potential of this new substance, but because of interruptions caused by the war it took four years for the news to reach the medical world. Immediately, the psychiatric profession latched on to the drug, as did Cold War military-intelligence specialists. The U.S. Army tested it as an incapacitating agent in warfare and as a means of reversing the effects of brainwashing on Korean War POWs. The first media coverage given to a psychedelic was an army training film made in the early Fifties, showing the disorientation of a young soldier stoned on acid. It was screened before countless GIs. The CIA spent 20 years investigating the potential of LSD for unmasking spies and causing localized mayhem. (It is interesting to note that the Weather Underground held group acid sessions to determine if they had been infiltrated by an informer.) Russian mind-control scientists investigated both militaristic and parapsychological uses of LSD. One can only guess at the extent of military stockpiled LSD, and the amount of research hidden from public scrutiny.

Sandoz supplied LSD under the brand name Delysid to Western researchers. Investigators behind the Iron Curtain received their supply from Spofa Pharmaceutical Works in Prague, where alchemy flourished in the sixteenth century. Farmitalia in Milan and Lilly in the U.S. manufactured LSD using their own processes. Distribution of pharmaceutical LSD in all cases is controlled by government drug agencies.

LSD research spread from Europe to America when Dr. Max Rinkel began dosing subjects in Boston in 1949.

LSD was first given to mental patients in sterile hospital rooms and clinics by doctors who followed contemporary standards of maximum objectivity and did not themselves take the drug.

CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING

"Learning in many instances seems accelerated under the influence of LSD, and there is growing evidence that this drug can facilitate creative problem-solving LSD and related drugs also show great promise in helping people to achieve better sexual and family lives. They remind many of the importance of spontaneity, intimacy and adventure in a society becoming increasingly apathetic and impersonal."

"Declaration on the LSD Crisis"

issued at an LSD conference in San Francisco sponsored by the University of California Extension, 1967

LSD was looked upon as a tool for discerning the biochemical nature of mental illness. Schizophrenics and psychotics often had bad trips, but some gained temporary insight into their illness. The effects on normal or neurotic subjects were usually reported as temporary psychoses by nontripping MDs. But doctors who took the drug themselves saw the amazing psychotherapeutic value of psychedelics. In a pioneer study at a Saskatchewan mental hospital in 1952, one-third of the chronic alcoholics in a mescaline-therapy group went on the wagon for good. Similar positive results were obtained in treating drug addicts, criminal psychopaths and people with heavy sex hang-ups.

In psychoanalytic therapy, low doses of LSD or mescaline were administered repeatedly; in psychedelic therapy the subject was prepared for one big, ego-shattering trip. In either case the results were extremely impressive. The painstaking unraveling of a patient's traumatic past that took psychoanalytic therapy years to accomplish could now be accomplished by opening up the deepest reaches of the mind in one afternoon. The next 20 years saw the emergence of new therapies: humanistic psychology, transactional analysis, gestalt, transpersonal and encounter therapies, biofeedback, est, TM, yoga—the entire human potential movement owes something of its success to the psychedelic experience.

The LSD energy wave reached the West Coast in the mid-1950s. Los Angeles and Menlo Park/Palo Alto were the scenes of the first important nonmedical experiments with psychedelics. Dr. Oscar Janiger studied the effects of LSD on artists' works. Adele Davis described 11 mythic acid trips under the pseudonym Jane Dunlap, and another woman under the name Constance Newland wrote a near bestseller telling how LSD therapy cured her of frigidity. Steve Allen revealed his positive LSD experiences to TV audiences. At the

International Foundation for Advanced Study in Menlo Park, ex uranium prospector Al Hubbard helped use psychedelics to treat behavioral problems and neurosis.

In 1960 two individuals destined to play shamanic roles in the psychedelic culture took their first trips. Clinical psychologist Timothy Leary ate a bunch of psilocybin mushrooms while vacationing in Cuernavaca and had the deepest religious experience of his life. Returning to Harvard, he turned on Richard Alpert, started the Psychedelic Research Project and ordered 25 kilograms of psilocybin (somewhat alarming Sandoz) for some of the most innovative research to date. They switched to LSD when Michael (The Man Who Turned On the World) Hollingshead showed up with 5,000 hits of Sandoz acid (cost: \$285) in a mayonnaise jar.

Meanwhile a young Stanford writer, Ken Kesey, volunteered to take acid under clinical conditions. He dedicated his prize-winning novel, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, to the psychiatrist who turned him on and went on to pioneer in



Dr. Timothy Leary

"The variability of the effects of psychedelics makes it hard to come up with appropriate unifying generalizations about their action ... [including] the presence of euphoria and depression, anxiety and calmness, heightened sensitivity and loss of sensation. The only uncontradicted factor in the item content is motor restlessness, but this is contradicted by other investigators in other studies. Set and setting are frequently adduced to account for this variability."

Bernard Aaronson and Humphry Osmond
Psychedelics, 1970

recreational acid "happenings" with a group of psychedelic communications artists called the Merry Pranksters. They epitomized the bizarre and dadaistic styles of California acid society and were the subject of Tom Wolfe's *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*.

How psychedelics act in the body to produce changes in consciousness is still somewhat mysterious, despite years of research. It is agreed that hallucinogens affect the hypothalamus, the emotional center of the brain where serotonin, an enzyme similar in chemical structure to the indole

hallucinogens, is also found. Serotonin (5-hydroxy-tryptamine) is one of the neurohumors that regulates, or censors, the flow of information transfer at the synapses of nerve cells. (The amphetamine-related hallucinogens, e.g., mescaline, are chemically related to another of the neurohumors, norepinephrine.) Serotonin is blocked, or otherwise interfered with, by the action of LSD-like drugs, with the result that much more of the infinite contents of the inner and outer worlds stream into the brain.

Psychedelics open up the nervous system in stages to reveal a multileveled, multidimensional reality structure and superenergized transformational process. The sensory circuit is the first to be turned on. After a latency period of 30 or 45 minutes (during which time LSD triggers a series of biochemical and psychological reactions and leaves the brain) small changes begin to be noticed: a feeling that something is different. . These changes rapidly intensify during the next hour: as the senses are flooded by millions of stimuli per second. The dilating pupils fill up with visual imagery: the "retinal circus" of hallucination. You don't see what's not there, you



Merry Pranksters' party



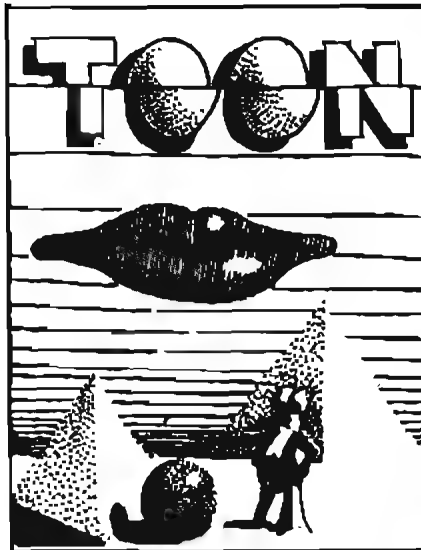
see more of what's there than you normally see. It's difficult for the mind to comprehend all that the eye is seeing, or that the ear is hearing. It's best to lie down or sit in the lotus position and not try to interpret it rationally. You can get hung up with illusions and emotional reactions, inviting paranoia. Moods change rapidly. Objects, faces, colors swim around and distort, disintegrate and rearrange themselves into kaleidoscopic patterns.

Hearing becomes acute. Sounds mix with images to create the extraordinary effect of synaesthesia. Music is one of the most powerful imprinting devices in the early sensory stages of a trip. It is common for people to bring their favorite records to an LSD session. All types of music, from Baroque to modern jazz, from Indian sitar to electronic, are listenable when tripping, but the chief head-music of the Sixties was acid rock, which served the same function as peyote music and mushroom *veladas*. The Grateful Dead, Doors, Beatles, Rolling Stones, Jefferson Airplane, Mothers of Invention, Dylan and others imprinted their culture from their own stoned perspectives at rock concerts just as curanderos and Road Men did in primitive teepees and huts.

Because the sense of smell is strong, burning incense and flowers were de rigeur whenever people tripped. Tactile sensation is powerfully enhanced as the distinction between body and environment becomes unclear. There's increased sensitivity to air temperature, to the kinesthetic changes in pressure, weight and vibration. A pervasive dryness of the mouth is noticeable until the desire to eat returns in the later stages of the trip, at which point simple natural foods like fruit and nuts can provide an ecstatic experience.

In the early stages of a psychedelic trip there is sometimes bodily discomfort (mild nausea-much stronger on peyote and some other plant hallucinogens-blurring of vision and chills), which is transitory and best to ignore. When ultra-awareness of the body gets translated into fearful images (e.g., that the heart is dangerously speeding up or slowing down, that the lungs have forgotten to expand and contract), paranoia results. Subjects' minds are so bombarded by a storm of impressions that they may feel incapable of directing body functions, forgetting that the autonomic nervous system takes care of itself. When disorientation occurs it's best to change the







"The most important effect of the drug for me was directly experiencing a psychotic state."

"... I look on the mescaline experience as having been a provocative, rich source of data for speculation—richer, I am embarrassed to say, than much of my formal scientific research and study."

E. Robert Sinner

"Experience and Reflections," 1970

set (with the help of a guide) or to surrender to the effects and thereby discharge them of their potential to create fear. Or go the bathroom, if that's where it's at.

Throughout the sensory stage identity-loss also occurs. The dissolving of the ego can be an ecstatic experience as you float along toward a state of pure consciousness, or it can bring panic from lost bearings. Distortions in the perception of time and space signal the expansion of consciousness. Time slows ... space loses its limits. A sense of mind-body duality, or out-of-body experience, can occur. You are going out of your ordinary, rational mind into something far more universal. Surrender seems to be the key as the psychedelic experience carries you along into new dimensions.

Two hours or so into the LSD trip the sensory circus fades into the background as the mind becomes hyperactive from all the direct input it's received. The present, the recent past and the far past simultaneously figure in your reality. This is a very productive stage in psychotherapy, as early memories can be jogged loose and their emotional contents spilled out. This is when Huxley began staring at a square inch of fabric in his pants and explored the human condition for what seemed like an eternity.

With a dose of from 250 to 500 micrograms of LSD the subject may time-travel back through his own life, his previous incarnations, the history of his race and species. Dr. Stanislav Grof categorizes these states as ancestral, collective (racial), evolutionary, past incarnation, precognition and telepathy, planetary and extraplanetary, time and space travel. You may relive your birth, return to the source of the evolutionary process and become atomized into pure energy—especially with doses above 500 micrograms.

The famous "peak" of the experience comes on at about the third hour, with a feeling of rebirth and transcendence. You feel completely hooked up to the galactic network at a still-point in time. Emotional activity is resolved. The mind is "at play in the fields of the Lord." Concepts that have eluded you for years are grasped; insight and

A MAGNIFICENT DAY

"I looked at the paper I was to draw on. I was completely blank Suddenly I saw the finished project. I did some quick calculations It would fit on the property and not only that ... it would meet the cost and income requirements. It was contemporary architecture with the richness of a cultural heritage ... it used history and experience but did not copy it. I began to draw I worked at a pace I would not have thought I was capable of. I completed four sheets of fairly comprehensive sketches. I was not tired but I was satisfied that I had caught the essence of the image It was a magnificent day."

Architect using LSD to help design a shopping center
Use of *Psychodelic Agents to Facilitate Creative Problem*

Solving, 1967

inspiration ride in with every thought. There is a religious-mystical feeling of oneness, compassion, tolerance and love for all things. The body is so perfect you can't even feel it. Egoless, the cosmic being is revealed on a strand of decoded DNA.

After the peak comes "re-entry." The subject starts circling back to his own identity and environment. ... in waves, the way he went out. There's always a touch of sadness at losing a vision of the Infinite, and some people like to smoke grass at this point to add some mirth for balance. It's best to mellow through the

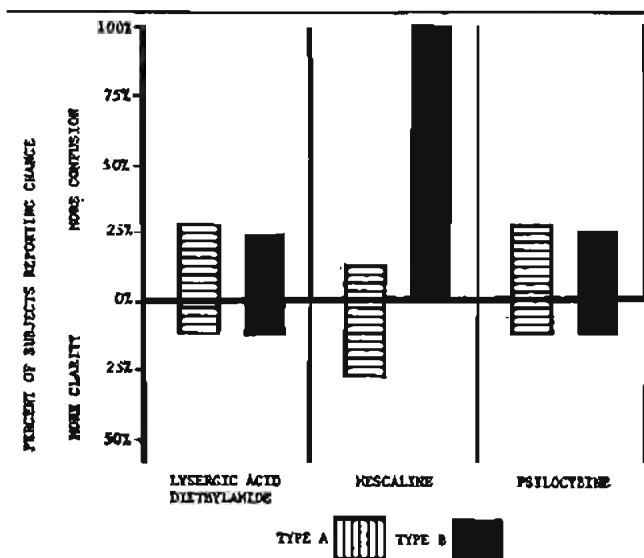


Changes in artistic perception
caused by *psychedelic mushrooms*

come-down, and great to commune with fellow trippers, especially on the psychic plane, which is very accessible. People in close relationships can communicate deeply, from new perspectives, with words and touch during this stage of the trip. A greater understanding of interpersonal relationships and a new way of looking at the world, often lasting for weeks or months, are commonly found to result from a properly handled psychedelic experience.

The come-down stage, marked by the waning of effects, lasts for several hours and is a good time for eating, love making, problem solving, taking a walk and watching a sunrise or sunset. About 12 to 14 hours after dropping acid the subject is ready to crash. A full-dose psychedelic trip exhausts the body's resources and requires a long, restful sleep. Tolerance to LSD builds up quickly-you can't stay high for more than three days-but it also disappears quickly. LSD is a cross-tolerant with psilocybin and more so with mescaline.

After extensive testing the Psychedelic Research Project found that the chief determinants of any trip were set, setting and dosage. If the subject's mental set projected apprehension and anxiety, the early stages of increased sensory awareness were often disturbing. A mild tranquilizer such as Librium or Valium can be taken beforehand to prevent this. Ultrarational people with powerful ego-structures are able to resist the effects for a time, but the longer they do so, the longer they remain in a state of hell, prisoners of their ego. A feeling of going insane could be precipitated if subjects forget they've taken a drug. Feelings of existential isolation or abandonment can occur. The setting of the trip is all-important. An



Examples of psychedelic research

ominous-looking room or object, a misunderstood remark or reaction from someone, the sudden appearance of a stranger, dark clouds crossing the sun, even a particular cut on a record can activate a state of fear and trembling, so suggestive to impressions is a psychedelized person.

To deal with bad trips or temporary freak-outs, the concept of a guide was developed by the Harvard researchers. Guides are experienced psychedelic users familiar with the cartography of inner space. They may be under low doses of 30 to 50 micrograms to help them tune in to the tripper. Guides remain as unobtrusive as possible, emerging only to light a candle or change a record. If a freak-out occurs they remind the subject to surrender to the temporary effects of the drug; they are reassuring without playing the role of an authority figure.

Five hundred milligrams of niacin can bring down someone from a bad trip rather gently. However, in hospital emergency rooms the powerful tranquilizer thorazine is given to people unfortunate enough to find themselves there. The action of thorazine is so abrupt that the aftermath is unpleasant. Free clinics and rock medicine developed the "talk down" method to handle people's freak-outs, especially at big rock concerts where polydrug use and product misidentification is rampant.

The early Sixties marked a turning point in the use of psychedelics, as Cambridge became the center for American research. Leary, Alpert, Ralph Metzner and their associates were deeply influenced by Huxley's enlightened humanistic approach to these drugs. They viewed them as mind liberators, positive catalysts for rapidly producing desirable behavioral change. They paid attention to nondrug factors and held sessions in living rooms. They turned on with their subjects (with a straight observer on hand), including prisoners in their cells. Walter Pahnke, Walter H. Clark and Alan Watts demonstrated that psychedelics were capable of providing a religious experience. Christians and Jews found God through psychedelics just as pagans did.

Conservative psychiatrists, educators and theologians reacted negatively to these revolutionary research methods and claims. Police became aroused when LSD-soaked sugar cubes began showing up off campus-the beginning of recreational use with black market acid. The FDA ordered Sandoz to restrict distribution of LSD. Leary and Alpert were dismissed from Harvard amid publicity that was soon to make LSD a household word, synonymous with "nightmare drug," sudden, bizarre, uncontrollable, producer of psychotic states and deformed babies.

THE DIVINE PROCESS

"Subjects speak of participating in and merging with pure [i.e., content-free] energy, white light; of witnessing the breakdown of macroscopic objects into vibratory patterns, visual nets, the collapse of external structure into wave patterns, the awareness that everything is a dance of particles, sensing the smallness and fragility of our system, visions of the void, of world-ending explosions, of the cyclical nature of creation and dissolution

"... If God were to permit you a brief voyage into the Divine Process, let you whirl for a second into the atomic nucleus or spin you out on a light-year trip through the galaxies, how on earth would you describe what you saw when you got back, breathless, to your office? The metaphor may sound far-fetched and irrelevant, but just ask someone who has taken LSD in a supportive setting."

Timothy Leary

"The Religious Experience: Its Production and Interpretation." 1963



Dr. Richard Albert "Bebo" Rom Doss"
Rolph Metzner, Ph.D.

After Huxley's death in 1963 Leary became the dominant personality in the emerging psychedelic culture. His charismatic exuberance and evangelical flair turned on many people, especially grass-smoking youth. At a millionaire's mansion in Millbrook, New York, Leary and his colleagues mounted a prototype psychedelic commune modeled on Hesse's *Castalia* and Huxley's last novel, *Island*. Like Humphry Davy's laughing gas institute in 1800, it lured creative artists, the cultural avant-garde and savants of the occult and Eastern religion. Leary and Alpert



Leary at Millbrook
Alan Watts

"If you claim the drug, LSD, is going to make a man a saint, a yogi, which needs months, years, a lifetime, you can better, more profitably, make a simpler drug, one that makes a man a doctor or a lawyer."

Swami Satchidananda

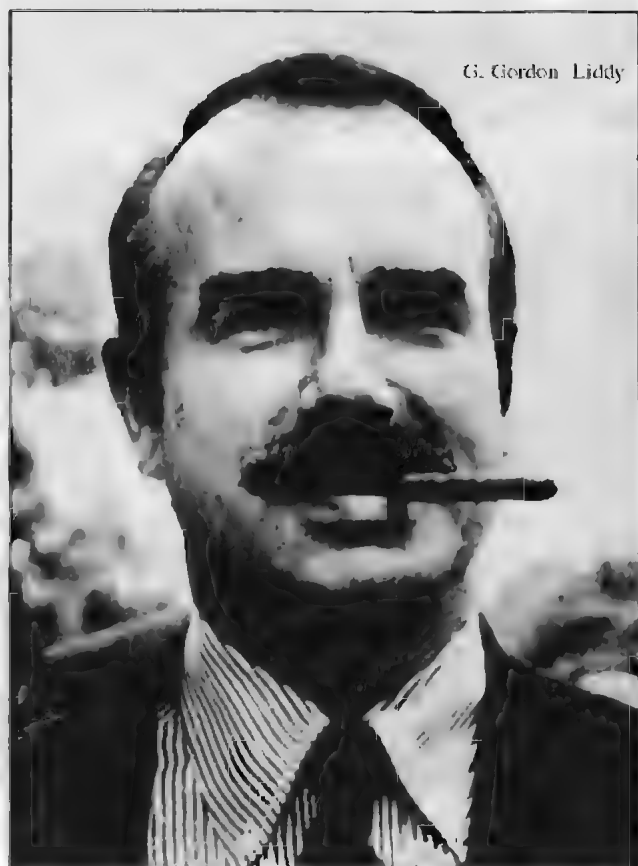


Peter Wineberg, editor of *Inner Space*

Ken Kesey

penned "The Politics of Consciousness Expansion," a manifesto for the right to explore and change the human nervous system. *The Psychedelic Experience*, a guidebook for tripping, was modeled on the Tibetan *Book of the Dead*, in which the stages of the psychedelic experience were likened to the bardos the soul traverses between death and rebirth. Leary's *Psychedelic Prayers*, arranged for use during an LSD session, was modeled after the Chinese sage Lao-tse. The *Psychedelic Review* and *Inner Space* magazine were launched. Psychedelic art and psychedelic music began to flourish on the avant-garde fringe. Alan Watts wrote eloquently of the religious significance of psychedelics in *The Joyous Cosmology*, and Allen Ginsberg, leading Beat poet and marijuana activist, said that God had manifested in the form of a pill because He knew it took a material substance to remind America that He existed.

In college lectures and TV talk shows Leary compared the discovery of LSD to the invention of the microscope and mapped the levels of consciousness turned on by different drugs, from heroin (sleep or stupor) to LSD (molecular). His slogan "Turn On, Tune In, Drop Out" freaked Middle America, especially when the media started reporting that young people were growing



G. Gordon Liddy

long hair, living and loving communally, smoking grass, dropping acid and thumbing their noses at the nine-to-five rat race. After police raids led by G. Gordon Liddy closed down Millbrook, Leary started a religion called the League for Spiritual Discovery, asking to be allowed the use of acid as a sacrament, as peyote had been allowed the Native American Church. To Playboy readers he described LSD as the greatest aphrodisiac in history. He produced "psychedelic celebrations" around the country while appealing a 3D-year bust for a few joints, for which charge he was eventually imprisoned.

By 1965 one million people had dropped acid-only 50,000 or so legally. In the next three or four years, five to ten million more defied the law and turned on. Next to marijuana smoking, acid dropping was the most widely expressed form of psychochemical activity during the height of the psychedelic era. People who dropped acid felt mystically linked up with everyone else who dropped acid, and most people tried to turn on everyone they liked. Psychedelic users migrated from middle-class and suburban neighborhoods to large cities (notably, San Francisco's Haight Ashbury and Manhattan's Lower East Side) and to rural settlements. A subculture developed, based upon tribal experience, a seeking out of brothers and sisters, a gathering and merging of individual energies, the creation of new lifestyles. The prototype drug user became the subject of one of the biggest media hypes in history: the Hippie, symbol of long hair, free sex and freaky drugs.

LSD was the fuel that powered the neurological, sociological, sexual and spiritual revolution for millions of young people in the West, and brought about a generational conflict, expressed in the usual historical form of political suppression, social upheaval and media co-option. By the time the psychedelic movement was deactivated, many of its features had already been incorporated into the mainstream of American life.

In the mid-Sixties, in an atmosphere of media-created hysteria, Congress began to hold hearings on this latest youth threat that included pot smoking, civil rights rioting and draft card burning. The press hyped LSD murders, orgies and riots, and a few unscrupulous medical researchers announced that LSD caused people to go blind from, staring into the sun (an admitted hoax), and that pregnant women who used LSD could bear deformed babies (this was soon proven false: aspirin and coffee cause more chromosome damage than LSD). In 1966 Congress declared LSD and other psychedelics to be dangerous drugs, and made possession, manufacture and sale a misdemeanor (raised to a felony in 1968) under the

Drug Abuse Control Amendment Act.. Every state followed suit, and the FDA cancelled 75 of the 78 ongoing psychedelic research projects.

Since LSD is easily synthesized and since ergotamine tartrate or ergonovine maleate were fairly obtainable as a base for preparations (lysergic acid amides from morning-glory and baby Hawaiian wood-rose seeds could replace them when the ergot alkaloids were restricted), enterprising alchemists labored in makeshift, underground labs or in college chemistry departments after hours to meet the demand for it. Unlike traffickers in other drugs, LSD manufacturers and dealers often exhibited a spiritual temperament. It was said that you could tell how pure the drug was by looking into the eyes of the person offering it. Acid was generally inexpensive (one or two dollars per dose) and a lot of times was given away free, sometimes for promotional reasons.

The pioneer acid-alchemist in the U.S. was Bernard Roseman, who was busted in the early Sixties under the importation law although he swore in court that he had made the drug himself after learning organic chemistry under its influence. The earliest form of black market acid was sugar cubes impregnated with a solution of LSD (which readily dissolves in ethyl alcohol) applied with an eyedropper, available on the street between 1963 and 1966. Due to haphazard application, this product varied in dosage but was generally full dose (250 micrograms). Sandoz LSD was around at the time and sometimes found its way onto sugar cubes.

The first brand-name, black market acid to get around was Augustus Owsley Stanley III's White Lightning, Purple Haze and Blue Cheer. It was the best available between 1966 and 1968, and some say the best ever underground. It came in small tablets of 250 to 400 micrograms. Some say it probably contained some amphetamine, which potentiates the effects of all psychedelics. It resulted in a speedy, electric trip, which produced a whirlwind of sensory effects, dissolved the ego and provided a strong peak. Owsley reputedly distributed millions of hits, much of it to the San Francisco Hippie scene-the Avalon and Fillmore ballrooms, be-ins and outdoor-rock concerts, acid tests and along Haight Street-contributing to a renaissance in music, graphic arts, fashion and lifestyle that San Francisco exported to other parts of America and somewhat to Western Europe.

Between White Lightning and the next major brand, Sunshine, there was an array of potent LSD tablets and capsules in circulation, often with picturesque names: Chocolate Chip, Flying A,

THE DEMOCRATIC PLANTS

"It is clear from the foregoing descriptions that mescal intoxication may be described as chiefly a saturnalia of the specific senses, and, above all, an orgy of vision. It reveals an optical fairyland, where all the senses now and again join the play, but the mind itself remains a self-possessed spectator. Mescal intoxication thus differs from the other artificial paradises which drugs procure. Under the influence of alcohol, for instance, as in normal dreaming, the intellect is impaired, although there may be a consciousness of unusual brilliance; hasheesh, again, produces an uncontrollable tendency to movement and bathes its victim in a sea of emotion. The mescal drinker remains calm and collected amid the sensory turmoil around him; his judgment is as clear as in the normal state; he falls into no oriental condition of vague and voluptuous reverie. The reason why mescal is of all this class of drugs the most purely intellectual in its appeal is evidently because it affects mainly the most intellectual of the senses. On this ground it is not probable that its use will easily develop into a habit. Moreover, unlike most other intoxicants, it seems to have no special affinity for a disordered and unbalanced nervous system; on the contrary, it demands organic soundness and good health for the complete manifestation of its virtues. Further, unlike the other chief substances to which it may be compared, mescal does not wholly carry us away from the actual world, or plunge us into oblivion; a large part of its charm lies in the halo of beauty which it casts around the simplest and commonest things. It is the most democratic of the plants which lead men to an artificial paradise."

Havelock Ellis

"Mescal: A New Artificial Paradise," 1896

Double Domes, Microdots, Orange Wedges, Four-Ways, Pink Swirls. The cost was 50 cents or a dollar a hit close to the source, two or three dollars when exported to Middle America. Sunshine acid, which began to be seen around 1969, was a powerful, reliable, radiance-creating orange (or green, blue or red) tab manufactured in northern California by a Laguna Beach-based spiritual dealership called the Brotherhood of Eternal Love. Sunshine was actually a homologue of LSD called ALD-52 with about 90 percent of the potency of LSD. (ALD-52 was later ruled to be illegal like LSD at the trial of the two Sunshine alchemists, Nick Sand and Timothy Scully.) Lesser alchemists copied this form to cash in on its fame, and varieties of pseudo Sunshine, including one containing a trace of strychnine (which gives an initial rush like LSD but is highly toxic) appeared on the scene. Besides speed and strychnine, other contaminants of acid have included PCP and STP and various ergot alkaloids and cycloalkaloids that are not removed in the process of

manufacture. True alchemy is always very difficult; ergotamine tartrate became scarce after the antipsychedelic laws; oxidation and light destroy the LSD-25 molecule. People were cynical and cautious about the quality of acid available, but it has always been possible to find reasonably good LSD, if one wanted it.

The next major form of black market acid was called Blotter. A drop of LSD solution soaked into blotting paper created rows of round, dark stains that could be sliced off and even cut up for chipping. The most imaginative Blotter acid was marketed with R. Crumb's Mr. Natural imprinted on it, pointing to heaven. Blotter usually comes in the range of 50 to 150 micrograms. It tends to decompose somewhat faster than other forms, but has the virtue of being easy to send through first class mail.

Probably the engineering wonder of quality acid was Windowpane. Originally called Clear Light by its makers, it appeared on the streets around 1972 in the form of tiny, flat, translucent gelatin squares uniformly impregnated with LSD. Windowpane contained little, if any, speed and provided a serene trip; you generally needed two for full-dose effects. It could be mailed under a postage stamp.



"The psychedelic substances such as LSD are the True Host of the Church, not "drugs." They are sacramental foods, manifestations of the 'Grace of God,' of the infinite imagination of the Self, and therefore belong to everyone."

Arthur Kleps
Grand Boo Hoo of the Neo American Church

Underground acid in recent years has generally been of weaker doses, although stronger and purer LSD has been available here and there. The price of a hit is somewhat higher, about one to three dollars in the U.S., and about twice as much in Europe. There has been talk lately that people who have only taken underground acid have never had LSD. Though this may be true, it's not of great significance, for many synthetic substances akin to LSD-25, such as its homologues ALD-52, LSD-59 and Mirror Image LSD, also open the doors of perception.

Even after the media forgot about it, LSD remained the drug most frequently submitted to street-drug analysts like Pharm Chem Lab until 1974, when it was replaced by cocaine. But there was no longer any LSD scene as there had been in the Sixties and early Seventies. Users of LSD had learned its values and were moving on, although some occasionally take a trip to remind themselves what it was like. For some people LSD remains a yoga for self-therapy, stimulation towards creativity in art and relationships and heightened sensual pleasure. People turning on to LSD and the other psychedelics for the first time in the mid-Seventies are probably more prepared for the experience than were their Sixties' counterparts. Acid freak-outs rarely require medical attention any more.

Although LSD remains a Schedule I substance with restricted uses, legal LSD research may soon return to the pre crisis level of the Fifties. Research is especially favored with certain subject groups: the terminally ill (after the example of Huxley and the work of Dr. Eric Kast), autistic children, severe cases of alcoholism and opiate addiction and mental cases that don't respond to conventional drugs and therapies. LSD's discoverer predicted that the earliest foreseeable legal marketing of LSD would be in 25-microgram doses to alleviate depression.

MORNING-GLORY AND HAWAIIAN WOOD-ROSE SEEDS

Many important elements in the cultural drama of LSD and the psychedelic era were prefigured in the history of three ancient magic plant drugs of Mexico. *Peyotl* (peyote buttons), *teonanacatl* (Psilocybe and

related mushrooms) and *ololiuqui* (morning-glory seeds) all produce effects similar to LSD, but with greatly varying dosages and with some noteworthy differences. These plant hallucinogens and the synthetic preparations of their psychoactive alkaloids (mescaline, psilocybin and d-lysergic acid amide) blow away the conditioned mind and reveal new and unbelievably provocative orders of reality. All of them have been used since pre-Columbian times and were observed by the Spanish conquerors in the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. To the European physician's way of thinking these drugs provoked madness; the Catholic priests considered them absolutely diabolic. Establishment disapproval then, as in the 1960s, was total and unrelenting. The Inquisition officially banned and suppressed the native sacraments, driving their use underground. The sacraments managed to survive in secret practice in remote mountain villages until their rediscovery by anthropologists and ethnobotanists in modern times. During the past 25 years these sacred substances have been intensively studied by psychedelic researchers and avidly sought by street users, some of whom have journeyed south of the border, especially when the reputation of LSD was sullied by attacks from the medical profession and people began to feel more comfortable about taking organic drugs. This in turn led to a situation where street dealers commonly misrepresented LSD-mixtures as mescaline or psilocybin.

Of the three major plant hallucinogens of Mesoamerica, *ololiuqui* is the one that most resembles LSD chemically, but its psychoactive alkaloid d-lysergic acid amide is only one tenth as potent as LSD. It is found in the seeds of *Rivea corymbosa*, a white-flowered morning-glory vine, and in *Ipomoea violacea*, another type. The seeds have been used by the ancient Aztecs and their present day descendants in Oaxaca both as a



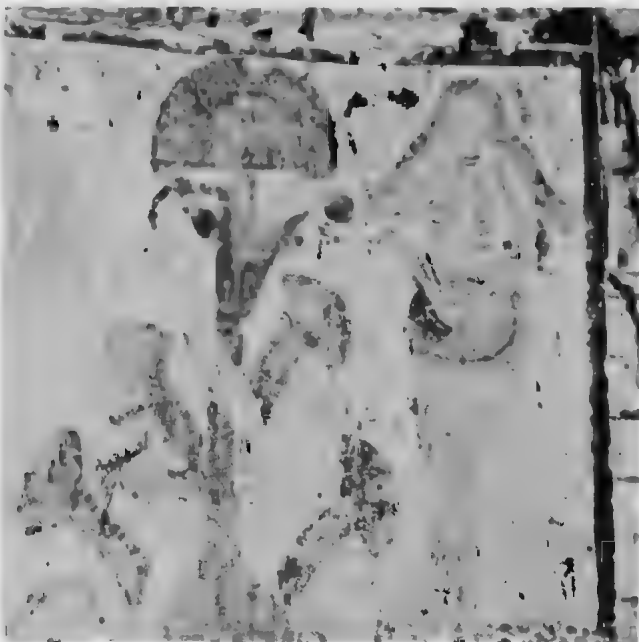
Rivea corymbosa

Dr Richard Schultes from Howard Botanical Leaflet

sacred drug in divinatory rites and as a magical ointment. The crushed seeds are dissolved in water or in an alcoholic beverage called pulque, mescal or aguardiente. The curanderos, or shamans, who lead the rituals are known as *piuleros* and usually take the hallucinatory potion with the others.

As a magic plant *ololiuqui* ranks in importance with *Psilocybe* mushrooms and peyote. It was substituted for the mushrooms when the rainy season was over. Hernandez, personal physician to the king of Spain, observed the Aztec drug ceremonies between 1570 and 1575 and wrote that the priests "communed with their gods ... to receive a message from them, eating the seeds to induce a delirium when a thousand visions and satanic hallucinations appeared to them." Richard Evans Schultes of the Harvard Botanical Museum, America's foremost ethnobotanical specialist, found a morning-glory vine in the yard of a Oaxacan curandero in 1938 and confirmed its identity and sacramental use. Osmond performed the first experimental tests, eating 60 to 100 seeds of morning-glory in 1955 and recording its psychedelic effects. A few years later Hofmann astounded the psychochemical profession by isolating lysergic acid amide as the main alkaloid of *ololiuqui*, a higher plant (family of *Convolvulaceae*), not a lowly ergot fungus.

In the mid-Sixties the news circulated widely that morning-glory seeds were psychedelic. Colorful packets bearing trade names like Heavenly Blue, Pearly Gates, Wedding Bells, Flying Saucers, Summer Skies and Blue Star began rapidly disappearing from plant store shelves. But because



Early Christian fresco showing *Amanita muscaria*

of the virtually unavoidable nausea (caused by the action of nonactive alkaloids, as in the case of peyote) throughout the early stages, morning-glory-seed tripping never caught on in a big way. A safe, relatively nontoxic dose of the seeds amounted to a low or moderate amount of LSD, and many did not deem the experience worthy of the discomfort. A further problem developed when it was learned that certain American brands of seeds were being treated with toxins to discourage more than just spoilage. Despite these drawbacks, morning-glory seeds, when untreated, continue to be used by devotees of the organic psychedelics. The seeds must be thoroughly ground or chewed before ingestion. A couple of hundred (five to ten grams) will produce a four- to six-hour trip marked by fairly rapid onset (half-hour) and heightened mind powers combined with body lethargy. There is no peak, but there are fine aftereffects of serenity and elation. It might be mentioned that toxic seeds do not transmit the poison to the next generation.

Another member of the morning-glory family and also used as an ornamental plant in the U.S. is the baby Hawaiian wood-rose (*Argyria nervosa*), which flourishes on Maui. The seeds (containing lysergic acid amides) are much larger than the common morning-glory, and it only takes about four to eight of them to get off. An embargo was placed on the importation of this plant into the continental U.S. to curtail its use as a psychedelic and as a source of LSD manufacture, but the seeds are currently available again from a domestic company at \$13 per 100. The large Hawaiian wood-rose (*Ipomoea tuberosa*) is similar to the baby variety in dosage and effects. *I. cornea* is another species of hallucinogenic morning-glory seeds used in Ecuadorean folk medicine.

Morning-glory and Hawaiian wood-rose seeds are not, of course, illegal, but it is against the law to grind them into a powder for sale or consumption.

PSILOCYBIAN MUSHROOMS/PSILOCYBIN / PSILOCIN

Retired banker and ethnomycological genius R. Gordon Wasson theorized that early man first developed the concept of God after accidentally eating certain species of mushrooms while foraging for food, and that "all the religions of Eurasia, and of the New World as well, sprang out of cults that employed natural plant products to arrive at a mystical end." Wasson has exhaustively studied the history, folklore and myths of *Psilocybe* and *Amanita muscaria* mushroom cults. Once Wasson's theory is accepted, some famous historical myths may be rewritten. The fruit of the Tree of Life, the apple in the Garden of Eden, the bo tree under which Buddha meditated for 40 days, the entree served at

THE PSILOCYBE LIFEBOAT

"There were a number of small boats tossing on the raging sea. Alice, Sam, Steve and I were in one of these vessels. We clung to the sides of the boat as it lurched with the waves. We had no paddles, no oars, no sail, nothing to direct our course. Our plight seemed hopeless. If the sea represented the universe, and if the boats represented life, what rational purpose could there possibly be to it all?"

As our lifeboat tossed and turned from one wave to the next, we came upon a gigantic figure standing waist-deep in the churning waters His facial features were graced by an unforgettable look of compassion, love and concern. We knew that this was the image of God

We knew that, for the most part, our course could not be controlled, our destination could not be directed. However, we also knew that we were able to love, and that in the act of loving we could partake of divinity."

Stanley Krippner
"An Adventure in Psilocybin," 1970

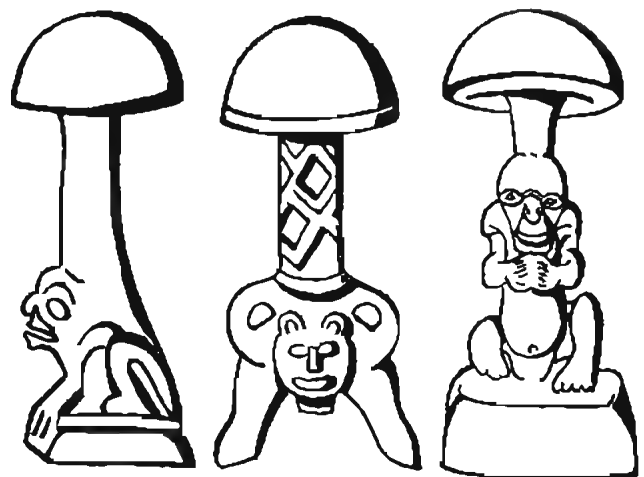
Christ's Last Supper, the magic potion imbibed in the Eleusinian Mystery Rite, the elixir of the ancient Aryans of the Indus Valley and the Tibetan tantric cultists high in the Himalayas-any or all of these may have been, or may have symbolized, species of psychoactive mushrooms.

Mushroom stones one foot high have been found in the highlands of Guatemala and the southeastern Mexican states of Tabasco and Vera Cruz, indicating divine ceremonial use of the magic mushroom by both Mayan and Aztec civilizations. The earliest stones date back to about 1500 B.C. These artifacts usually depict a "bemushroomed" native, a mushroom God or an ancient astronaut. The mushroom comes straight and phalluslike out of the figure's head, like the mushroom cloud of a psychic explosion. The Aztec name is *teonanacatl*, meaning "the mushroom of the Gods" or "flesh of the Gods." Documentary evidence for the ritualistic use of sacred mushrooms goes back to the coronation of Montezuma II in Mexico City in 1503. The psychedelic fungi were imbibed by the Aztec priests and populace at that event, and were even offered to strangers. The Catholic priests traveling with Cortes during the Spanish Conquest were horrified by this heathen pastime and tried to supplant the mushroom god with the trinity, the stone with the crucifix. In the seventeenth century the Spanish cleric Sahagun gave the establishment view of mushroom eaters as those who "saw visions, feel a faintness of heart and are provoked to lust." Hernandez recorded three types of varieties worshiped. Even then psychedelics were subject to a form of price and quality controls.

There was the "tawny" kind eaten by princes for their festivals and banquets. The shamans and partisans ate those that, "without inducing laughter, bring before the eyes all sorts of things, such as wars and the likenesses of demons." And Aztec skid-row dwellers, using the "deep yellow and acrid" mushrooms, achieved "madness that on occasion is lasting, of which the chief symptom is a kind of uncontrollable laughter."

Uptight inquisitorial judges carried out an auto-da-fé against the Aztec priests in the late sixteenth century. Official edicts posted from time to time during the next two centuries threatening heretics who proclaimed visions after eating illicit herbs (namely, mushrooms, peyote and morning-glory seeds) show the difficulty of completely suppressing wild, free-growing psychedelic substances. A few mushroom cults survived, unknown to the rest of civilization until the 1950s. The official view in the early part of the twentieth century was that the magic mushroom did not exist-it was just another name for peyote.

Mexican anthropologist Blas Pablo Reko disputed this theory. An engineer named Roberto Weitlaner was the first white man in modern times to score *teonanacatl*, but the specimens he sent to Harvard in 1936 rotted before they arrived and could not be identified. In 1938 Weitlaner's daughter attended a magic mushroom ceremony. The same year Schultes identified two species of *teonanacatl*-*Stropharia cubensis* and *Panaeolus sphinctrinus*-and noted one form of *Psilocybe*. Fifteen years later Weitlaner escorted the Wassons to the remote mountain village of Huautla de Jimenez in Oaxaca, where they observed the sacred mushroom rite. They met the now legendary curandera Maria Sabina, who courageously overturned cultural barriers by



Mushroom stones

A WORLD UNTO ITSELF

"Compelled by the investigator to analyze and report on what I was doing ... I realized that I was deliberately avoiding the eyes of those who were with me in the room, deliberately refraining from being too much aware of them. One was my wife, the other a man I respected and greatly liked; but both belonged to the world from which, for the moment, mescaline had delivered me—the world of selves, of time, of moral judgments and utilitarian considerations, the world (and it was this aspect of human life which I wished, above all else, to forget) of self-assertion, of cocksureness, of overvalued words and idolatrously worshipped notions."

Aldous Huxley
The Doors of Perception, 1954

permitting them (and the Life magazine photographer who filmed it) to experience the hemushroomed state and thus become the first non-Indians since the days of Cortez to turn on with hallucinogenic mushrooms. The following year Parisian mycologist Roger Heim accompanied Wasson to Mexico and identified 14 species and several subspecies belonging to three genera: *Psilocybe*, *Stropharia* and *Conocybe*. Some were new to mycology, but all produced the characteristic effects of the LSD high. For this reason Heim gave some specimens to Hofmann, who confirmed their psychedelic effects by tripping on a moderate dose in his Swiss lab.



Curandera Maria Sabina

"Everything turned Mexican" to the Swiss chemist. (This proved to be a characteristic effect of the drug.) The supervising physician even turned into a knife-wielding Aztec priest at one point, and Hofmann expected to be sacrificed. At the same time his detachment allowed him to feel amused at the absurdity of the hallucination. The peak of intoxication left him reeling "in a whirlpool of form and color," for psilocybin (and mescaline) gives far more colorful visions than LSD, and for Americans and Europeans presents images from an earthier, more primitive past.

Maria Sabina's generosity was repaid in 1962 when Hofmann brought her some psilocybin pills he had synthesized in Sandez labs. She found the pills to be just as effective as the mushrooms and was no longer limited to the mushroom-growing season for performing her healing arts.

In Native American use, the mushroom ceremony (or *agape*: love feast) is convened only when a serious problem has to be resolved; that is, when a prophecy is needed to diagnose an illness, provide information about a missing person or object, or predict the future. The mushroom eater's mental set is further defined by his abstaining from food and sex prior to the trip. The setting is the curandera's hut. In keeping with the legacy of prohibition, the ceremony is only held at night, behind closed doors. Dosage is relative to body weight and age; raw, unwashed mushrooms are eaten. The curandera, who directs the *agape*, may take twice as many, or none at all. She chants *veladas* (mushroom songs) intermittently during the night. The ceremony ends with a restful sleep and a communal morning meal.

Some dozen different species of *Psilocybe* (the best known being *P. mexicana*), along with some others of the closely related genera *Stropharia* (*S. cubensis*, "sacred mushroom of cow dung" or San Isidro, has recently been reclassified as *P. cubensis*), *Conocybe* and *Pan aeolus*, comprise the known sacred mushrooms still having ritualistic use among nine Mexican tribes. But that's not the whole story. Psilocybian (psilocybin-containing) mushrooms have been found in regions as diverse as the Pacific Northwest and the southeastern U.S. (particularly around the Gulf Coast), England (where they are called Liberty Caps), Australia, Colombia and Cambodia. A common but not definitive test for psilocybin content is to see if a bruised mushroom turns blue at the place of injury in about 30 minutes. (A few other species do as well, including one or two that are poisonous, and field guides should always be brought along on a mushroom hunt.)

The two active agents in psilocybian mushrooms

were identified by Hofmann in 1958 as psilocybin (4-phosphoryloxy-dimethyltryptamine) and psilocin, a highly unstable derivative (chemically the same, without the added phosphor group). Psilocybin apparently converts to psilocin in the body. Both are indole hallucinogens derived from tryptamine, an important metabolic of tryptophan, the only indole amino acid and the potential precursor of the indole alkaloids-compounds which include LSD, DMT, bufotenine, ibogaine, harmine and yohimbine, as well as serotonin, the neural transmitter substance. All but the last are hallucinogenic. Psilocybin and psilocin are of the second type of natural indoles, which have either a hydroxyl or a phosphate group in position four (the one most involved in psychedelic activity) of the benzene ring. In the Sixties chemists created homologues of psilocybin (CZ-74, CMY-16, CEY-19) and psilocin (CY-39, CX-59), which were available to "qualified" researchers through the NIMH.

The effects of the psilocybian mushroom and of synthetic psilocybin are very similar, indicating that there is nothing else in the mushroom to

inhibit its psychoactive effects. In lower doses (less than four milligrams of psilocybin, or anywhere from two to four mushrooms, depending on size) one becomes relaxed, euphoric, dreamily introspective, emotionally detached from the environment. Four to eight milligrams are considered the range for moderate effects. With doses of from ten to 12 milligrams the effects are profound, with strong alterations in the perception of time and space and in awareness of self- and body-image. There are powerful visual and auditory hallucinations often composed of colorful Mexican or Aztec imagery-hard-edged, highly articulated, abstract geometrical forms, fantastic landscapes and vistas. There is sometimes extreme hilarity. Time-travel into the remote past, during which the subject remains a detached observer, is not uncommon. A sense of the oneness of the self, the mushroom and the god-in-the-mushroom usually develops.

Psilocybin has about 1/200 the gram potency of LSD, but acts more quickly, producing effects within 15 or 30 minutes of ingestion that are quite pronounced in an hour or an hour and a half. The



"Alice in the Mushrooms"

JOURNEY THROUGH TIME AND SPACE

"Virtually every item in my range of vision was transformed. The alarm clock was a work of art from a Cellini studio. Alice's gaudy jewelry was on loan from the Empress Josephine. The faces of my companions radiated light. Auras shone around their bodies. For just a moment I felt an inexpressible kinship with them.

Steve muttered something and broke the spell. His utterances seemed superficial and inappropriate. Words were useless; speech was a waste of time....

Pieces of lint on my trousers sparkled like lustrous sequins. A painting on the wall began to move. The horses in the picture were stamping their hoofs and snorting about the canvas....

I sniffed the cloves, and their fragrance seemed to envelop my whole being. I became the odor as I inhaled and exhaled. The candy was equally sensational; I became the taste."

"...To majestic orchestral accompaniment, I envisioned myself in the court of Kubla Khan. I admired the rich brocade of the emperor's gown, noted the finely detailed embroidery of the courtiers' cloaks and was impressed by the brilliant colors and textures of the nobles' clothing. At that moment, a peacock strutted by and put the emperor's clothes to shame.

Suddenly, I was at a concert being held in an immense auditorium. It struck me that I was in some futuristic Utopia. The architecture exceeded the wildest geometric formulations of either Eero Saarinen or Buckminster Fuller....

Within an instant I was at Versailles. Benjamin Franklin was in conference with the king and queen of France. The royal couple were elaborately gowned in crowns, jewels, satins and furs. Franklin, however, had a better sense of humor, and the members of the entourage were giving him their attention.

I knew that the record on the turntable had been changed, because Franco yielded to Spain. I was caught up in a frenzied whirl of flamenco dancers and gypsy guitars. One girl began throwing roses into the air. They exploded like firecrackers.

The scene shifted to the New World. I was with Thomas Jefferson at Monticello as he was explaining his newest invention to a group of friends. The newest product of Jefferson's fertile mind was a four-sided music stand, so designed that all four members of a string quartet could use the same device as they performed.

Stanley Krippner
"An Adventure in Psilocybin," 1970

trip is shorter, lasting about five or six hours, and for this reason it is preferred by some psychotherapists, especially those working with groups or with children. Like LSD, psilocybin in directed therapy can disclose the deep-rooted

mechanisms of neurotic disorders, and it was used extensively in psychotherapy in the late Fifties and early Sixties, before it fell under the same laws banning the other synthetic psychedelics. All species of *Psilocybe* and *Panaeolus* are presently illegal, though law enforcement can scarcely cover the realm of mushroom gathering that currently prevails.

Psilocybin and psilocybian mushrooms have been consistently misrepresented on the illicit psychedelics market. There was occasionally some pharmaceutical psilocybin available on the street in the early and mid-Sixties, and dried mushroom caps were brought back from Mexico by people who traveled there in increasing numbers to participate in mushroom ceremonies and collect their own specimens. But when underground users, made cautious by widespread reports of alleged LSD-caused chromosome damage and the STP overdose fiasco, began to demand "organic" psychedelics, ordinary, store-bought mushrooms laced with LSD (dubbed *Pseudopsilocybe hofmannii* by B. Ratcliffe) appeared on the streets purporting to be the sacred mushroom. That aspirin and coffee caused more chromosome abnormalities than acid.

An upsurge in sacred mushroom hunting began in the late Sixties and continues unabated.

Americans journeyed to Mexico, where the mushrooms cost from 40 cents to four dollars per trip, depending on whether they are scored in the mountain villages or in the cities. People who went to Colombia in the early Seventies for a rendezvous with Mama Coca found that *Psilocybe* mushrooms were plentiful there. Around this time several underground mushroom guides pointed out a fact already known to some older residents of the Pacific Northwest coast, from Bolinas, California, to British Columbia: *Stropharia cubensis* was obtainable during the rainy season. Particularly active varieties have been found in western Oregon and the Puget Sound area. *S. cubensis* is the most ubiquitous hallucinogenic mushroom in the U.S., if not the world: it is the only species not endemic to a particular area.

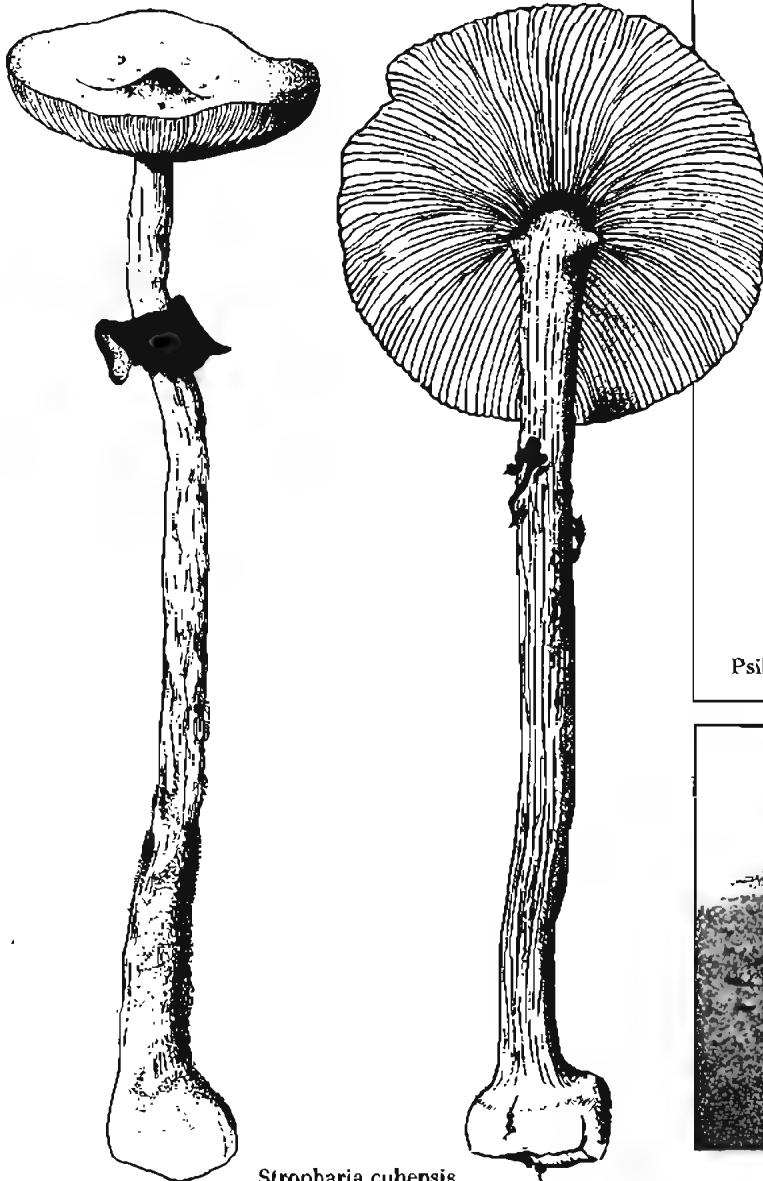
Mushrooms not eaten when picked can be dried or freeze-dried with only slight loss of potency. The latest development in illicit use is home-grown magic mushrooms. Since 1975 jars of *S. cubensis* grown from spores on sterile rye fungus have been cultivated and sold. One Mason jar containing mycelium (a network of threadlike filaments comprising the main body of the fungus) capable of producing a substantial number of mushrooms costs about \$75. It is no longer necessary to seek out psychedelic mushrooms in rain forests and cow pastures. "The flesh of the

gods" can be grown at home in a jar, harvested in six weeks and eaten in a darkened room at night while listening to Maria Sabina's mushroom chants on a stereo headset.

PEYOTE/MESCALINE. The divine cactus peyote, which Schultes called the "prototype of New World plant hallucinogens" grows only in the Rio Grande Valley, from the Texas border to just north of Mexico City, and parts of the southwestern U.S. The name is from the Aztec *peyotl*; its use extends far back before the invasion of the Spanish, who called it the "diabolic root" and associated it with paganism and demonology. The earliest European historians, Sahagun and Hernandez, described it as a supernatural protector from danger that gave the Indians the courage to fight, as an allayer of hunger and thirst (as coca was for the Incas), as a

bestower of clairvoyance and visions "either frightful or laughable."

Peyote may have been the first psychoactive drug to be banned in the New World; at any rate, its history resembles that of the other native hallucinogens. After centuries of religious-political suppression, its ritualistic use survived among a few Mexican tribes—the Huichol, Cora and Tarahumara. Present-day Huichols still have their ceremonial peyote-gathering trek. But it was the Plains Indians who rediscovered and revitalized peyote worship in the 1880s, when American policies drove the Kiowas and Comanches into Mexico. Peyote use spread rapidly among the other tribes, including the Cheyenne, Pawnee, Arapaho, Chippewa, Blackfoot, Crow, Sioux, Delaware—about 50 in all. Two Indians, John



Stropharia cubensis



Psilocybe



Lophophora williamsii-peyote

THE POWERS OF PEYOTE

"The Indians contend that, when crushed and applied, it cures pains in the joints. Miraculous properties are attributed to this root (if any faith may be given to what they commonly say among themselves). To wit, that those who eat it will be able to foresee and predict everything, such as whether they should attack the enemy on the following day or rather wait for favorable times; or who had stolen a utensil, or other matters of like nature which the Chichimecas attempt to find out with the help of this plant. Furthermore, if they wish to know where they would find this root hidden in the ground, they eat another one of them and would find the place."

Dr. Francisco Hernandez
(personal physician of the Spanish emperor). *Opere*
(Works). 1790

Peter Furst



Oblivious to the twentieth century around them, a group of peyoteros line up to pass "from this to the other world"

Wilson (or Wovoka, a leader of the Ghost Dance movement) and Quanah Parker (a Comanche chief) had religious experiences with peyote in Mexico and were leaders of the cult in the U.S. The new religion, its form somewhat Christianized, served the Indians well at a crucial time in their history, when they were being herded into reservations and suffered suppression of their culture. Peyote is a much safer substance than red mescal bean, its predecessor as a psychoactive substance with religious and magical uses.

Peyote (*Lophophora williamsii*) is a gray-green spineless cactus with a small dome-shaped head having tufts of whitish hair and a long root shaped like a carrot. It blooms briefly, with a white flower. The cacti grow in clusters, the roots interconnected beneath the ground. The plant contains about 50 alkaloids, but the psychoactive mescaline is found at the top. Cut off and dried in the sun, the grooved tops (called peyote or mescal buttons) keep their potency over long periods of time and over great distances, but the buttons are somewhat more potent when eaten fresh. It takes up to several hours to chew the buttons (after the whitish hair is removed) because of their toughness and extreme, nausea-provoking bitterness. Relatively inexperienced non-Indian users will often grind the buttons into a powder to be eaten with honey or drunk with fruit juice or as a tea, but it still takes a while to get it down.

Peyote is the sacrament of the Native American Church, which has about a quarter of a million Indian members, or about a third of the Indian population of the U.S. The church was organized in 1918 with the help of James Mooney, an anthropologist from the Smithsonian Institution, who was the first recorded white participant in a peyote ritual in the early 1890s. Religious suppression, particularly from hostile Christian missionary groups backed up by state and federal legislators, did not abate until 1937, when it was ruled that peyote could be used but only in religious services by bonafide members of the Native American Church. However, certain states completely outlawed the use of peyote (for example, California) until the 1960s.

Peyote worship meetings are regularly held in teepees after sundown on Saturday night. Worshippers sit in a circle around a crescent-shaped altar, chew anywhere from 4 to 30 buttons and communicate directly with the Great Spirit, through the medium of peyote. The road man functions like the curandero, leading the service with prayers and chants, controlling dosage and programming the ritual events. He is assisted by a drummer man, cedar chief and fire

"Mescalito is a protector, a kind, gentle protector; but that does not mean you can make fun of him. Because he is a kind protector he can also be a horror itself with those he does not like."

Don Juan in Carlos Castaneda's,
The Teachings of Don Juan, 1974

man, each with explicit duties and ritual paraphernalia. Like the mushroom ceremony, the night-long peyote meeting ends with a communal meal at dawn. In comparison with wild dancing of the Tarahumaras (described by Western observers from Lumholtz to Artaud) and the brightly-colored yarn paintings depicting the peyote mythology of the Huichols, the Native American Church peyote ceremony is solemn and relies on prayer and meditation.

Louis Lewin, the German psychopharmacologist who made the first systematic classification of



Frank Tokes Gun-former president of
the Native American Church

LIVING ARABESQUES

"Perpetually some totally new kind of effect would appear in the field of vision; sometimes there was swift movement, sometimes dull, somber richness of color, sometimes glitter and sparkle, once a startling rain of gold, which seemed to approach me. Most usually there was a combination of rich, sober color, with jewel-like points of brilliant hue. Every color and tone conceivable to me appeared at some time or another But in spite of this immense profusion, there was always a certain parsimony and aesthetic value in the colors presented I was further impressed, not only by the brilliance, delicacy and variety of the colors, but even more by their lovely and various textures-fibrous, woven, polished, glowing, dull veined, semitransparent-the glowing effects, as of jewels, and the fibrous, as of insects' wings, being perhaps the most prevalent But always the visions grew and changed without any reference to the characteristics of those real objects of which they vaguely reminded me, and when I tried to influence their course it was with very little success. On the whole, I should say that the images were most usually what might be called living arabesques. There was often a certain incomplete tendency to symmetry, as though the underlying mechanism was associated with a large number of polished facets. The same image was in this way frequently repeated over a large part of the field ... so that if, with a certain uniformity, jewel-like flowers were springing up and expanding all over the field of vision, they would still show every variety of delicate tone and tint."

Havelock Ellis

"Mescal: A New Artificial Paradise," 1898

mind-altering drugs throughout the world (Phontastica, 1924), obtained some peyote extract from the Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Labs of Detroit in the 1880s. His studies laid the groundwork for the isolation of mescaline in 1896 by Arthur Heffler. Mescaline (3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylethylamine) is not an indole like the majority of psychedelics, but is structurally related to the adrenal hormones and to the synthetic stimulant methamphetamine, which are all very active in the peripheral nervous system. It may be that mescaline does convert to an indole structure once it's in the body. The nausea-provoking quality of peyote is greatly reduced, if not entirely eliminated, when synthetic mescaline is used.

Artists and intellectuals as well as scientists and anthropologists were attracted to mescaline, which was named after the peyote-eating Mescalero Apaches. It was the first hallucinogenic extract and synthetic available, and the first 50 years of psychedelic research was done exclusively with it.

Mescaline's amazing visual effects were the most interesting aspect of the drug for early self-experimenters. S. Weir Mitchell, one of the most famous physicians in the U.S., wrote in 1896 of "the beauty and splendor of what [he] saw," describing Gothic towers, huge precious stones shining with an "interior light" and unbelievable ribbons of color floating out into space. The pioneer sexologist Havelock Ellis took it about the same time and reported "glorious fields of jewels," monstrous forms and fabulous landscapes. Ellis turned on W. B. Yeats to mescale buttons, and the poet hallucinated dragons on a Chelsea billboard. Aleister Crowley dosed some members of the audience at one of his occult lectures in 1910 with peyote extract he had purchased in the U.S. William James, who theorized about consciousness expansion and religious experience after using laughing gas, tried chewing one button given him by Mitchell but was too overwhelmed by nausea to enjoy the trip. There were peyote experiments among the avant-garde in Greenwich Village 40 years before Beats were busted there for possessing the psychedelic cactus tops.

After Späth synthesized peyote's active agent in 1919, German scientists studied it intensely for a decade. Using mescaline, Heinrich Klüver published the greatest study ever done on psychedelic visions. He developed the idea of "form constants" as a visual language of hallucination. Typical mescaline visions are symmetrical geometric forms in bright colors-transparent Oriental rugs, kaleidoscopic wallpaper designs, cobweblike figures, Gothic buildings,



Yarn paintings of peyotists

spirals, prisms and other patterns seen in two, three- or four dimensions, in sizes from tiny to gigantic. Everything is bathed in an intense light emanating from an unknown source. Huxley described this experience as the discovery of "the psychological equivalent of a hitherto unexplored geographical region."

Meanwhile, Beringer initiated psychiatric study using up to 500 milligrams (a standard dose of mescaline, which has 1/100 the gram potency of psilocybin and 1/4,000 that of LSD). Lewin became interested in the psychological effects and placed mescaline in the category of "phantastica," the term a forerunner of "psychedelic."

Like other psychedelics, mescaline blocks the neuromuscular complex and alters the pattern of cerebral electrical activity in the deeper brain centers. Mescaline comes on over a period of several hours and lasts for 8 to 12. Initial effects include nausea, body heaviness and possibly some minor muscle spasms in the legs. The mescaline



Havelock Ellis

THE SEDUCTION OF MescalINE

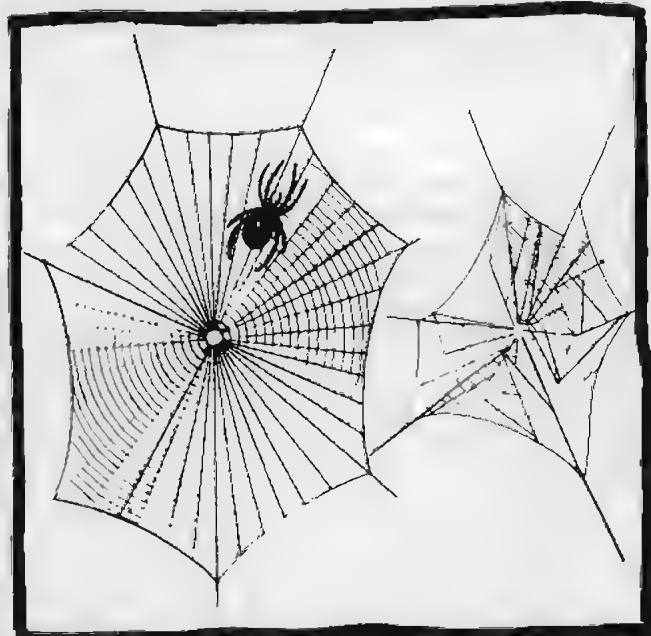
"This is how one ought to see, how things really are.' And yet there were reservations. For if one always saw like this, one would never want to do anything else."

Aldous Huxley
The Doors of Perception, 1954

experience is similar to LSD and psilocybin, except for the extraordinary richness of the visions and a tendency sometimes to produce an emotional catharsis.

Tolerance to mescaline occurs, but not as quickly as in the case of LSD and psilocybin—one of the reasons peyote meetings can be held weekly. These three major psychedelics are also cross-tolerant to one another in varying degrees. Their effects tend to be increased with speed and blocked with downers. Whereas spiders given LSD build perfect webs, mescalinated spiders build irregular webs, and on higher doses don't bother building any.

Interest in mescaline died down until the discovery of LSD revitalized research on psychedelics. Canadian psychiatrists Osmond, Hoffer and Smythies used mescaline to achieve the first proof of the biochemical basis of schizophrenia and had great success in curing alcoholism. Their reports got Huxley interested in the drug, and he found it to be "without question the most extraordinary and significant experience this side of the Beatific Vision." For Huxley, LSD and mescaline were neurochemicals for education



LSD-dosed spider made regular web (left) while spider on mescaline produced disorganized pattern (right)

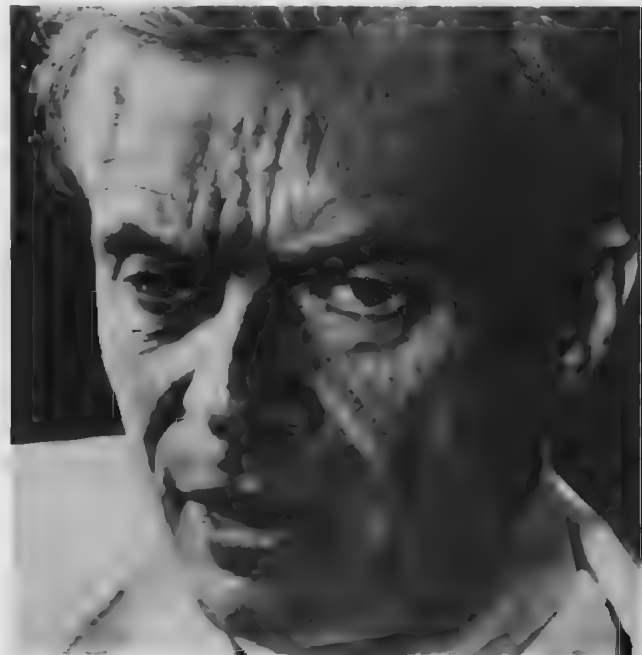
SOLE HEIRS OF THE UNIVERSE

"When we feel ourselves to be sole heirs of the universe, when 'the sea flows in our veins ... and the stars are our jewels,' when all things are perceived as infinite and holy, what motive can we have for covetousness or self-assertion, for the pursuit of power or the drearier forms of pleasure? Contemplatives are not likely to become gamblers, or procurers, or drunkards; they do not as a rule preach intolerance, or make war; do not find it necessary to rob, swindle or grind the faces of the poor."

Aldous Huxley
The Doors of Perception, 1954

and enlightenment. In his premescaline novel *Brave New World*, the drug soma, while producing euphoria and hallucinations, basically sedated its users, keeping them politically oppressed. His experience with psychedelics led Huxley to moksha, a mushroom extract that serves as a psychedelic sacrament in his *novel* *Island*: the blueprint for a future psychedelic community culture.

As a street drug, mescaline is rarely encountered. Its synthesis is much more difficult than LSD's. When it does appear for illicit consumption it is almost always in the form of mescaline sulfate, a white crystal packed in a large capsule. The cost of genuine mescaline on the street is usually no less than five dollars per dose, but the chances of it being the real thing are said to be one in 50. Large gelatin capsules filled with brownish peyote bits appear now and then. Dried peyote buttons



Aldous Huxley

are occasionally distributed outside the Southwest, nowadays costing 35 cents per button (three to six are needed to get off), much less when purchased in bulk in Texas.

The example of the successful political struggle of peyote-using native Americans had a strong influence on the psychedelic subculture of the Sixties. The great San Francisco be-in of 1967 was called a "powwow." "Gatherings of the tribes" brought together thousands of stoned hippies from Woodstock (Nation) to the Grand Canyon to Griffith Park in L.A. Psychedelic communities around the country structured themselves as communes; some became well known for political activism, e.g., Trans-Love Energies, Morningstar Ranch, Berkeley Tribe, New Buffalo, Diggers,



Yippies and an infamous band of marauders called the Family. Art Kleps's Neo-American Church, John and Louisa Aiken's Church of the Awakening, Leary's League for Spiritual Discovery and Jefferson Fuck Poland's Psychedelic Venus Church all unsuccessfully brought legal action to gain for their sacraments the free status that the Native American Church was granted for peyote. As the Seventies dawned, a new native American cult figure was born: don Juan, the mysterious Yaqui sorcerer of Castaneda's books, for whom peyote ("mescalito") is a teacher and protector and the magic mushroom an ally. Don Juan teaches the use of certain plants, hallucinogens to suspend conditioned imprints and beliefs and allow supernatural realms to become accessible and useful to a warrior or a man of knowledge. The techniques of this Indian shaman living in the remote countryside of Sonora are remarkably similar to methods of self-metaprogramming in the human biocomputer worked out by scientist John Lilly after years of taking LSD in total isolation.

STP Popular interest in psychedelics was at an all-time high between 1966 and 1968. In the wake of illicit acid manufacturing and distribution came a variety of other synthetic mind alterants. Probably the most famous was STP, or DOM, 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl-methphenethylamine. An amphetamine-related psychedelic like mescaline, this experimental mind-bending hallucinogen was synthesized by Alexander Shulgin in 1964. Five thousand tablets from Owsley's lab were given away at the 1967 San Francisco Summer Solstice Festival, but the dose was too strong, even for veteran LSD users, and caused lots of bad trips. A pleasant euphoriant in low doses (one milligram or less), STP is the heaviest psychedelic in high doses (about twenty milligrams), for the drug is not readily metabolized in the body, and as a result its effects often last from 24 to 72 hours, undermining normal bodily functions. STP releases almost uncontrollable psychic energy. Trembling and shaking may occur as "the past and future dissolve in an electric present, providing a totally new orientation" (Alpert/Ram Dass). The STP peak can last for 12 hours, with periods of great hilarity and insights of cosmic proportions. Users preferred the effects of a quarter dose (five milligrams), which are more similar to LSD and mescaline. But the reputation of STP (code letters for Serenity, Tranquility and Peace) never recovered from the freak-out incidents, which in some cases were made worse by the administration of thiorazine. About a year after it was introduced, STP more or less disappeared from the street scene.

MDA/MMDA These are two well-known amphetamine psychedelics. MDA (3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine) was first synthesized in Germany in 1910 but fell into obscurity until its psychoactive effects were accidentally discovered by Gordon Alles, discoverer of amphetamine. Beginning in the late Sixties, MDA was widely promoted as a "love drug" or "speed for lovers." It's very much a body psychedelic, coupling feelings of euphoria and emotional closeness with increased tactile sensitivity. It does not produce the depersonalized and hallucinatory states of other psychedelics, but enhances feeling to a point of mediumistic potential and makes users very communicative with one another. The effective dose is 120-150 milligrams, and the trip lasts about eight hours.

MDA is a derivative of iso-safrrole, found in several plant oils including sassafras and nutmeg. It has proved a very promising psychotherapeutic agent. Pioneer psychedelic therapist Claudio Naranjo calls it "the drug of truth" and "the drug of analysis." He warns, too, of the possibility of toxic symptoms that vary in individuals and suggests that smaller doses be used until toxicity is established. A number of closely related compounds (PMA, TMA and DOB) have much more serious overdose potential, including damage to vision, and their misrepresentation as MDA has brought adverse publicity to this substance, for which proper synthesis and dosage level are very important safety factors. Despite a consistent demand for quality MDA, this psychedelic is often unavailable. The price per dose is usually five dollars.

MMDA (3-methoxy-4,5-methylene-dioxyphenyl-isopropylamine) is a synthetic compound derived from one of the essential oils in nutmeg (myristicine). It differs from MDA only in the presence of a methoxyl group in the molecule. Its psychic effects also differ in that there is a peak to the experience-but one of calm and serenity, and the trip is only about half as long. Naranjo characterizes this drug as a feeling-enhancer of the present, the "eternal now," whereas with MDA one is more apt to recall the past.

OTHER AMPHETAMINE PSYCHEDELICS

Besides STP, MDA and MMDA, a number of other amphetamine-related psychedelics (methoxylated phenethylamines-compounds that are chemical analogues of mescaline) have been occasionally manufactured by underground chemists and distributed in limited quantities for recreational use. About 30 or 40 such compounds have been tested on humans, some in secret military and CIA experiments. The best-known of these are DOB, TMA-1, TMA-2, PMA (a highly toxic substance)

and IT-290. With the right dose a six- or eight-hour mescalinelike trip can result, but too much can seriously overamp the nervous system. Hundreds of further psychoactive combinations are possible.

DMT /5-MeO-DMT /DET Probably the most spectacular psychedelic, because of its extremely fast action, is DMT (N, N-dimethyltryptamine), an indole-based semisynthetic substance widely used in the Sixties and sporadically since then. Its effects are nearly identical to 5-MeO-DMT (5-methoxy-N, N-dimethyltryptamine), the active agent found in the resinous bark of several South American trees, particularly, *Anadenanthera peregrina* (formerly, *Piptadenia peregrina*) and used by native tribes in the form of snuffs called cohoba, virola, parica, and yopo. Cohoba was probably the first New World psychedelic to be discovered: Columbus and his crew observed its



Quanah Parker



Claudio Naranjo

use in Haiti on their second (1496) expedition to America. A common way of turning on with the snuff is for two people to blow it into each other's nostrils through a long hollow bamboo or a bone tube. *Banisteriopsis rufhyana*, which has a high concentration of 5-MeO-DMT, is one of the more powerful additives to the hallucinogenic yagé brew.

The chemical structure of DMT is very similar to psilocin. Its synthesis is relatively simple. In street use it is soaked into parsley and smoked in a mixture with marijuana. An individual dose is three and a half to five milligrams, which should be increased by a factor of the number of people planning to take up on the DMT joint. The full effects of a psychedelic trip will manifest within seconds of taking up, and a peak will occur from about the third to the tenth minute. There is no way to prepare for the rush, except by lying down or sitting comfortably. One can only surrender to the tremendously accelerated input of sensory phenomena. Leary invented an "experiential

typewriter" to describe the DMT experience: each key related to a whole range of effects. Because the effects subside within a half hour, the DMT trip was known as the "businessman's lunch."

DET (N,N-diethyltryptamine) is a synthetic compound closely related to DMT, but rarely encountered on the street. Its effects are not as intense as DMT, but last for an hour and a half to two hours. The standard dose is 50-60 milligrams. DPT, another short-acting tryptamine, has a duration of two or three hours. DET and DPT are like mini-acid trips and thus have had good success as psychotherapeutic agents. The short-acting tryptamines are not cross-tolerant to LSD, psilocybin and mescaline.

PCP Although not a psychedelic, PCP (phencyclidine) has consistently played a role in the psychedelic culture. Pharmaceutically marketed under the name Sernyl as an animal tranquilizer and anesthetic (hence the underground name "Hog"), PCP debuted in the



Piptadenia peregrina-source of *cotoba* snuff



Woodstock

late Sixties as the "Peace Pill," alleged to be the recently synthesized THC. Its mild psychedelic effects come on slowly and last four to six hours, much like good hashish, except for a strong feeling of mind/body separation. A little later it reincarnated as "Angel Dust," a smoking preparation of marijuana and parsley saturated with PCP. PCP is sometimes added to LSD, and the resultant combination is misrepresented as mescaline or psilocybin. It has a serious abuse potential, creating severe paranoia when used extensively over a short period of time. PCP reacts dangerously with alcohol, and although it is easily (and cheaply) manufactured, it can cause dangerous somatic reactions when poorly synthesized.

KETAMINE Ketamine hydrochloride, a non barbiturate anesthetic for children, has also been used in recent years to produce a 45-minute psychedelic trip of substantial power. An injection of one cc. quickly produces disorientation, an ABE and an hallucinated, dreamlike state. With higher doses it's possible to experience a psychedelic peak. Ten cc. is an OI), but complete recovery follows. Psychiatrists have been using ketamine experimentally in psychotherapy. It had only limited availability on the street as a recreational drug until it appeared in the form of a green crystal that could be snorted; and though now it is commonly a white powder, it retains the nickname "green."

THE FUTURE OF PSYCHEDELICS It seems likely that by 1980 psychedelic drugs will be fully restored to their former position in the array of experimental psychopharmaceutical research substances. Terminally ill patients and people with serious psychological problems will be the first to legally enjoy the benefits of psychedelics, just as glaucoma sufferers are currently receiving legal marijuana. Underground alchemists will continue to experiment and to supply a steadily expanding "human potential" movement, although pharmaceutical LSD-type drugs will probably be redirected into the illicit market with greater frequency than in the Sixties—a factor which will not, hopefully, bring down new waves of repression.

At some point during the 1980s low-dose LSD-type pills will probably begin to serve a large consumer market as commonly as aspirin does now. Psychedelics will be prescribed for anxiety and a variety of psychosomatic ills, in conjunction with prevailing systems of therapy. As has happened with tobacco, coffee and alcoholic beverages, the magical and religious qualities of the drug will gradually be screened out of mass-market

"I had given LSD to a number of pundits around India and some reasonably pure men. An old Buddhist Lama said, 'It gave me a headache!' Somebody else said, 'It's good, but not as good as meditation.' Somebody else said, 'Where can I get some more?'"

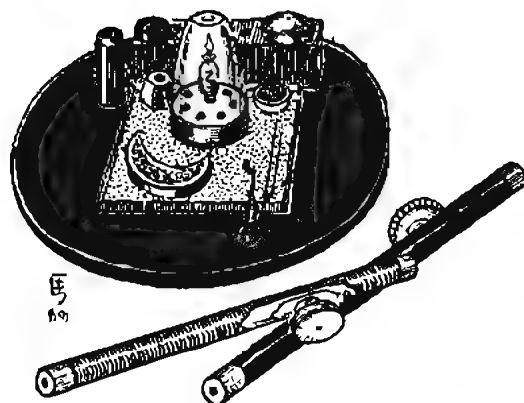
Babu Ram Dass (Richard Alpert)
Be Here Now, 1967

consumption, but cult uses will survive in accordance with prevailing trends in mysticism.

Post-psychedelic drugs, which have already been the subject of more than a decade of research by both licit and illicit chemists, will combine the features of the psychedelic high with those of metabolic stabilizing agents, psychic energizers, intelligence enhancers. A number of drugs with attributes similar to those are already in material form. One called DOET was described recently in a national magazine as "a kind of custom-tailored LSD. It enhances your associative power, it 'connects you up,' but there are no hallucinations, no distortions, no scattering of attention. Nothing but pure, ongoing safari."

Whether such a drug corresponds to the soma of *Brave New World*, or to the moksha of *Island*, or whether it has qualities of each, will have to be decided by the generation of 1984.





10. OPIATES

"I contend that one day we shall use these soothing substances without danger, that we shall avoid habit-making, that we shall laugh at the bugaboo of the drug"

Jean Cocteau
Opium. 1930

Once hailed as God's Own Medicine, the opiates are now widely regarded as the Devil's Brew. Heroin, the most notorious, has become synonymous with junkies and pushers. And in the hells conjured up by addiction alarmists, there is no room for the basic fact about the opiates—namely, that they are the best and safest pain relievers we have, a class of drugs medicine simply can't do without.

Opiates are any of the various sedative narcotic drugs containing opium or its derivatives. The term also applies to those synthetically manufactured compounds which simulate the characteristics of opium. The chief ones are opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, meperidine (Demerol), hydromorphone (Dilaudid) and methadone. Morphine and codeine are natural alkaloids of opium; heroin and hydromorphone, semisynthetic derivatives of morphine; meperidine and methadone, completely synthetic.

The opiates vary widely in potency. In doses of equivalent weight morphine is about ten times as

effective in altering the awareness of pain as opium and five to six times more effective than codeine and meperidine. Similarly, methadone is slightly more potent than morphine, heroin two to three times more powerful and hydromorphone five to seven times more powerful. But in equipotent doses—say 200 milligrams of opium to 20 milligrams of morphine—the psychoactive effects of the opiates are very similar. All trigger analgesia (reduced awareness of pain) and euphoria. To varying degrees, tolerance—the need to take progressively larger doses to achieve the same effect—is built to all opiates, and cessation of regular use results in a characteristic set of withdrawal symptoms. Put another way, all opiates are potentially addicting.

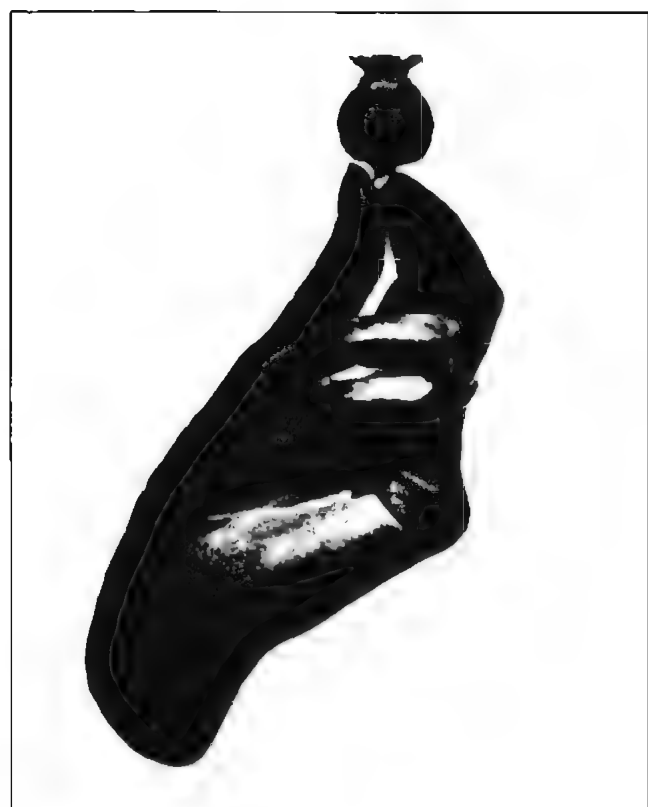
Large doses may lead to fatal respiratory depression. In normal, nontolerant individuals, a "large" dose is on the order of 100 to 200 milligrams of morphine. No one has yet determined how large a dose is fatal to opiate addicts. Some have taken morphine in doses of 4,000 milligrams without experiencing observable adverse effects. And the huge doses long-term heroin addicts are capable of handling is legendary.

The usual ways of taking the opiates are by mouth (opium, morphine, codeine, meperidine, hydromorphone, methadone); snorting (heroin); smoking (opium, heroin); subcutaneously, or skin popping (morphine, heroin, meperidine,

"With opium I suckled new cells, which were restored to the world after five months of abstinence, and I suckled them with countless unknown alkaloids, whereas a morphine addict, whose habits frighten me, fills his veins with a single known poison and surrenders himself far less to the unknown."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

hydromorphone) and intravenously, or mainlining (morphine, heroin, methadone, meperidine, hydromorphone). The various routes of administration qualify the effects. And while most of what is known about these qualitative changes comes from clinical studies on morphine, the findings appear applicable to all opiates. The oral route is the least efficient, requiring about eight times more morphine to produce an equivalent analgesic effect than subcutaneous injection. Morphine administered subcutaneously reaches its peak analgesic effect in 30 minutes to an hour, and lasts from four to six hours. Taken intravenously, the peak effect is experienced much sooner, is more intense, and lasts about the same length of time. Heroin is similar in these respects to morphine, except that the peak is reached much more quickly. Regular users can seldom distinguish between morphine and heroin



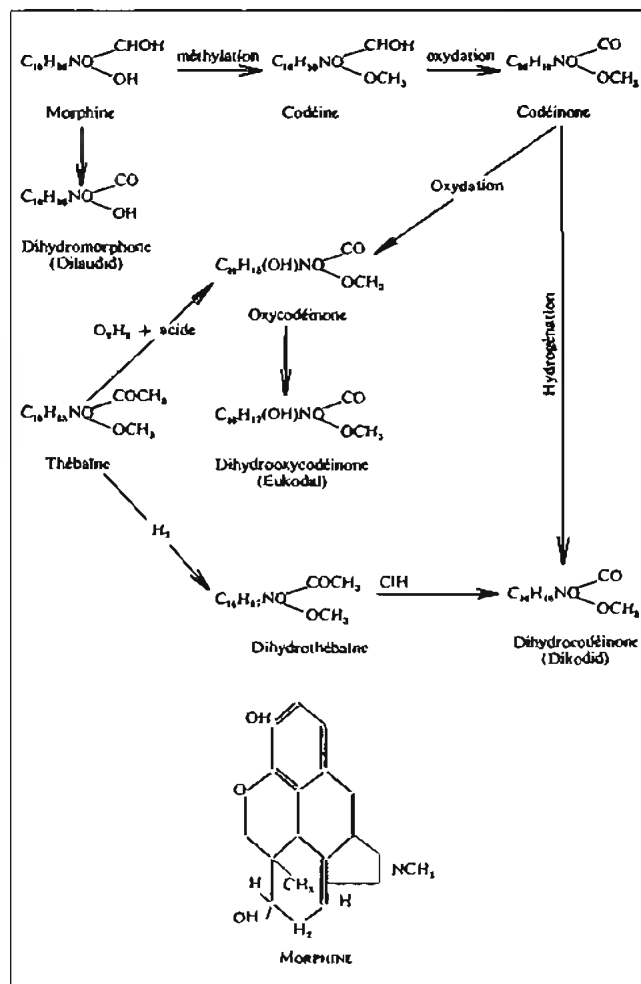
Structural relations between opium and its derivatives >

when skinpopping but almost always can when mainlining.

Apart from the respiratory depression which may follow an overdose, the physical side effects of the opiates are relatively minor. The most frequently experienced ones are constricted pupils, itching skin, menstrual irregularities, nausea, running nose, joint pains, hiccups and constipation.

Contrary to popular opinion, long-term opiate use is not physically destructive. No researcher has found any evidence of organic damage resulting from the use of opium, morphine or heroin. Even microscopic tissue investigations in autopsy reveal no such damage. The physical deterioration commonly seen among opiate addicts is a result of their lifestyles, not of the drugs they use. Likewise, serum hepatitis, and other infections which frequently afflict heroin addicts are caused by unsterile syringes and the contaminants used to cut heroin, not by heroin itself.

How the psychoactive effects of the opiates are experienced depends mainly on why they are used. People who take them primarily to relieve pain naturally focus on their analgesic power, and



THE EFFECTS OF OPIUM

1. It causes a most agreeable, pleasant and charming Sensation about the Region of the Stomach...
2. It causes a brisk, gay and good humour...
3. It causes Promptitude, Serenity, Alacrity and Expedition in Dispatching and Managing of Business...
4. It causes Assurance, Ovation of the Spirits, Courage, Contempt of Danger and Magnanimity.
5. It prevents, takes away Grief, Fear, Anxieties, Peevishness, Frofulness, etc...
6. It causes Euphory, or eases undergoing of all Labour, Journeys, etc...
7. It lulls, soothes and (as it were) charms the mind with Satisfaction, Acquiescence, Contentation, Equanimity, etc...
8. It quiets, allays and composes all Perturbations and Commotions of the Spirit...
9. It causes a Relaxation of all the Sensible Parts of the Body...
10. It causes Indolence, or exemption from pain...
11. It stops, moderates, cures or palliates all Fluxes...
12. It mightily promotes insensible Perspirations.
13. It prevents Shiverings in Ague-Fits and such like cases...
14. It prevents and cures colds.
15. It causes a larger and slower Pulse...
16. It causes dryness in the Mouth...
17. It has most effect in warm and moist Weather...
18. It has more effect upon lax and fine-textured persons, as Women, Children, etc...
19. It causes an Efflorescence of the skin.
20. It is observed by all, that it mainly affects the Genus Nervosum, and animal spirits, and not the Blood and Humors.
21. It increases Seed in some measure.
22. It causes a great promptitude to Venery, Erections, etc, especially if the Dose be larger than ordinary.

Dr. John Jones

The Mysteries of Opium Revealed, 1700

with the exception of LSD and the other major psychedelics, no class of drugs is more effective than the opiates in altering the awareness of pain. Their usefulness in this respect has been so highly valued that to the physicians of the nineteenth century opium and morphine were known as God's Own Medicine. The word "analgesic" literally means "painkiller," and doctors as well as their patients believe that the ability to kill pain is a characteristic property of the opiates. Certainly a sufficient dose of any opiate will noticeably reduce one's awareness of pain.

But the opiates do not cause the pain to go away any more than LSD causes you to see God. In both cases the drugs trigger the user into an alternate state of consciousness in which things are

DIVINE REPOSE

"Laudanum gave me repose, not sleep; but you, I believe, know how divine that repose is, what a spot of enchantment, a green spot of fountain and flowers and trees in the very heart of a waste of sands!"

Samuel Taylor Coleridge
letter to George Coleridge, 1798

experienced differently than they are in the normal state. Unlike the local anesthetics which relieve pain by blocking the transmission of the pain impulse from the nerves, the opiates do not block nerve transmissions. A person under the influence of the opiates can still accurately describe the source of his pain. He is, in other words, still aware of the pain. The relief he experiences comes from being no longer concerned or anxious about the pain. He feels detached from it, a feeling which results from being in a state of consciousness where pain is much less important than it usually is.

Those who use opiates to get high naturally focus on the nature of the high and are much less or not at all concerned with the relief of physical pain. As with any drug, the high differs from individual to individual and from setting to setting. Generally, however, the opiate high involves euphoria, a greatly enhanced sense of well-being and a feeling of cool uninvolvedness—a state of detachment which makes heroin an ideal drug for watching the rats run around your tenement room. The opiates are also capable of triggering the internal theater into action. The opium or heroin head on the "nod" is not sleeping but rather is experiencing visions roughly analogous to those had in closed-eye LSD tripping. The chief difference is that on LSD the user is usually an active participant in the vision, whereas on the opiates the user generally is observer only.

In addition, mainlining morphine, heroin or methadone—which is never done in medical practice—provides a "rush," a jolt to the central nervous system which can't be had by any other route of administration. The rush is often described in sexual terms: "an orgasm in the stomach," "coming all over." (For those who don't like opiates, this rush is far from pleasurable and is usually experienced as a sickening jolt in the stomach.) Heroin is said to give the best rush, morphine the second best and methadone comes in a distant third. Chronic opiate use reduces the effects of the rush. Long-term heroin addicts claim they usually can't afford enough smack to give them a rush; the best they can do is stay mellow. But it seems likely that no amount of heroin short of a fatal overdose would provide such people with the rush they desire. They have developed

"It is hard to feel oneself dismissed by opium after several failures: it is hard to know that this magic carpet exists and that one will no longer fly on it: it was pleasant to buy it, as in the Baghdad of the Caliphs, from the Chinese in a sordid street hung with washing; pleasant to return home quickly to try it out in one's hotel, in the room between the columns where George Sand and Chopin lived, to unroll it, stretch out on it, open the window onto the port, and take off. Undoubtedly too pleasant."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

tolerance to the rush just as they have to the other effects associated with the drug.

With the exception of opium, tolerance to the opiates builds fairly rapidly. The initial dose of morphine for severe pain is 15 to 20 milligrams administered subcutaneously every four or five hours, and patients have worked up from this to an intake of 500 milligrams a day in a ten-day period. Tolerance to heroin apparently builds more slowly, but it progresses as inexorably. The pace at which it builds is directly related to the intervals of use. Someone shooting four times a day will build tolerance far more rapidly than someone shooting once a day. How much more rapidly, no one knows. Moreover, while it has been established that 100 milligrams of morphine can be fatal to a nontolerant person, it is not known whether 200 milligrams would be fatal to a user accustomed to 100 milligrams. What is certain is that tolerance develops much more quickly to refined products like morphine and heroin than it does to their natural source, opium. People using a grain of heroin a day (15.4 grains = one gram) usually find it impossible to maintain that level for more than a couple of weeks. Opium users, by contrast, are frequently able to maintain the same level of daily use for years, and in some cases for lifetimes. They become dependent on opium just as others become dependent on morphine and heroin, but the stability of their habit renders it a relatively harmless one. It is an obvious empirical fact that the more potent the opiate, the more difficult it is to avoid building tolerance to it. It is equally obvious that people who can't stabilize their habits have great difficulty leading productive lives even when there is no legal impediment to their drug use and that people who can stabilize their habits encounter few problems so long as they have as much of their drug as they need.

One inevitable result of chronic opiate use and the ensuing development of tolerance is physical dependence, an apparent physiological state of adaptation to a drug which results in a

characteristic set of withdrawal symptoms when use of the drug is stopped. Simply put, once you are physically dependent on a drug, daily doses of it are required to maintain "normal" functioning and stave off the onset of withdrawal. Little more than this is known for certain about physical dependence. We don't, for example, even know how a body that is physically dependent on a drug differs from one that isn't, except that when deprived of the drug it generates withdrawal symptoms until the drug is reintroduced into the system. With the opiates, these symptoms include such things as restlessness, yawning, running eyes and nose, sweating, violent chills, fever, hypertension, retching, diarrhea, insomnia, seminal ejaculations, loss of appetite, and general aches and pains. The intensity of the symptoms is proportional to the level of dependence; the greater the habit, the more severe the symptoms. Up to a point, at any rate. Once users have developed habits on the order of three grains of heroin a day (nine to ten street bags), higher doses do not appear to result in more intense withdrawal symptoms.

THE COBLENTZ
COMMON SENSE METHOD
OF CURING THE
Morphine, Opium, Laudanum,
OR ANY
DRUG HABIT

In putting this pamphlet before the public I wish to make my statements as plain and emphatic as possible. My readers will understand my motive for this when they learn that for twenty years I was a victim of this accursed habit and know that nothing but a common sense talk will appeal to you. In the first place

Do Not Try To Conceal The Fact
from your family or friends that you are a slave to the drug, for you can not do it. You may conceal your bottle or the needle and administer it in the secret hours of the night

But Its Effects Will Tell
and only antagonizes you with them.

Take Them Into Your Confidence
and secure their aid, for your family as well as every other well-thinking person know that

You Nor Any Other Ever Contracted The Drug Habit
Of Their Own Free Will.

In nine cases out of ten it was

Brought On By The Family Physician
who in case of an accident or long siege of sickness
Administered It To Relieve Pain

"Cure" consisted of substituting a morphine mixture for the simple drug

"Junk is the ideal product ... the ultimate merchandise. No sales talk necessary. The client will crawl through a sewer and beg to buy The junk merchant does not sell his product to the consumer, he sells the consumer to his product."

William S. Burroughs
Evergreen Review, Jan./Feb. 1960

"One always speaks of the slavery of opium. The regularity it imposes on the passing hours is not only a discipline, it is also a liberation. Liberation from visits and from people sitting round in circles."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

Opiate withdrawal sets in a few hours after the effects of the last dose have worn off, reaches its peak of intensity during the second day and then declines. At its worst, it is nowhere near as painful an event as it is generally pictured to be. Spectacular man-with-the-golden-arm horror shows are the creation of novelists and script writers, or of addicts wanting a pat on the back for being so brave. They bear little resemblance to what actually happens, which is an event more closely resembling a moderate case of flu than anything else. And withdrawal from opiates is not a serious event. Unlike withdrawal from alcohol or the barbiturates, which can be fatal even when closely supervised by competent doctors, withdrawal from the opiates is never fatal. It is not the fear of the pains of withdrawal that keeps addicts from giving up opiates, but the craving for a state of consciousness they believe can only be had with the opiate of their choice.

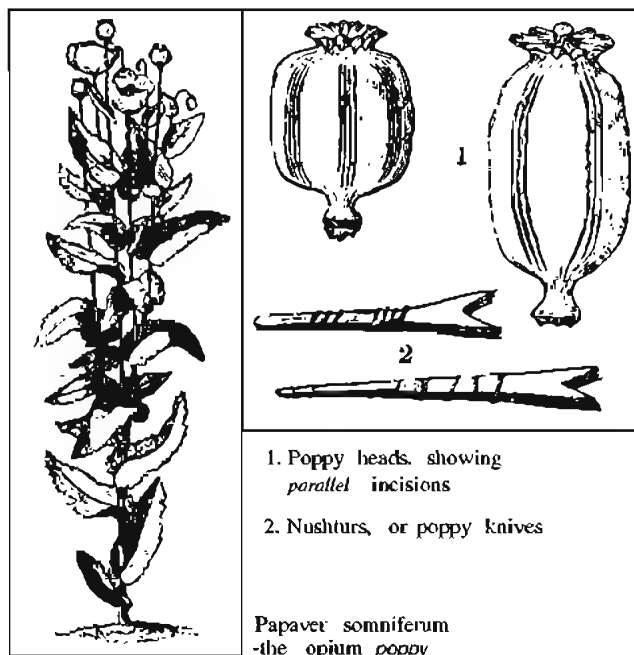
OPIUM The sole source of opium-and hence of morphine, codeine, heroin and hydromorphone-is the head of the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*. It is native to the Middle East and now is grown, among other places, in India, China, Russia, Southeast Asia and Mexico. Its cultivation is illegal in the United States, but during the nineteenth century it was grown and harvested in California, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Vermont, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

The method of collecting opium from the plant has remained the same for at least the past 2,500 years. A few days after the petals fall, the greenish seed pods are delicately incised in several places. The milky juice exuded from the shallow cuts is left to dry on the surface of the pods until the next day, when in the form of a brown, gummy substance-crude opium-it is scraped off and collected. The process is repeated until the pod

gives no more juice, which usually happens after the second or third milking.

The effects of opium have been known for an even longer time. To the Sumerians of the Third Millennium B.C., who occupied the area comprising the lower half of present-day Iraq, the opium poppy was known as the joy-plant. The Babylonians were familiar with it, as were the Hebrews and Greeks. Homer's *nepenthes*, the drug Helen gave to Telemachus and his comrades to make them forget their grief, was probably opium: "Presently she cast a drug into the wine, a drug to lull all pain and anger, and bring forgetfulness of every sorrow" The Greeks of Homer's time attributed the discovery of opium to the Egyptians. They in turn had learned about its medical and pleasure properties from the peoples living in the lands now occupied by Turkey, where the opium poppy was first cultivated. Alexander the Great (fourth century B.C.) carried a stash to India but apparently kept it for himself and his troops. (At any rate, what evidence there is indicates that opium was unknown in India as late as the seventh century A.D.) The first extensive account of its pharmacology that survives is in the third century B.C. writings of the Greek philosopher and botanist Theophrastus. And a contemporary of his, the physician Erasistratus, recommended complete avoidance of the drug because of its addictive nature:

Dreaming away the hours in sweet contemplation after a couple of pipes of opium has been so long and strongly identified with the Chinese that it is popularly believed that they invented opium smoking. They didn't. Inhaling the vapors of heated opium was a common practice among the



"Thou hast the keys of Paradise, O just, subtle and mighty opium."

Thomas De Quincey

ancient Greeks and the inhabitants of the Near and Middle East, and the Chinese had not even seen opium, let alone smoked it, until Arab traders brought it to them in the seventh century A.D. It isn't likely that the pleasure potential of opium went completely unnoticed by the Chinese, but there is little mention of such use in Chinese literature until the seventeenth century. Up until then, they appear to have used opium primarily as a cure for dysentery. But in the early years of that century the Dutch colonizers of Formosa began using a combination of tobacco and opium to ward off malaria. The disease was endemic to the island, so the Dutch smoked a lot of the mixture. The practice spread to Fukien on the neighboring mainland, and by the end of the century large numbers of Chinese had discarded the tobacco and were smoking opium without the excuse of dysentery or malaria.

To be precise, the Chinese were not actually *smoking* opium, at least not in the sense that one smokes marijuana or tobacco. No one does. Rather the opium is heated, not burned, and the vapors rising from it inhaled. The usual practice is to take a small pellet of opium, heat it over a flame and

"Picasso used to say to me: *The smell of opium is the least stupid smell in the world.*"

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

then place it in a pipe and inhale the "smoke."

Since crude opium doesn't vaporize very efficiently, a specially prepared opium is always used. This, called prepared or *smoking* opium, is a boiled-down aqueous solution of crude opium. The technique for making it is simple, and the only equipment needed is a couple of cooking pots and some filtering material. The crude opium, also known as raw or gum opium, is boiled in a small amount of water until it goes into solution. The solution is then filtered into a second pot. The residue, called "dog," is made up of various impurities—parts of stalk, leaves, petals and so on. This is boiled and filtered several more times to extract any opium it may contain. The filtered material from the original operation and the filtered "dog" are then combined and cooked slowly over a low fire to boil off all the remaining water. The thick, sticky paste which results is ready for smoking. In some parts of China, marijuana was added and boiled down with the crude opium.

The pleasure use of opium spread rapidly among the Chinese—and with it addiction. China grew no



Poppo goddess from Crete, ca. 1400 B.C.



opium of its own at the time, but foreign dealers more than made up for this lack. In 1729, 13 tons of Indian opium were shipped in by the Portuguese. By 1790 the English East India Company, which had taken over the trade from the Portuguese, were bringing in 300 tons a year. Some 40 years later the yearly tonnage had risen to 1,000, and in the next ten years it almost trebled to 2,600 tons. And by 1906, while the amount of imported opium was no more than 3,500 tons, the Chinese were producing some 10,000 tons a year themselves.

During all this period the use of prepared opium was illegal in China. Edicts prohibiting the sale and use of prepared opium were issued as early as 1729, and the penalties stated in the initial decree indicate that the government intended to eliminate the opium habit. Keepers of opium shops were to be "punished in the same way as propagators of depraved doctrines"—they were to be strangled. As they usually are, however, the prohibitions were ineffective. The local officials charged with enforcing them were making too much money in the opium business to put an end to it. Attempts at enforcement made by Chinese government later on in the nineteenth century led to the Opium Wars of 1839 and 1858 with England and other foreign powers engaged in the drug trade. The Chinese lost both. Just as the black and brown ghettos of America are colonized by the heroin dealers, so too was China by the English, American, Dutch, French and Portuguese opium merchants. The first opium war was instigated by an action that has since become very popular with law enforcement personnel—the confiscation and destruction of the dealer's stash. The Chinese raided the English settlement at Canton, picked up 1,250 tons of opium and destroyed it. But unlike their current descendents, the British dealers enjoyed the full backing of their government. England viewed the Chinese move as an act of lese majesty and went to war. What, permit the heathen (and militarily weak) Chinese to interrupt profitable trade? Never!

In Europe the use of opium apparently didn't start in earnest until Philipus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, otherwise known as Paracelsus, introduced it into the practice of medicine sometime around 1525, in the form of a hydroalcoholic tincture containing ten-percent opium, which he called laudanum. It became immensely popular as a "painkiller" and widely used as a tranquilizer and sedative. And it was soon established as the best children's pacifier to be had—the standard treatment for teething or colicky babies was a small dose of laudanum. All in all, there was no more popular drug in the

CHAMPAGNE IN THE VEINS

"Let us profit from insomnia to attempt the impossible: to describe the craving.

"Byron said: 'Love cannot withstand seasickness.' Like love, like seasickness, the craving penetrates everywhere. Resistance is useless. At first a malaise, then things become worse. Imagine a silence equivalent to the crying of thousands of children whose mothers do not return to give them the breast. The lover's anxiety transposed into nervous awareness. An absence which dominates, a negative despotism.

"The phenomena become clearer. Flashes like moire before the eyes, champagne in the veins, frozen siphons, cramps, sweating at the root of the hair, dryness in the mouth, sniffing, tears. Do not persist. Your courage is to no purpose. If you delay too long, you will no longer be able to take your equipment and roll your pipe. Smoke. Your body was waiting only for a sign. One pipe is enough."

Jean Cacteau
Opium. 1930

doctor's medicine bag. Coughs, diarrhea, menstrual cramps, toothaches, minor aches, major pains—all were treated with the new panacea.

Throughout the nineteenth century in America, as in Europe, there were no legal restrictions on the sale and use of opium and its derivatives. Anyone could buy it over the counter at the local grocery, at the neighborhood drugstore or have it delivered by mail from a distant supplier. It could also be had from the family doctor and was available in hundreds of opiate-based patent medicines. Brands such as Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children, McWunn's Elixir, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Dover's Powder were household names. For anyone who could read, it was impossible to remain ignorant of their ready availability. Every newspaper and magazine of the period was filled with advertisements for "pain killers," "cough relievers," "the woman's friend," "consumption cures" and any other sobriquet the copywriters could devise. And by the third quarter of the century there was hardly a vacant wall, fence, pole or mountainside which didn't carry the patent medicine message.

Citizens quickly discovered that these patent medicines did more than relieve medical symptoms, and pretty soon sizeable numbers were taking them simply because they liked the way they felt after a dose. Such regular use eventually led to dependence, but while addiction must have been fairly common, it was not considered a social problem. The opiates were legal and cheap—you could stay high on morphine in the 1880s for less than 5 cents a day and addicts weren't forced to mug their neighbors to raise the price of a fix.

SUFFERERS FROM MORPHINE OR ANY DRUG HABIT

Can be permanently cured at their homes without pain, publicity or detention from business. No opiates used and **ALL NATURAL POWERS FULLY RESTORED**. Our free trial treatment alone cures hundreds of cases, and will be mailed free to any person suffering from a drug habit. The only scientific home treatment containing the **ACTIVE LIFE PRINCIPLE**. The most difficult cases successfully treated; perfect health restored; results absolutely sure. All communications strictly confidential. Address **HOME TREATMENT CO.**, 46 West 24th St., New York City, or **J. C. McALPINE**, at same address.

What a few of our patients say: "Sample just gone! It is two weeks since I have touched the drug."

"I have not used one single drop of the morphine, and have not suffered one bit; in fact, every day have felt better and better."

"I hardly know how to write you, I feel so grateful, so thankful. I have taken the medicine exactly as prescribed, and how it has helped me."

"I am more than pleased with the result. I rest at night splendidly and have no pain. Oh, what a God-send to those afflicted as I have been."

Walking Colds

How long have you been walking about with your hard cold and cough? Why not part company with them? It will cost you only 50 cents, the price of a half size bottle of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your cough ceases, your cold disappears, your throat is strengthened, your lungs healed, and the danger from pneumonia slips by.

If your lungs are sore with a tight feeling in the chest, apply one of
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters
It draws out inflammation and quiets pain.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was a favorite medicine in my father's home and the home of my grandfather. Recently a party of gentlemen were discussing the many cough medicines, and it was agreed by all present that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the only one that would check and absolutely cure an aggravated cough."

July 7, 1882.

C. E. GILBERT,
Pres. of Record Publishing Co., Austin, Texas.

"Long exposure to a heavy, cold rain resulted in a severe cold which prostrated me. I was unable to speak aloud and had a bad cough. I used no medicine except Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in less than a week's time I was completely cured."

May 5, 1882.

CALVIN TOBIAS,
Yellow Creek, Pa.

MORPHINE!

Easy, Painless, Permanent Home Cure.

We will send any one addicted to MORPHINE, OPIUM, LAUDANUM, or other DRUG HABIT, a trial treatment, **FREE OF CHARGE**, of the most remarkable remedy for this purpose ever discovered. Containing the **GREAT VITAL PRINCIPLE** lacking in all other remedies. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially **PHYSICIANS**.
ST. JAMES SOCIETY, 1181 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

OPIUM HABIT cured without suffering, at a private home. No pay unless cured. Indorsed by Physicians. Can refer to patients cured.
Dr. O. S. SARGENT, No. 22 Clermont Park, Boston, Mass.



Examples of nineteenth-century advertising of "cures" for addicts:

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral contained heroin, and Mrs.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup contained a grain of morphine per ounce.

"Laudanum: from *laudare*, 'to praise', this drug being one of the most praiseworthy."

Dr. William Cullen
(1710-1790)

Which isn't to say the opium habit was considered nice. On the contrary, it was regarded as a weakness on the order of gambling and other minor vices, as something not quite respectable and better left unmentioned in polite circles. But people weren't thrown into jail because they had a taste for opium, they weren't fired from their jobs and they weren't ostracized by the community.

In the medical literature and the popular press, regular users were called "opium eaters," but they didn't in fact *eat* opium in the usual sense of the word, they drank it in laudanum and other liquid concoctions. Not even Thomas De Quincey, author of the classic *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, ate opium. He drank it like everyone else did. Opium smoking was practiced almost exclusively by Chinese immigrants. The handful of whites who were attracted by this exotic variation visited the opium parlors of the local Chinatown and were judged by the white community to have disgraced themselves. Not only was smoking the stuff regarded as a filthy habit, but sharing space and pleasure with the yellow race was seen as a clear signal that you had thrown all decency out the window.

The Chinese smoked opium in this country in relative peace for some 25 years. Then in 1875 a great economic depression hit the land, and the Chinese were transformed into cheap surplus labor. In the eyes of the American labor movement—many of whose members had also become cheap surplus labor but not as cheap as the Chinese—their foreign competitors presented a clear and present danger to the American way of life. Stories suddenly appeared in the newspapers detailing the exploits of the "insidious yellow dope fiends." The "Chinese vice," claimed the press, was the force behind the "white-slave" traffic. Diabolical armies of embryo Fu Manchus enticed young white women into opium dens, seduced them with the "deadly drug," then sold them to brothel keepers.

All these stories were created essentially from whole cloth. A few prostitutes told reporters they had gotten into the business after they had taken up opium smoking, a few others told sad stories of being "tricked" into the trade and imagination supplied the rest. However they came about, the white-slave traffic myths led to America's first anti narcotics laws. San Francisco passed an ordinance against opium smoking in 1875, and by

HOW OPIUM UNDERMINED SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

"What crime is there scarcely which has not been included in or followed from the one guilt of taking opium? Not to speak of ingratitude to my maker for the wasted Talents; of ingratitude to so many friends who have loved me I know not why; of barbarous neglect of my family ... I have in this one dirty business of Laudanum a hundred times deceived, tricked, nay, actually and consciously LIED. And yet *all* these vices are so opposite to my nature, that but for this free-agency-annihilating Poison, I verily believe that I should have suffered myself to be cut in pieces rather than have committed anyone of them."

S. T. Coleridge
Letter to John Morgan, 1814

"Opium is very cheap considering you don't feel like eating for the next six days."

Taylor Mead



"In 1915, the year the Harrison Act went into effect, an article in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association declared opium to be the indispensable drug in the pharmacopoeia."

Lester Grinspoon and James B. Bakalar
Cocaine, 1976

1914 27 states had outlawed the sale of opium prepared for smoking. (The laws did little to curtail the smoking of opium. Five years prior to the first prohibition some 21,000 pounds of prepared opium were imported into the United States; 20 years later in excess of 64,000 pounds came in.) None of these prohibitions affected the use of opium by the general population. They were all directed against opium prepared for smoking and specifically exempted the opium used in patent medicines, laudanum and other "medicinal" preparations.

The opium used by the medical profession and the general public had a higher morphine content than that used for prepared opium. The former ran between nine- and ten-percent morphine, the latter under nine percent. Moreover, opium smoking is far less likely to lead to dependency problems than the oral route. Only about ten percent of the morphine content is released in the vapor, and even supposing all this entered the bloodstream, one would have to smoke about eight grams of opium to get the equivalent of a typical one-third grain of heroin street bag. According to nineteenth-century estimates, heavy opium smokers consumed about six and a half pounds a year, or approximately eight grams a day. Put another way, their actual consumption of the effective elements of opium was very moderate.



Interior of an opium den

At any rate, opiate addiction didn't become a public issue until after morphine, and especially injected morphine, became the medical opiate of choice during the mid-1860s.

MORPHINE From the earliest times it was known that some plants made people feel good, others made them feel bad and still others could be fatal. No one knew what it was in them that caused these various reactions, and for a very long time no one asked. It was enough to know which did which. Then, during the rise of science in seventeenth-century — Europe, this simple pragmatic attitude began changing. The new scientists wanted to know just what it was in these plants that affected people. What, they asked, was the active principle of opium, of coffee? The apparent answer—"apparent" because no single constituent of natural drugs is responsible for their total effects, but rather a combination of several—came in 1803 when a young German pharmacist, F. W. Serturmer, isolated morphine from opium. Morphine is the chief alkaloid—the name which later replaced the term "active principle"—of opium; and alkaloids are basic organic substances containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and usually oxygen which generally have pronounced effects on animal organisms. Caffeine, nicotine and mescaline are a few other well-known alkaloids.

Serturmer's feat was hailed as a major scientific breakthrough and a blessing to the medical



Possessed By Morphine, by Steinlen

"At the clinic, at five o'clock, the old bull-dog who is dying is given a fatal injection of morphine. One hour later he is playing in the garden, jumping and rolling about. The following day, at five, he scratched at the doctor's door and asked for his injection."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

community. It certainly was a remarkable achievement, but the blessings were decidedly mixed. On the positive side, a measured dose of a pure drug could now be given for the first time, and accurate research could be done on the differences between specific doses. On the other hand, far more potent substances were now available, and they could be administered in ways that further increased their potency. Both factors led to drug problems far more serious than had previously been experienced. To begin with, if we have learned anything from observing drug use in various societies, it is that people who use drugs in their natural forms have far fewer problems with them than those who use refined drugs. And the more potent the drugs, the greater the problems. With opium it is not unusual for a person to keep his dosage level stabilized for years. With morphine, a substance ten times more potent, such equilibrium is far more difficult to maintain. Tolerance builds much more rapidly, and with it dosage levels. And when the still more potent heroin is in the drug of choice, the problems seem to multiply.

Equally important is the fact that the alkaloids are amenable to unnatural modes of administration. Pure opium, for example, cannot be injected into a vein. Pure morphine can, and the troubles with morphine increased dramatically after the hypodermic syringe came into general use in the mid-1850s. The veins, after all, form a closed system, and rupturing this system is rarely to our benefit. The repeated invasions of it practiced by those who mainline drugs frequently lead to collapsed veins and the introduction of contaminants the system is not designed to handle. Moreover, intravenous injection increases the blood levels of the drug far faster than does any other route. As a consequence, the subjective experience of the drug is markedly more intense in every respect. The rush experienced on injected opiates, for example, is not available when they are smoked, swallowed or snorted. And experience shows that for those who like intense drug effects, the intensity is directly related to their pattern of use: the more intense the experience, the more frequently they seek it. And of course the more frequently a tolerance-building drug is used, the quicker tolerance builds, and

HOPIHEAD ETIQUETTE

"I found out later a man that's hooked on hop [opium] will never lay the first pill [opium] on a beginner, because he doesn't want it on his mind in case you become a hophead. This is a strong superstition among the 'legion of the condemned.' Dope fiends are full of nice little rules and regulations like that; Emily Post could write a book just on hophead etiquette."

Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe
Really the Blues, 1972

with it the escalation of dosage. A major result, therefore, of the isolation of drug alkaloids and the introduction of the hypodermic syringe was a pattern of drug-dependent behavior we are all now familiar with but which had not been seen before.

The promoters of the horseless buggy didn't foresee such consequences as air pollution and traffic jams, nor did the medical profession of the nineteenth century see that the power of morphine would lead to results no one could consider desirable. To physicians it was simply the most potent analgesic yet available, a panacea so great that no one accused Sir William Osler of blasphemy when he called it God's Own Medicine. And they dispensed it quite as if it were a gift from heaven. It was prescribed for all the symptoms formerly treated with opium, and its administration was automatic for chronic pain and insomnia. And if patients were not warned of its addiction potential, neither were the doctors. Medical textbooks seldom mentioned the possibility, nor did professors of medicine. Indeed, morphine was promoted as a cure for opium



Army "drug store" of the Civil War era

addiction until well past the middle of the century. (If getting off opium was the criterion for success, the cure worked. Most opium users given the morphine treatment stopped using opium and switched to morphine.) Physicians didn't wake up to morphine's addiction possibilities until 45,000 soldiers came home from the Civil War dependent on the drug. Even then, the large majority of them appeared not to have thought it a very serious matter. Nor did the average citizen who purchased it in patent medicines or over the counter in pure form. All the evidence indicates that if there was any fear of addiction, it in no way affected morphine's ever-growing popularity. The amount of crude opium, the raw material for the manufacture of morphine, imported to America skyrocketed from 24,000 pounds in 1840 to 417,000 pounds in 1872. And between 1860 and 1911, while the population increased 133 percent, the consumption of opiates increased by 351 percent.

Given these figures, it seems reasonable to assume that the addiction rate was climbing pretty steadily, too. According to the newspapers of the time it was, but despite several head counts of addicts in various states, there is no reliable figure on the overall number. The estimates for 1900 range from 269,000 to 1,000,000 in a population of approximately 80 million. (By contrast, the current number of heroin addicts is estimated at between 600,000 and 750,000.)

CODEINE Codeine, the other major alkaloid of opium used extensively in medicine, was first isolated in 1832. In equal doses it is about one-sixth as potent as morphine. Tolerance is built to it, and withdrawal symptoms are evident when regular use is stopped. But in the small doses needed for effective action against coughs and diarrhea, its addiction potential is very slight. In most states it cannot be purchased without a prescription, and for reasons that are difficult to determine, doctors seem reluctant to prescribe it in pure form. Instead they write prescriptions for products which contain it—Actifed-C, Empirin Compound w/ Codeine, Novahistine-DH and so on. These are more expensive than plain codeine and usually less effective.

HEROIN The concern over morphine addiction which had developed by the 1890s led to a search for a nonaddicting narcotic. That this was as misdirected and foolish a quest as the alchemists' attempts to transmute base metals into gold seemed to have occurred to very few physicians. Their experience using morphine to cure opium addiction taught the profession, as a whole, nothing. Doctors wanted a drug which would do the work of God's Own Medicine

without incurring its liabilities and, like chronic gamblers, their desire for the big score drowned out the nagging voice of experience. Otherwise it's hard to explain their enthusiasm when heroin was introduced commercially by the Bayer Co. in 1898. Named from the German *heroisch*, ("large," "powerful"), it was a semisynthetic derivative of morphine two to three times as potent as its source. It had been first reported by an English physician in 1874, but no one paid any attention to it for the next 20 years. Then some German researchers wrote encouraging words about it, and Bayer decided it had commercial possibilities.

They were right. The new drug was immediately hailed as a marvel which could do everything morphine could do but without inducing addiction. And as morphine had once been used to "cure" opium addiction, heroin was now prescribed for morphine addiction—and extensively advertised by the patent medicine makers as a nonaddicting substitute for morphine. The bulk of the medical profession didn't abandon its belief in heroin's nonaddicting status until around 1910, but drug users understood all about it considerably sooner. They quickly made it the opiate of choice, and the newspapers ran stories



San Francisco morphine addicts

THE PYRAMID OF JUNK

"The pyramid of junk, one level eating the level below ... right up to the top or tops, since there are many junk pyramids feeding on peoples of the world and all built on basic principles of monopoly:

1. Never give anything away for nothing.
2. Never give more than you have to give (always catch the buyer hungry and always make him wait).
3. Always take everything back if you possibly can. The Pusher always gets it all back. The addict needs more and more junk to maintain a human form ... buy off the Monkey."

William S. Burroughs
Evergreen Review, Jan./Feb. 1960

about the "heroin crazes" experienced by major cities. After 1910 the medical journals began taking notice of the increasing pleasure use of heroin, and by 1920 it was considered the number one problem drug in the country, an undeserved honor it has yet to relinquish. (Alcohol and the barbiturates affect far more people far more seriously than does heroin.)

Cheap and easy access to heroin lasted only about 16 years. The Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914 prohibited, among other things, the possession of opiates for nonmedical uses. Then in 1924 the manufacture of heroin in America was prohibited, and in 1956 all existing stocks of the drug were ordered destroyed. Even though it was a more effective analgesic than morphine, American physicians could now no longer prescribe it for any reason. Illicit use kept growing throughout this period, the price of black-market heroin kept rising and the "drug problem"—the official euphemism for "addict-related crime"—kept getting bigger. Which, given heroin's addiction potential and the price of illicit smack, is hardly surprising.

Up until 1972 most of the heroin available on the streets here came from opium grown in Turkey. Labs in Istanbul, Beirut and Aleppo converted the crude opium into morphine base, which was then made into heroin in labs located chiefly in France, Spain, Switzerland and Germany. The refined heroin was brought to the United States by a variety of routes, the major ports of entry being New York, Miami, New Orleans and Seattle. After 1972, agreements with the Turkish government substantially reduced the Turkish opium supply, and the major sources of heroin shifted to Southeast Asia and Mexico. The Golden Triangle, where Thailand, Laos and Burma meet, is now said to contain the world's greatest concentration of heroin refineries. Mexican heroin, previously hard to find outside the border towns of the Southwest, has for the past few years been turning

up in quantity all over the country. The feds say that over 70 percent of the American heroin supply comes out of Mexico. The opium poppies are grown in the state of Sinaloa, and most of the refining seems to be done in the city of Culiacan. Phoenix and San Diego have become major points of entry.

Identifying the sources of the heroin flowing into the country is not much more than an historical game. Heroin manufacturing consumes at best only a small percentage of the world's current opium production, which in turn is only a small percentage of what could be grown if the demand became greater. And when political and economic pressure reduces the supply from one area, another quickly takes up the slack. Indeed, the manufacturing and marketing of heroin is a classic example of capitalist economics. Fueled by very high profits, demand never seems to go unsupplied, and new supplies always seem available to meet new demands.

Just how profitable the heroin trade is, is best demonstrated in a breakdown of the price structure at various levels of the business. The figures given are fairly accurate as of 1972. Since then the street price of illicit heroin, like that of all drugs, has just about doubled; and the prime sources of supply have shifted from Turkey to Mexico and Southeast Asia. The way the trade operates, however, has not changed in any



The cutting of poppies in Laos

"The more junk you use the less you have and the more you have the more you use."

William S. Burroughs
Evergreen Review, Jan./Feb. 1960

fundamental way. (There are reasons for giving these outdated figures: For one thing, there isn't enough hard data available to give the current price breakdown with any degree of certainty. There wasn't that much in 1972 either, but there was more than there is now because the nars were spending the bulk of their time on heroin cases. Since then they've been concentrating on cocaine. For another, while the retail price of heroin has certainly just about doubled, it doesn't necessarily follow that the wholesale prices have. They probably have, but I'm not sure enough about this to simply double the prices and pass them off as the current price structure.)

Here, then, is a description of the trade as it operated in 1972 when it originated mainly from Turkey:

- Growers sold crude opium to opium brokers for \$25 a kilo.
- The crude opium was sold to labs located near the growing regions for \$29-\$30 a kilo. The labs converted this to morphine base: 10 kilos of crude opium make one kilo of morphine base.
- Morphine base sold to heroin-refining labs for \$500 a kilo.
- The labs sold 85-95-percent heroin for \$2,000 per kilo to brokers who arranged bulk sales to U.S. Sometimes lab and brokerage were managed independently but usually were under the same



An impressive stock of poppies

management. The \$2,000 price was for bulk lots, 100 kilos or more. Ten-kilo buyers paid \$3,000 per kilo, one-kilo buyers \$4,500.

The landed price to big importers in the U.S. ranged from \$6,000-\$8,000 per kilo. They usually fronted half the price and paid the balance on delivery. Smaller importers had a variety of arrangements—from bringing it in themselves, to fronting the total price, to paying the total price on delivery. In this last situation, the price was naturally considerably higher than the figure quoted.

The big importers usually didn't wholesale in lots smaller than 10 kilos at \$10,000-\$13,000 an uncut kilo. The 10-kilo buyer might have sold keys cut to 30-45-percent heroin for \$15,000-\$18,000 a key; he might run a factory operation cutting and packaging for the street, or he might do both. The one-kilo buyer had similar options working with smaller quantities. The one certain thing is that no dealer able to buy only a kilo was likely to see an uncut kilo.

To sum up so far, by the time 10 kilos of crude opium selling for \$250 reached New York wholesalers as one kilo of heroin, it was worth anywhere from \$10,000-\$36,000 depending on who was doing what with it.

The retail markup generated another large load of cash. According to N.Y.P.D.'s Narcotics Lab, the average street bag of smack contains one-third grain of heroin. At this rate, an 85-percent pure key of heroin will yield 40,000 bags. At an average price of \$5 a bag, this brings in \$200,000.

The BNDD, predecessor of the DEA, estimated that 20,000 kilos of heroin entered the country in 1972. If this were so, the annual American heroin trade was worth more than 3.5 billion dollars. But the BNDD estimate was based on a considerable underestimation of the user population, and it is more likely that at least 30,000 kilos were being brought in each year. At this rate the annual trade generated some \$5.25 billion. And at the current prices the annual dollar volume is probably twice this amount. Anyway you slice it, this is a great deal of money. And when this kind of money is available, there is never a shortage of people eager to get a piece of the action—which, of course, wouldn't be there except for the black-market inflation caused by the drug laws. Legal heroin in England sells for approximately 15 cents a grain, illegal heroin in New York now sells for from \$15 to \$30 a grain depending on where and from whom you buy it. Put another way, the drug laws protect the seller's market.

Nothing law enforcement has been able to do has ever managed to seriously disrupt the flow of heroin into the United States. Some 250 million

"It is difficult to live without opium after having known it because it is difficult, after knowing opium, to take earth seriously. And unless one is a saint, it is difficult to live without taking the earth seriously."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1939

people enter the country each year in motor vehicles, airplanes, trains and ships; there are thousands of miles of coastline and thousands of miles of border shared with Canada and Mexico. There is simply no way to adequately keep such a situation under surveillance. Even if there were, as Spinoza observed in the seventeenth century, "... men of leisure are never deficient in the ingenuity needed to enable them to outwit laws framed to regulate things which cannot be entirely forbidden ..." And what heroin dealers may lack in ingenuity they usually are able to make up in cash. Corruption is so matter-of-fact among narcs, for example, that the Knapp Commission found that there were standard fees—\$5,000 for changing testimony and \$50,000 for the sale of incriminating conversations back to the dealer. The feds were equally corrupt. Back in the late 1960s, 60 out of 80 agents assigned to the BNDD's New York district were dismissed for having been involved in the selling of heroin.

The public has supported the law enforcement effort to suppress the nonmedical use of opiates because it has been convinced by a 60-year propaganda campaign that opiate use, and especially heroin use, poses a terrible threat to the public welfare. The major myths developed in this campaign have done more than influence the country's attitudes toward heroin, they have literally formed it. They are:

(1) One shot of heroin and you're *hooked*. Implicit in this belief are two other myths—that heroin is so good that no one who tries it can resist it, and that dependence develops almost immediately. In fact, most studies made in heavy heroin-using areas show that no more than one person in ten likes the experience enough to consider trying it for a second time. And as the Canadian government's LeDain Commission noted in 1971, the popular notion that "the opiate narcotic experience is intrinsically so pleasurable, or that physiological dependence develops so rapidly, that most who are subjected to it are promptly addicted is without support." Indeed, it usually takes a couple of weeks of shooting two bags a day of good smack to acquire any noticeable dependency.

(2) All heroin users are heroin addicts. Prevalence surveys conducted in 1972 and 1974 yielded

THE EXACTING MISTRESS

"It is rare for an addict to forsake opium. Opium forsakes him, ruining everything. It is a substance which escapes analysis—living, capricious, capable of turning suddenly against the smoker. It is the barometer of a diseased sensibility. At times when the weather is humid, the pipe drips. If an addict goes to the seaside, the drug swells and refuses to burn. The approach of snow, a storm or the mistral destroys its efficacy. Some noisy surroundings can take away all its virtues.

"In short, there is no mistress more exacting than this drug, which takes jealousy to the point of emaculating the addict."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1939

estimates of 700,000 to 800,000 active heroin users. Of course, as the interviewers admitted, most people were not likely to admit to such an activity. And as a 1976 Drug Abuse Council study revealed, the actual number of heroin users in the country was probably closer to 4 million. A large majority of these people were neither addicted to heroin, nor had they ever sought treatment for addiction. Interviews with 40 of these nonaddicted heroin users brought out some interesting facts. Unlike the typical junkie attitude of "the more dope the better," they carefully avoided building tolerance to heroin by spacing out their use. Typically they did heroin on the weekends or on special occasions; they didn't indulge in daily use. This practice had advantages that went beyond avoiding addiction—it minimized the cost of their pleasure and maximized the drug's effects.

嗎片鴉滅撲起



Chinese anti opium poster

(3) Heroin *causes serious physiological damage*. As we noted earlier, there is no evidence that heroin causes organic damage. The prevailing medical opinion on the long-term physiological effects of heroin is that, unlike alcohol and the barbiturates, heroin itself is unrelated to any major medical condition. The hepatitis, malnutrition and other medical complaints common with heroin addicts are attributable to the lifestyle they lead in a society which has made their activity illegal..

(4) Heroin addiction *makes regular work impossible*. The addict cannot contribute to society. The number of successful people in a variety of professions ranging from music to medicine who also happen to be heroin or morphine addicts disproves this. And prior to the criminalization of the heroin user, regular productive work was the rule rather than the exception. Indeed, the most telling argument used by turn-of-the-century.. physicians who advocated switching alcoholics to opiates was that while alcoholics had trouble holding down jobs, opiate addicts did not.. The simple truth of the matter is that heroin users who can support their habits out of their regular earnings have very few problems maintaining a steady employment record. Of course the typical junkie can never earn enough at the low-paying jobs available to him to make steady employment a feasible alternative to crime.

(5) Heroin addiction *leads to crime*. What promotes addict-related crime are the laws which drive up the price of heroin to levels which only a small percentage of addicts can raise by legitimate means. In other words, the cause of addict-related crime is not heroin but the laws which make it illegal..

(6) Heroin use *leads to violent and antisocial behavior*. Heroin and the other opiates tranquilize, rather than stimulate. The only violent behavior associated with heroin addiction are the rip-offs and muggings perpetrated by strung-out junkies trying to raise the price of a fix. Again, this is a product of the antidope laws and the resulting artificial inflation of drug prices, not of heroin.

METHADONE The old Germany gave us morphine and heroin; the Thousand-Year Reich gave us methadone, a synthetic opiate with actions similar to those of all the opiates and with similar properties. Developed during World War II as a substitute for morphine and heroin, it is analgesic ally slightly more potent than morphine. Twenty years before methadone maintenance became the vogue, the Public Health Service facility at Lexington, Kentucky, used it-under the name of dolophine-to gradually withdraw opiate

addicts. And junkies used it to taper off, to alleviate withdrawal symptoms and as a substitute for morphine and heroin when these were in short supply.

Since 1970 methadone maintenance has cornered the bulk of heroin-treatment dollars. Its successful promotion is perhaps the best example of the power of double-think to emerge in our time. For apart from providing a rush and a high that most heroin users find considerably less attractive than those afforded by heroin, methadone has the same high addiction potential.. The former heroin addict simply becomes a methadone addict.. The sole true advantage of methadone maintenance is that it provides legal addiction. The price the addict pays for this is accepting a less attractive addiction.

Heroin and methadone having an equal potential for addiction, why has the government accepted and promoted one and not the other? Well, even prior to the first prohibition against the opiates, any number of treatments had been developed to cure opiate addiction and all of them failed. Addicts frequently stopped using opiates, but they managed this on their own. They still do. When they get tired of the lifestyle or no longer feel the need for opiates, they give up their addiction with little trouble. But no one has ever had much success curing the addictions of those who have not reached this point.. For example, drug-free programs such as Synanon and Odyssey House cure no more than five to ten percent of those admitted. And the inability to cure opiate addiction led to a cycle that became known as the "revolving door." Users got arrested, convicted, served time, came out and scored as soon as they got on the streets. Then they got busted again, served time, etc. By the early 1960s even the dimmest government officials understood that the drug laws were not fulfilling their stated purpose of lowering the addiction rate. Even less successfully, were they reducing addict-related crime. Methadone maintenance was sold as a treatment that could accomplish this, one that would put an end to the revolving-door cycle. As Vincent Dole, the developer of methadone maintenance, explained in Federal Probation, a law enforcement journal:

"More effective methods of dealing with the relapsing criminal addicts obviously were needed. The basic idea in the new approach was to develop a medical treatment to permit otherwise hopeless addicts to function as normal citizens in society. The immediate goal was to stop their criminal behavior."

The public wasn't told that methadone maintenance simply substituted one addiction for another. The publicity dwelt on the fact that

methadone was a *medical* treatment, one that blocked the effects of heroin. With a dose of methadone in him, an addict had no desire for heroin, and even if he took some couldn't get high and thus would stop going after the illegal stuff. Well, true, a large enough dose of methadone does indeed block most of the effects of heroin, just as a sufficiently large dose of Scotch makes it difficult to appreciate the effects of a small dose. But what made methadone maintenance work to the degree it did—and it has never worked very well because most junkies want no part of it—was the simple fact that it was *legal*. You could be a junkie and not have to worry about being busted and not have to steal to get money for drugs.

Of course it would have been much cheaper and immeasurably more successful to give junkies legal, cheap heroin. But after 60 years of antiheroin propaganda, it wasn't likely that the public would buy the idea of *giving* heroin to people. Moreover, in large enough doses—80 to 100 milligrams—the effects of oral methadone persist some 24 hours, whereas the effects of heroin last only 4 to 6 hours. From the point of view of treatment facility personnel, therefore, methadone was a far more practical drug. Had they been willing to give their patients enough heroin to last them through the day, as the English do, it would have been just as easy as handing out methadone, but this would entail a certain loss of control over the situation. People would be getting high when they wanted to and not when the appropriate authorities said they could. Then, too, if the junkies had more heroin than they needed for a single fix, they might sell some of it on the outside, and that would never do. And there was also a feeling among the medical and social worker types who promoted methadone that giving addicts heroin, giving them what they wanted, would be rewarding them for being so sick and bad. So we got methadone, a drug in which a brisk street business is conducted outside every clinic in the country. We also got a new crop of junkies, methadone junkies. And there is as much heroin around as there ever was.

PHARMACEUTICALS Since the belated discovery that heroin was as addictive as any of the opiates, the search for a nonaddicting narcotic has resulted in the development and marketing of dozens upon dozens of allegedly nonaddictive analgesics. Meperidine (Demerol), a synthetic, and hydromorphone (Dilaudid), a semisynthetic derivative of morphine, are the most popular of the current prescription items which were originally hyped as nonaddictive. Meperidine is about 10 to 20 percent as potent as morphine; hydromorphone is about twice as potent as

"The addict becomes as one with the objects which surround him. His cigarette, a finger, falls from his hand."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

heroin. Both have long been favorites with users who can persuade physicians to write the prescriptions. And meperidine, though it is far less potent in equal doses, seems to be the drug of choice among medical workers with a taste for opiates. Apparently, it acts faster than morphine or hydromorphone and has a relatively higher potency than either when taken orally.

With a single exception, all the compounds originally promoted as nonaddicting narcotics have a strong addiction potential. All trigger analgesia and euphoria, and tolerance is built to them just as to the other opiates. The exception is propoxyphene napsylate, otherwise known as Darvon. After Valium and Librium it is the most prescribed drug in the country. And while it isn't addicting, neither does it trigger analgesia or euphoria. Indeed, all tests show that at best it is no more effective than aspirin and probably less so.

A FEW COMMENTS ON ADDICTION Drug addiction, or physical dependence on drugs, has been, and still is, explained in various ways. Everyone agrees that physical dependence on drugs has at least two observable components: tolerance, the need to take progressively larger doses to achieve the same effect; and withdrawal, the physical symptoms of distress which manifest themselves when drug use is stopped. There is less agreement, however, on why some people become physically dependent on drugs and others do not. Some say that it is a lack of will power that leads to addiction, others that adverse socio-economic conditions are to blame, still others that it is a combination of these factors, and some even claim that addiction is chiefly the result of a biochemical imbalance which requires certain drugs, especially the opiates, to correct itself.

None of these theories is very satisfactory. The psychological theories can't explain why some successful, strongly motivated individuals become addicts. Nor can the sociological theories explain why people living in the same circumstances as addicts and equally exposed to drugs don't become addicts. And the biochemical theoreticians have never been able to produce any evidence whatever to demonstrate their propositions.

Underlying all these attempts to explain addiction, and all accepted thinking about addiction, is the

OBSESSION

"I wonder why he is so long, and where he has gone. It is very uncomfortable, waiting, with nothing to do. I should like a dose. The tablet has not made me sleepy; it seems to have calmed me. It has taken the edge off that hateful restlessness. I can bear it as far as that goes. If only I had something to do to take my mind off things. My mind keeps prowling around the little packet of paper [heroin] in my bag. I turn a thousand corners; but it is always waiting behind all of them. There is something terrifying about the fatality of the stuff. It seems to want to convince you that it's useless to try to escape. One's thoughts always recur to lots of other subjects, which we don't think of as obsessing. Why should we have this idea in connection with dope and be unable to do anything to throw it off? What's the difference?"

Alister Crowley
Diary of a Drug Fiend, 1922

assumption that certain drugs cause addiction. This assumption is demonstrably false. If drugs caused addiction, anyone who regularly used a so-called addictive drug would become addicted to it. But not only don't the majority of heroin users—the "addictive" drug par excellence—become addicts, neither do the vast majority of drinkers. Over 100 million people in this country drink alcohol on a fairly regular basis, and a large percentage use it daily, but less than 10 percent of the total number of drinkers are alcoholics. What obviously causes addiction, therefore, is not drugs but the way some people use drugs.

This may seem a distinction of little importance. After all, what difference does it make whether drugs are to blame or whether the fault lies with how people use them? Either way you still have addiction. True, but according to one understanding, there is nothing that can be done about addiction—as our history of attempting to cure it demonstrates. On the other hand, understanding that addiction is not caused by

drugs but by the way we use drugs is not only an accurate description of the situation, it is a useful one. If nothing else, it gives us a way to avoid having problems with drugs, by using them in a way that eliminates problems—by using them wisely.

There is nothing mysterious about this. From this writer's experience, from that of knowledgeable physicians such as Andrew Weil, and from studying cultures which use drugs and don't get into trouble with them, four things are evident.

(1) *Knowledge* of the drugs you use is a necessary condition for using them wisely. If you didn't know, for example, that tolerance is built to the opiates, your ignorance could get you into trouble; The best teachers are those who use drugs regularly and don't abuse them.

(2) The less potent the form of the drug, the fewer the problems with it. Fewer problems are associated with opium than with heroin, with coca than with cocaine, with wine than with distilled spirits, and so on.

(3) *Unnatural* routes of administration are associated with more problems than *natural* routes. The chief culprit here is intravenous injection. As noted earlier, the veins form a closed system, and violating them leads to a number of undesirable results.

(4) *Compulsive* drug use causes many problems, *ritual* use very few. This is the most important thing to learn if one intends to use drugs wisely. Those who adhere to rituals seldom get into trouble with their drugs. Drinkers, for example, who confine their intake to the cocktail hour, to wine with meals and so on do not become alcoholics. Rituals can be self-made or developed by the whole culture. In either case they should define the purposes for which the drug is taken, and the appropriate time, place and emotional state for taking it.



"Degradation By Opium," from British antiopium propaganda brochure



II. PHARMACEUTICALS

"Give me Librium or give me Meth."

1960's graffiti

Relatively speaking, pharmacology was born a split second after humanity was. Chances are the Serpent tried to sell some snake oil to Adam and Eve after he bollixed up Paradise and unleashed the ills of man. The dispensing of prescriptions is in fact mentioned in the Old Testament in Numbers, Leviticus and Ecclesiastes.

No one, of course, can pin down the year in which a primordial human first found relief through the chewing of roots or bark, but by 3000 B.C. the Egyptians had a directory of pharmaceuticals that described the preparation and specific applications of drugs. Most of the earliest psychoactive drugs (excluding the hallucinogens used for magic and healing by shamans) were employed for calming and sleep-inducing purposes. Many of today's sedatives, such as the opiates, alcohol, cannabis and reserpine, have been mainstays of medicine for thousands of years.

The pain-killing and euphoric qualities of opium were probably first put to therapeutic use by the physicians of ancient Egypt, although the first undisputed written mention of the poppy was made by the Greek Theophrastus in the third

century B.C. Opium was probably the most popular sedative in the history of formal and folk medicines, but its palliative applications are today largely filled by derivatives and synthetics.

Alcoholic beverages, which remained in the *Pharmacopoeia* of the United States until the early 1900s, were being drunk by our predecessors as long as 8,000 years ago. Ancient Hindu physicians prescribed alcohol for calming and relief of tension, and according to the Babylonian Talmud (c.450 A.D.), "Wine is at the head of all medicines; where wine is lacking, drugs are necessary."

An ancient Chinese pharmacopoeia, probably produced in the Han Dynasty (c. 200 A.D.), mentions the use of hemp seeds. This work is often attributed to Shen-Nung, described as the emperor of China around 3000 B.C., but this enlightened sovereign is now generally regarded as mythical. Hua To the noted surgeon of the Han period, probably used cannabis for anesthesia.

Reserpine, one of the tranquilizers in popular use in modern mental hospitals, has been used for "moon disease" (lunacy) by the Hindus since before the birth of Christ. Their knowledge of psychoactive drugs, while very extensive, was codified rather late, so it was not until the fifth century A.D. that Hindu physicians wrote of the depressant effects of cannabis and hyoscyamus (henbane).

"A hundred doses of happiness are not enough, send to the drugstore for another bottle--and when that is finished, for another."

Aldous Huxley

Read, Reason & REFLECT!

DR. PARMENTER'S MAGNETIC OIL! Will Cure Rheumatism!



TO THOSE AFFLICTED!

This Oil is warranted to cure most pains in less time, than any other medicine now in use. Call and see the effect: it cures the worst Rheumatic pain in 30 minutes, pain in the side, breast and back in 30 minutes. Nervous Headache in 10 minutes. I sleep in 30 minutes. (Biliousness in one night, and is a sure cure for chapped hands. The Oil acts on the System on the principle of Electricity, regulates the whole system, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE



Emperor Shen Nung

Almost every part of the world has made contributions to the store of psychotropic medicines, and like all precious things, the knowledge of such drugs was hoarded, traded, often stolen and passed on.

Mithridates VI, king of Pontus, was so afraid of being poisoned that he was obsessed with the search for a universal antidote. To this end, the crowned head regularly immersed himself in vats of toxins in order to develop an immunity. When he died in 64 B.C., among the various formulae and prescriptions found on his body was one for a panacea, supposedly an antidote to every poison, humbly called "mithridatum." Dioscorides, physician to Nero, refined the monarch's recipe, which called for a generous amount of opium spiced with some 50 other ingredients, and renamed it "theriaca." Similar opium preparations under the same name were in popular use until late in the eighteenth century, and during Civil War days in the United States, "Thor iaki" was



GALENVS

Claudius Galen

both the brand name of an opium addiction cure and the title of a magazine devoted to drug addiction. There is, indeed, nothing new under the sun.

Dioscorides' *Materia Medica*, written in 80 A.D., is the definitive guide to ancient use of plant drugs. The book describes about 1,000 substances, including hemp and opium, and in each case the drug is identified by its names, sources and appearances; its preparation, actions, applications and toxicity are all discussed. This work remained a standard for over 1,500 years. Consider the directives drawn up for English apothecaries in the days of Henry VIII: "His garden must be at hand, with plenty of herbs, seeds and roots. He must read Dioscorides ..."

Another first-century Roman, Scribonius Largus, was the first to describe preparations of opium, which he recommended for sleep and relief of pain. About 100 years later, the physician Galen added another ZOOdrug to Dioscorides' directory and widely prescribed wine, opium, hyoscyamus and turpentine. Perhaps he was the original Dr. Feelgood.

So extensive was the influence of Dioscorides that the eighth-century... Arabians, who started what is generally called "alchemistry," were well versed in the *Materia Medica*. Besides coming up with highly refined alcohol in the quest for the elixir of life (if wine gives vitality, the essence of wine should be the essence of life), these experimenters developed chemical and procedural techniques that greatly influenced pharmacology in Europe during the Middle Ages and Renaissance.

Hemp and the belladonna alkaloids were popular medications in the Middle Ages, as was the anesthetic *Spongia somnifera*.

Although European physicians of the Middle Ages blended and dispensed their own drugs, pharmacy and doctoring have almost always been recognized as separate disciplines. Ancient Egypt had two classes of medical men, those who made house visits and those who made drugs, as did the Greeks and Romans. Greek mythology, in fact, tells us that Asclepius, god of the healing art, never prepared his own remedies but used Hygieia as his pharmacist. This blending of roles was spotty and temporary where it did exist, however, as is shown by the 1683 law passed by the city



Interior of a Middle Ages laboratory

council of Bruges, Belgium, which forbade physicians from compounding medicines for their own patients. This separation occurred even earlier in England; the earliest record of an apothecary shop in London reaches back to 1345.

One of the prevailing theories of Middle Ages and Renaissance medicine was the Doctrine of Signatures. Probably borrowed from the ancient Chinese, this doctrine is based on the belief that nature provides cures for all the diseases and ills of man-if he can only recognize them. Natural objects (plants, minerals, animals) are thus thought to exhibit clues to their medical use, resembling either the disease or the part of the body afflicted. According to this doctrine, convoluted walnuts cause positive effects on the brain, yellow saffron should cure jaundice, kidney beans tone up the kidneys and a well-hung ginseng root is just the thing for a dandy erection.



Eastern pharmacists

While this doctrine really came down to basic trial and error, at least it was somewhat systematic.

Paracelsus (1493-1541) was one of the later adherents to the doctrine, but he is most remembered for compounding laudanum, an alcoholic tincture containing about 10 percent opium. Laudanum was actually the first medicinal form of opium, and extremely popular medicine it was. After producing it sometime in the late 1520s, Paracelsus wrote: "I possess a secret remedy which I call 'laudanum' and which is superior to all other heroic remedies." An instant success with Renaissance men and women, it was sold without prescription right up through the nineteenth century, when it addicted such luminaries as Poe, Coleridge, Swinburne and De Quincey.

By 1618, English law had established two classes of drug dispensers: grocers who sold only in bulk and apothecaries who had retail operations. Physicians were prohibited from selling drugs, but on the other hand they were empowered to search any apothecary shops of London and destroy any shoddy or impure drugs. England's first pharmacopoeia was published this same year, although it was mainly a compilation of the lists of Nicholas of Salerno and Mesue of Arabia. Among the wide variety of traditional drugs in the 1618 pharmacopoeia were unicorn horn, spider webs, virgin's blood and several compounds of excrement... It wasn't until the sixth edition of the



Paracelsus

London *Pharmacopoeia* in 1788 that the ancient opium tonics mithridatum and theriaca were excluded.

The seventeenth century was, as it turns out, the link between ancient drug lore and the modern pharmacology that began to emerge in the eighteenth century. The first real drug factory was established in England in 1626 by the Company of Apothecaries, who manufactured pharmaceuticals only for company members. Foreign exploration and exploitation during this century brought wonderful new drugs to European shores—ipecac root for diarrhea and dysentery, cinchona bark (source of quinine) for the relief of fever and the mysterious coffee, tea, tobacco and cocoa for imparting novel sensations to the mind and body.

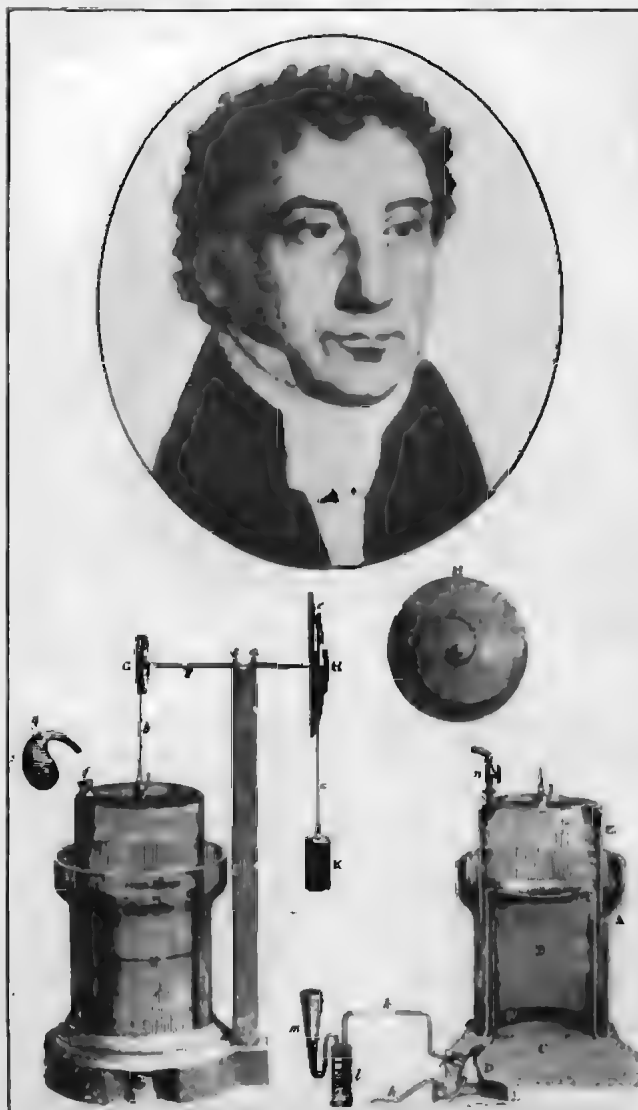
In 1732 Thomas Dover, the adventurous English physician who rescued Alexander Selkirk (Defoe's model for Robinson Crusoe), introduced an opium

and ipecac preparation, which he recommended for gout and the prevention of colds. This "Dover's powder" remained the most popular opium preparation in America until the end of the licit poppy era. Sir Humphry Davy ushered in the progressive nineteenth century by discovering the anesthetic properties of nitrous oxide in 1799.

Modern pharmacology is said to have begun in 1806 when a German chemist, Friedrich W. Sertürner, isolated the morphine alkaloid from opium. Sertürner's wife died of an overdose of his discovery. The importance of this extraction is that Sertürner's basic technique was copied and applied to all sorts of crude pharmaceuticals, leading to the synthesis and isolation of most of the active principals of drug plants. This research was done in an effort to standardize drugs in terms of potency and purity, to the benefit of both patients and future research.



Early use of alcoholic fumes for anesthesia



Friedrich Sertürner
Sir Humphry Davy's gas machine

information on the effects, side effects and contraindications of pharmaceuticals is the Physician's Desk Reference, published yearly by Medical Economics, Inc. Often referred to as the "PDR," this book is the best place to quickly check on pills, and it has an extensive, luxuriously illustrated guide.

AMPHETAMINES It is fitting that San Francisco, nexus of the late 1960s "speed culture," was the birthplace of amphetamines in the late nineteenth century. It was in that city that Gordon Alles developed amphetamine, which was originally a substitute for ephedrine, a mild stimulant used as an asthma decongestant for thousands of years in China. Amphetamine (*2*-phenyl-isopropylamine) was first produced by Edelsano in 1887, but its other therapeutic properties were pretty much ignored until 1927, when the compound was studied as an elevator of blood pressure, a nasal and bronchial expander and a central-nervous-system stimulant.

It is this last characteristic that made the new chemical so popular for nonmedical lifts immediately upon its availability. In 1932, Smith, Kline and French introduced Benzedrine in an over-the-counter nasal inhaler. Experimental types learned to break these "B-bombs" open and soak the amphetamine-saturated wicks in water or coffee for a terrific spate of energy and high spirits. G.I.'s in Korea chewed the wicks during all-night battles. And thus the speed culture slammed into first gear.

Truckdrivers, students, writers, artists, businesspeople and deadline-meeters of all types soon became enamored of the utilitarian aspects of amphetamine use—the tremendous boost in energy and concentration, the lack of need for sleep or food, the great productivity and the euphoric feelings of confidence and sharpness.

The amphetamine lexicon is probably one of the most extensive. There are the generic terms—"ups," "uppers," "pep pills," "diet pills," "forwards," "leapers," "copilots"; the truncated brand names—"bennies," "dex" or "meth"; descriptions of the drug's physical form—"cartwheels," "Christmas trees," "footballs," "hearts," "pinks," "white crosses," "black beauties"; and the sometimes arcane terminology of the methamphetamine world—"speed," "crystal," "crank," "water."

Fittingly, amphetamines became widely available in this country for the first time during the period we call the Great Depression. The economy was totaled, war loomed across the seas, but all one needed was a few tablets of "splash" and perhaps a Busby Berkeley film, and happy days were here again. Amphetamines were found to produce

excellent results against narcolepsy (sleeping sickness) in 1935, and in 1937 the paradoxical calming effect of amphetamine on hyperactive children was first noted. Today, this last is one of the few medical conditions for which amphetamines are still prescribed, although even this usage has been roundly criticized. Over the years, the drug has been prescribed for obesity, mild depression, epilepsy, Parkinsonism and CNS depression brought on by sedatives, hypnotics or barbiturates.

Amphetamines were first used by soldiers in 1936 during the Spanish Civil War, but use of the drug really surged with the coming of the second World War. The Germans, Japanese, Americans and British all issued the stimulants to troops, and use soared on the homefront as well. Especially in wartime, the American way has always meant progress, speed, efficiency, broken records and, in general, intense activity. The amphetamines provided all this and more: euphoria, alertness, a brighter outlook and increases in self-esteem, confidence and ambition.

At the end of the war, the Japanese dumped their surplus amphetamines on the open market as if they were so many khaki socks in what is considered the first amphetamine "epidemic." During the peak year of 1954, it is estimated that the small country had almost two million amphetamine abusers. Injectable methamphetamine was available legally in Japan from 1940 to 1948 and on the black market from the inception of the ban until the end of the epidemic in the late 1950s.

Another spate of speeding often alluded to occurred in Sweden, where physicians were at one time unusually liberal with the drug. In 1965, amphetamine tablets were made available free under the Swedish national health plan, and in 1966, physicians prescribed over six million doses. Harsh legislation in that country seems only to have produced a lucrative market in purloined pharmaceuticals and sometimes dangerous "bootleg" stimulants.

In the United States, the pervading antidrug attitude of the times and the ugly repercussions from the highly publicized "speed freak" culture led to tight controls on amphetamines in the late 1960s and culminated in the establishment of manufacturing quotas in the early 1970s. Today, pharmaceutical amphetamines must be considered almost a rarity on the general black market and are on the brink of being outlawed as a prescription drug.

Chemically, amphetamine is an active molecule that exists either as dextrorotatory (d-) or

"Your mind might think you're flying high, babe, on those little pills, but you ought to know it's dying, 'cause—SPEED KILLS!"

Canned Heat
"Amphetamine Annie," 1968

levorotatory (l-) amphetamine.

Dextroamphetamine is best known by the brand name Dexedrine, and a combination of (d-) and (l-) amphetamines (often simply called "amphetamine") was long ago marketed under the name Benzedrine. Although the (d-) form is several times stronger than the (l-) in CNS stimulation, the (l-) produces more undesirable cardiovascular effects. The third and strongest type of amphetamine is methamphetamine, the n-methyl derivative first synthesized by the Japanese Ogata in 1919.

It is not known precisely how the drugs work, but the prevailing theory is that they trigger the release and block the uptake of stimulating chemicals in the body such as epinephrine (adrenaline), dopamine and norepinephrine.

The unsavory aspects of amphetamine use range from mild irritability or insomnia to the devastating physical and mental changes brought about by the long-term injection of methamphetamine. The drug's immediate physical effects include stimulation of the heart rate and an increase in blood and pulse pressure, facts which should be taken into consideration by people with heart or circulation conditions.

Writers or truckdrivers who use diet pills several days in a row may find themselves irritable, anxious, aggressive and in a fatigued but sleepless state at the end of a week. As amphetamines squelch the appetite and suppress the senses of smell and taste, food is untempting if not downright unswallowable. While the drug tends to cause diarrhea, a user may in fact become constipated from lack of raw material.

Amphetamines tend to dehydrate the body, so fluids must be regularly brought up to par. Many people experience stomach distress from ups, as well as stiff muscles in the back and neck, an aching jaw (from the repetitive grinding of teeth) and possibly a headache. Speed tends to make many people break out; others squeeze, pick and otherwise bother existing blemishes to such an extent that a pockmarked, infected face is one of the hallmarks of an intense speed freak.

As use continues, or the dose increases or periods of sleep grow less frequent, the adverse effects become more severe. The personality is definitely modified, most often afflicted with paranoia and

"Speed will turn you into your parents...rots your mind, rots your liver, cucaracha."

Frank Zappa
radio public service announcement of the early 1970's

delusions. Even though at first the user may view this development with a certain intellectual detachment, chronic heavy use typically destroys mental balance and the delusions become strikingly real. While a hit of speed will energize a relaxed mind to new incisiveness, repeated doses of amphetamine cause an already overstimulated brain to produce bizarre behavior, usually of a compulsive nature: The overpepped housewife might decide that she must dust the spare lightbulbs stored in the closet; the writer or artist will perhaps feed two dozen pencils into the sharpener, all the while marveling at his terrific productivity.

It should be noted that amphetamines work not by creating energy, but by freeing adrenaline and other hormones that regulate body activity. This means that it's possible to "overdraw" one's energy reserves—the bank analogy is admittedly oversimplified but still valid. Day after day, you can show up with your amphetamine withdrawal slip and get some extra energy to spend on the town—until that time when the funds are depleted and you come up with nothing.

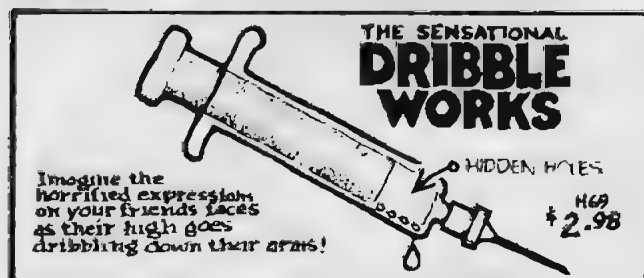
Natural tolerance to amphetamines seems to vary among individuals. Severe adverse reactions have been observed in people receiving the common therapeutic dose of 30 milligrams. While many narcoleptics, hyperkinetic children and chronic chubbies have been maintained on a constant dose of amphetamine for years with no decrease in sensitivity, tolerance to the drug's euphoric and stimulating effects usually develop rapidly.

Most of the really terrible consequences of amphetamine use are seen in those individuals who develop a habit of injecting methamphetamine, one of the most debilitating forms of drug use ever devised. But it should not be forgotten that all the amphetamines, even the small pills with the cute nicknames, can produce most of the dire symptoms observed in mainliners. Of course, the danger of infection from a syringe is absent with oral doses. Also, while one can sometimes eat two turkeys and a pizza while high on diet pills, it is almost impossible to eat when flying on meth, which increases the possibility of malnutrition.

The high from injected amphetamine differs in quantity and quality from the pep-pill high. The shoot-for-the-stars rush, the instant gratification,



the feeling of "where has this ecstatic, powerful me been all my life?" makes the needle a seductive bitch much easier to get hooked on than pills. People can shoot speed once or several times and never touch it again, but once started, the



desire to continue is strong. Usually, a neophyte will begin hitting up as a recreational sort of thing, maybe for a weekend once or twice a month.

Classically, the sprees will grow longer, the dose and frequency will jump and the sleep periods will shrink in frequency and duration. The final scenario involves runs of several days during which the speedster might shoot hundreds of milligrams several times a day, staving off the fatigue and depression that inevitably follow a high-dose amphetamine jag. When he finally does crash, it is into a deep sleep that can last several days. After awakening and eating an enormous amount of food, the archetypal speed head will whip out the works and get hopping.

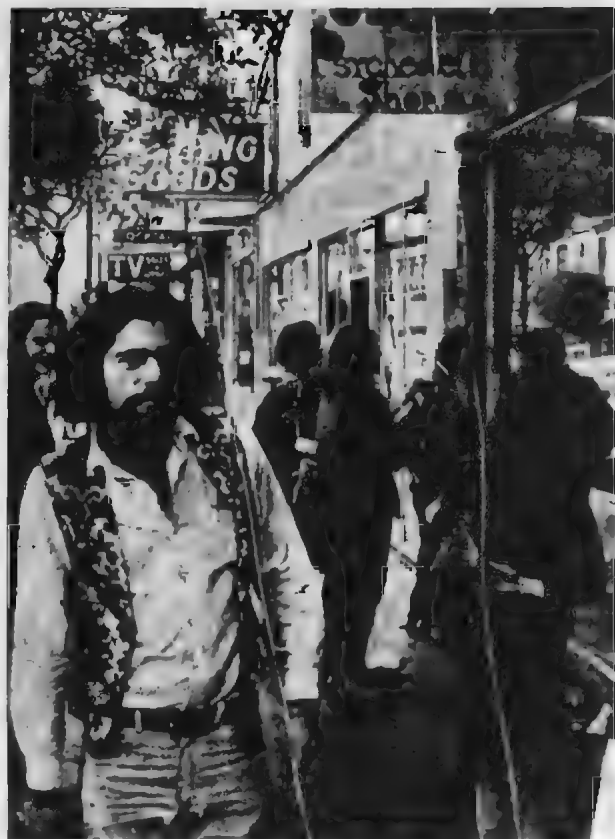
Such chronic intoxication can result, in a psychosis that is usually clinically indistinguishable from paranoid schizophrenia. This sorry state is characterized by paranoid delusions (cops in the cupboard, spys across the hall), anxiety, tremors, memory loss and auditory, tactile and visual hallucinations. Especially nasty are the "crank bugs"—little black insects seen crawling and darting around or else felt burrowing beneath the skin. While not conclusive, evidence suggests that an oversecretion of dopamine in the prefrontal cortex is the immediate chemical cause of schizophrenia. Amphetamines, of course, facilitate the releasing of dopamine in the body.

Actually, speed was the first illicit high that was publicly criticized by countercultural personalities. Seeing the violence, suspicion and general degeneracy wrought in the Haight-Ashbury crystal set, hip oracles let it be known: SPEED KILLS.

Whatever positive results it might have achieved, this slogan is as gross an exaggeration as the 1930s' "Murder-Insanity-Death" canard about marijuana. There are few, if any, cases of amphetamines causing death directly; in *Drugs from A to Z*, Richard R. Lingeman mentions a report of an individual who survived the injection of 15,000

milligrams of methamphetamine. But indirectly, the drugs can be implicated as killers. Athletes stoked up on speed have died from heart failure, and people with undetected high blood pressure have probably popped vital tubes after taking amphetamines. Drivers and operators of machinery have gone to their deaths because the symptoms of overstimulation or crashing impeded their judgment, vision or reaction time.

Fortunately, speed is also inefficient as a "killer" of the personality. In almost all cases, the amphetamine psychosis is temporary and disappears weeks or even days once the drug is avoided. A six-month or year abstinence from speed will usually erase all symptoms with the possible exception of a small amount of permanent memory loss. Amphetamines are not usually classified as addicting substances, as there is no physical dependence and no typical withdrawal symptoms. While not producing the specifics of opium withdrawal, the abrupt cessation of amphetamines after chronic high-dose use causes extreme depression and fatigue. While it may not be a "true" addiction, the daily use of amphetamines over a period of years is a habit terribly hard to break. The fact that some users will continue to base their life on speed while their bodies and lives deteriorate strongly dilutes speed's "nonaddicting" status.



San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury District

THE PILL FINDER'S GUIDE

While by no means a complete catalog, the following Guide is intended as a general aid in identifying and categorizing some of the more commonly used pharmaceutical substances, which are divided into five broad categories: Pain Killers, "Ups", "Downs", "Tranks" and "Psychiatrics". Please note that in some cases a particular pharmaceutical will overlap two or more categories, such as an "Up" that also contains a "Down" (often referred to as a "goofball"). In such cases, the pharmaceutical is included in the

category whose action predominates. With regard to the use of any of these substances, the reader is urged to remember that these are very potent drugs; that their effects can differ greatly in different individuals; that the mixing of two or more substances can be extremely dangerous and even fatal; that different combinations of pharmaceutical substances when taken together can have a "potentiating" effect (which means that the action of the combination can be far more powerful than the properties of

the individual components would indicate); and that certain substances are strongly contraindicated (recommended against) for individuals with certain physical or emotional conditions such as low-blood pressure, respiratory ailments, glaucoma, allergies, depression, psychosis, etc., all of which require the specific advice and attention of a physician. This list, then, is not intended as a substitute for such advice; rather, the reader is strongly advised to consult his or her physician in all matters relating to health.

PAIN KILLERS



DEMEROL APAP
(Mependine HCL and Acetaminophen)
BREON



EMPRACET w/CODEINE TABLETS
(each tablet contains acetaminophen 300 mg plus
codeine phosphate)
BURROUGHS WELLCOME



PERCODAN **PERCODAN-DEM**

ENDO INC. MANATI P.R.

No. 1 (1/4 gr)



No. 2 (1/4 gr)



No. 3 (1/2 gr)



No. 4 (1 gr)



EMPIRIN COMPOUND w/ CODEINE
BURROUGHS WELLCOME



CAPITAL
(acetaminophen)



CAPITAL
(w/codeine)

GARNICK



HYCOMINE COMPOUND TABLETS
(hydrocodone bitartrate 5 mg, chlorpheniramine
Maleate 2 mg, phenylephrine HCL 10 mg,
acetaminophen (APAP) 250 mg, caffeine 30 mg)
ENDO



EMPRAZIL C TABLETS
(each tablet contains the ingredients of Empirazil plus
15 mg codeine phosphate)
BURROUGHS WELLCOME

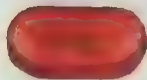


PERCOCET 5 TABLETS
ENDO



DILAUDID
(hydromorphone HCL)

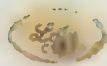
KNOLL



DARVOCET - N 100
(Propoxphene Napsylate w/acetaminophen)
LILLY



DARVON COMPOUND-65
(propoxphene hydrochloride, aspirin, phenacetin, and
caffeine)
LILLY



DARVON-N-100 mg.
(propoxphene napsylate)
LILLY



32 mg.

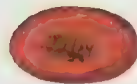


65 mg.

DARVON
(propoxphene hydrochloride)
LILLY



A.S.A. AND CODEINE COMPOUND
(Aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine with codeine)
LILLY



DARVON-N w/A.S.A.
(100 mg propoxphene napsylate and 325 mg aspirin)
LILLY



No. 1 ($\frac{1}{8}$ gr)



No. 2 ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr)



No. 3 ($\frac{3}{8}$ gr)



No. 4 (1 gr)

TYLENOL w/CODEINE TABLETS
MCNEIL



DARVON COMPOUND
(propoxphene hydrochloride, aspirin, phenacetin, and
caffeine)
LILLY



DARVON w/A.S.A.
(propoxphene hydrochloride and aspirin)
LILLY



METHADONE DISKET
LILLY



WIGRAINE
(contains Belladonna alkaloids and Phenacetin)
ORGANON



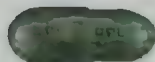
ASCRIPTIN w/CODEINE NO. 2
(16.2 mg. (1/4 gr.) codeine)
WILLIAM R. RORER



TALWIN COMPOUND CAPLETS
(each tablet contains pentazone hydrochloride N.F.
equivalent to 12.5 mg. base and aspirin 325 mg.)
WINTHROP



PHENERGAN COMPOUND
(each tablet contains 6.25 mg. promethazine
hydrochloride with 600 mg. aspirin)
WYETH



PROVAL #3
(codeine phosphate w/acetaminophen)
REID-PROVIDENT



FIORINAL—Capsules and tablets
SANDOZ



TALWIN TABLETS
50 mg. Scored tablet
(Brand of pentazone hydrochloride N.F.)
WINTHROP



PHENERGAN
12.5 mg., 25 mg., and 50 mg.
(promethazine hydrochloride)
WYETH



acetaminophen
U.S.P.



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4

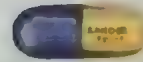
PHENAPHEN w/CODEINE
A. H. ROBBINS



(1/4 gr.)



(1/4 gr.)



(1/2 gr.)

FIORINAL w/CODEINE
SANDOZ



**DEMEROL HYDROCHLORIDE
TABLETS**
(50 mg.) (100 mg.)
(Brand of meperidine hydrochloride tablets U.S.P.)
WINTHROP



PHENERGAN-D
(each tablet contains 6.25 mg. promethazine
hydrochloride 60 mg. pseudoephedrine hydrochloride)
WYETH

"TRANKS"



Tablets



Capsules



Extentabs

DONNATAL
A. H. ROBBINS



DONNATAL NO. 2
A. H. ROBBINS



2 mg.

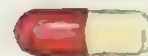


5 mg.



10 mg.

VALIUM
(diazepam)
ROCHE



15 mg.



30 mg.

DALMANE
(Flurazepam hydrochloride)
ROCHE



5 mg.



10 mg.



25 mg.

LIBRIUM
(chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride)
ROCHE



COMPazine SPANSULE CAPSULES
(prochlorperazine)
15 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



10 mg.



15 mg.



25 mg.



50 mg.



100 mg.



150 mg.



200 mg.

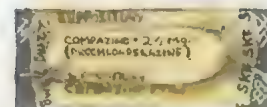
MELLARIL TABLETS
(thioridazine HCL tablets U.S.P.)
SANDOZ



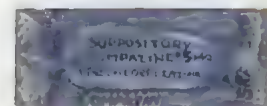
COMPazine TABLETS
(prochlorperazine)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



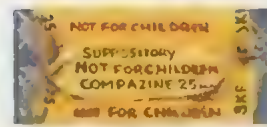
STELAZINE TABLETS
(Trifluoperazine HCL)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



2 1/2 mg.



5 mg.



25 mg.

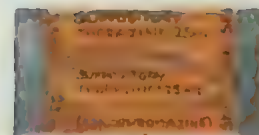
COMPazine SUPPOSITORIES
(prochlorperazine)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



THORAZINE SPANSULE CAPSULES
(chlorpromazine hydrochloride)
75 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



THORAZINE TABLETS
(chlorpromazine hydrochloride)
25 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



THORAZINE SUPPOSITORIES
(chlorpromazine hydrochloride)
25 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



RAUZIDE
(Powdered Rauwolfia Serpentina 50 mg. with
Bendroflumethazide 4 mg.)
E. R. SQUIBB & SONS



50 mg.



100 mg.

RAUDIXIN
(Rauwolfia Serpentina tablets R.F.)
E. R. SQUIBB & SONS



MILTOWN
(Meprobamate)
600 mg.
WALLACE



EQUANIL
(Meprobamate)
400 mg.
WYETH



200 mg.



400 mg.

EQUANIL
(Meprobamate)
WYETH



EQUANIL WYSEALS
(Meprobamate)
400 mg.
WYETH

"PSYCHIATRICS"



10 mg.



25 mg.



50 mg.

TOFRANIL
(nortriptyline hydrochloride U.S.P.)
GEIGY



75 mg.



100 mg.



125 mg.



150 mg.

TOFRANIL-PM
(nortriptyline pamoate)
GEIGY



10 mg.



25 mg.



50 mg.



75 mg.



100 mg.



150 mg.

ELAVIL
(Amitriptyline HCL MSD)
MERCK SHARP & DOHME

"UPS"



5 mg.



10 mg.



15 mg.

DESOXYN GRADUMET TABLETS
ABBOTT



25 mg.



50 mg.



75 mg.

PRELUDIN
(phenmetrazine hydrochloride N.F.)
BOEHRINGER INGLEHEIM LTD.



5 mg.



10 mg.



20 mg.

RITALIN-HYDROCHLORIDE
(methylphenidate hydrochloride)
CIBA



Obetrol-10



Obetrol-20

OBETROL



7 1/2



12 1/2



20

BIPHETAMINE
(resin complexes of amphetamine and
dextroamphetamine)
PENNWALT



BENZEDRINE SPANSULE
(amphetamine sulfate)
15 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH

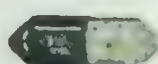


5 mg.



10 mg.

BENZEDRINE TABLETS
(amphetamine sulfate)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



DEXAMYL SPANSULE CAPSULES
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



DEXADRINE SPANSULE CAPSULES
(dextroamphetamine sulfate)
15 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



DARBID TABLETS
(brand of isopropamide iodide)
5 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



DEXAMYL TABLETS
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH

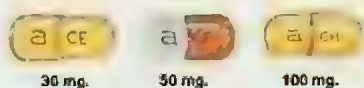


COMBIO SPANSULE CAPSULES
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



ESKATROL SPANSULE CAPSULES
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH

"DOWNS"



NEMBUTOL SODIUM
(pentobarbital sodium capsule U.S.P.)
ABBOTT



100 mg. 200 mg.



500 mg.



750 mg.

PLACIDYL
(ethchlorvynol capsules N.F.)
ABBOTT



150 mg. 300 mg.

SOPOR
(methaqualone)
ANAR-STONE



BELLERGAL BELLERGAL-S
DORSEY



65 mg. 200 mg.

AMYTAL
(amobarbital sodium)
LILLY



30 mg. 50 mg.



100 mg.

SECONAL Sodium
(secobarbital sodium)
LILLY



15 mg. 50 mg.



30 mg. 100 mg.

AMYTAL
(amobarbital)
LILLY



50 mg. 100 mg.



200 mg.

TUINAL
(secobarbital sodium and amobarbital sodium)
LILLY



CHLORAL HYDRATE CAPSULES
U.S.P.
MCKESSON



PAREST-400 P-D 574
(methaqualone hydrochloride capsules N.F.)
400 mg.
PARKE-DAVIS



DORIDEN
(glutethimide N.F.)
USV



0.5GM



15 mg.



30 mg.

BUTISOL SODIUM
(sodium butalbarbital)
MCNEIL



150 mg.



300 mg.

QUAALUDES
(methaqualone)
WILLIAM H. RORER



SOMA COMPOUND w/codeine
(200 mg. carisoprodol + 160 mg. phenacetin + 32 mg. caffeine + 16 mg. codeine phosphate)
WALLACE



SOMA COMPOUND
(200 mg. carisoprodol + 160 mg. phenacetin + 32 mg. Caffeine)
WALLACE



PAREST-200 P-D 572
(methaqualone hydrochloride capsules N.F.)
200 mg.
PARKE-DAVIS



ESKABARB SPANSULE CAPSULES
(phenobarbital)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



SOMA
(carisoprodol)
350 mg.
WALLACE

Ever since 1971, when manufacturing quotas and tight distribution controls were imposed by the government, pharmaceutical amphetamines have been hard to come by without a prescription. A great many up freaks would probably sacrifice a toe if it would get them a "black beauty"—a Strassenburgh 20-milligram Biphetamine. Often considered the reigning queen of diet pills, beauties (impressive dope trivia: they are not black but a very dark maroon) are stuffed with 10 milligrams each of amphetamine and

dextroamphetamine.

Currently, the most available type of oral stimulants are the "white crosses," also known as crossroads or whites. The chances of there being amphetamine in these underground pills seems to be about 50-50. Analysis has revealed that crosses commonly contain strychnine, brucine, ephedrine, caffeine and other stimulants of different natures. Some other pharmaceutical stimulants are summarized below.

NONAMPHETAMINE PHARMACEUTICAL STIMULANTS

NAME	PRIMARY EFFECTS	ADVERSE EFFECTS	COMMENTS
phenmetrazine hydrochloride e.g., Preludin	Has CNS stimulant, euphoric and appetite suppressing qualities similar to but less efficient than amphetamine. Mainly used as a diet aid.	Side effects can include tremors, increased heartbeat, diarrhea and insomnia. Overdose may produce a temporary psychotic state, coma, convulsions and even death. Tolerance, psychological dependence and depression after withdrawal result from long-term use.	Occasionally used illicitly when amphetamines are scarce.
methylphenidate hydrochloride e.g., Ritalin	Similar to the effects of amphetamine but less potent. Used to calm hyperkinetic children; also in mild depression, narcolepsy, senility and lethargy from depressant drugs.	Side effects—nausea, headache, anxiety. Chronic use can lead to dependence. Overdose symptoms range from nervousness to delirium and hallucinations.	Totally banned in Sweden.
diethylpropion hydrochloride e.g., Tenuate Tepanil	Mainly acts to reduce appetite, produces only slight CNS stimulation or sometimes can act as a slight suppressant.	Occasional side effects such as tremors or gastro-intestinal disturbances.	Seldom used recreationally.
ephedrine e.g., Amasec, Bronkotabs	A mild stimulant used to treat asthma as it is also a bronchiodilator. The sedative effects of antihistamines are often counteracted by combining them with ephedrine or other mild stimulants such as phenylephrine or phenylpropanolamine.	Overuse of any CNS stimulant can result in tremors, headache and nausea.	Potentiates brucine and strychnine, with which it is often found in illicitly produced "ups."

SEDATIVE-HYPNOTICS There were a plethora of sleeping aids and nerve tonics in use at the turn of the twentieth century. Doctors prescribed alcohol in extravagant quantities, along with various preparations of opium, bromide salts, paraldehyde, chloral hydrate and other depressants. But each of these had their drawbacks, it was noted in clinical use. Alcohol was not a proper remedy for teetotalers or lushes; chloral and paraldehyde were unpleasant to take; bromides were toxic, opium addicting.

Barbital, a new sedative-hypnotic (sleep inducer), was introduced into medicine in 1902 under the trade name Veronal. This first of the barbiturates was named after tranquil Verona, Italy, the city where the German chemist Emil Fischer received a telegram from his partner Joseph von Mering confirming their experimental success. Von Mering, Fischer and a good percentage of the scientific and lay communities hailed barbital as a truly effective sedative that was eminently safe. Phenobarbital was introduced as Luminal in 1912. Since then over 2,500 barbituric acid derivatives have been synthesized; about 50 of these are on the market today.

Not all barbiturates are alike, however. Those currently being produced fall into three categories: long-acting, short-acting and very short-acting. Veronal and Luminal are long-acting barbs, mainstays for purposes of daytime sedation and the control of epilepsy. The calming effects of these types of barbs are spread out over time to avoid causing excessive drowsiness or intoxication in patients. Many people use long-acting barbiturates such as phenobarbital for a period of years, yet addiction is not all that common. Because of their restrained effects (sleep usually comes before a buzz), these long-term barbs are seldom used recreationally.

The one very short-acting barb is thiopental, better known by one of its pharmaceutical trade names, Sodium Pentothal, or "truth serum." In small doses, it causes people to speak freely and lose their inhibitions. A larger dose will cause an immediate loss of consciousness. It is often used as a preparation for a general anesthetic.

Short-acting barbiturates are the ones most often found on the street. Used medically for rapid sedation and as sleeping pills, these shorties are amazingly similar to alcohol. Fischer and von Mering might very well be surprised that their discovery, held to be the safe replacement of strong drink, would be used to develop a class of drugs that act like solid booze in terms of effect, side effects, hangover, addiction and withdrawal. If the average person takes an intoxicating dose of

LIKE SOLID ALCOHOL

"Having thus demonstrated that a barbiturate drunk is precisely like an alcohol drunk, including the subsequent hangover, Dr. Isbell and his associates next went on to reproduce by means of barbiturates all of the phases of chronic alcoholism

"They neglected their appearance, became unkempt and dirty, did not shave, bathed infrequently and allowed their living quarters to become filthy. They were content to wear clothes soiled with food which they had spilled. All patients were confused and had difficulty in performing simple tasks or in playing cards or dominoes."

During the preliminary drug-free period of the experiment, the five men had become good friends and had developed a spirit of camaraderie among themselves. While drunk on barbiturates, in contrast, they became irritable and quarrelsome. They cursed one another, and at times even fought—all traits of the alcohol drunk."

Edward M. Brecher and the Editors of Consumer Reports
Licit and Illicit Drugs, 1972

a short-acting barbiturate and does not go to sleep, his actions will be little different than if he were drunk. He will probably have trouble thinking clearly, but won't care. His speech may slur, but what the hell. It's not unlikely that he will fall over furniture or rebound from walls in his exuberance.

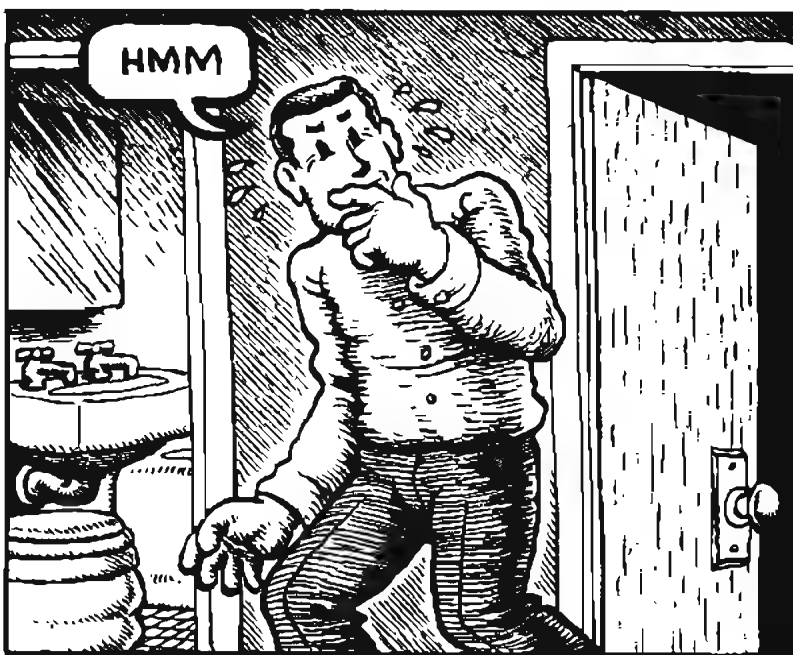
The similarities continue. Short-acting barbs are as addicting as alcohol, and the withdrawal symptoms produced by the cessation of both drugs are identical. Abrupt discontinuance after prolonged use of either drug can prove fatal, and tolerance to each develops identically. In fact, a person habituated to alcohol has a tolerance to barbiturates even if he's never used a barb in his life, and vice versa. Likewise, a barbiturate will alleviate the symptoms of alcohol withdrawal, and the counterpart is also true. Finally, both highs can produce equally depressing hangovers the next day.

Subjective reactions to barbs vary with the individual as much as with alcohol. People may become morose, boisterous, melancholy, belligerent, sloppy, stupid, sentimental, silly, happy, horny—just about anything. Unfortunately, many users often wash their pills down with copious amounts of alcohol. This combination should be avoided unless one considers himself ready for the "ultimate high"—death. Even on their own, barbiturates frequently cause death from respiratory depression. More Americans overdose on these sleeping pills than any other substance.

Traditionally, the shorts most commonly used for illicit highs are: secobarbital (Seconal or "reds"), pentobarbital (Nembutal or "yellow jackets"), amobarbital (Amytal or "blues"), and a combination of amo and secobarbitals (Tuinal or "tooies"). Other common long-acting barbiturates include aprobarbital (Alurate) and diallylbarbituric acid (Dial). Other short-acting barbs are butobarbital (Butisol Sodium), cyclobarbital (Phanodorn), heptobarbital (Medomin), hexethal (Ortal), pro barbital (Ipral), ralbutal (Lousate) and vinbarbital (Delvinal). At the height of drug use for "consciousness expansion," acid and grass aficionados often had small regard for down freaks, criticizing them along with drunks as slovenly and stupid.

However, when the glories of liquor were rediscovered in the early Seventies, the use of downs seemed to increase. People found that a pill that makes you act moronic and fall down could be a healthy release. You could get rowdy, completely forget about that thesis, unabashedly jump on the body of a stranger, ram a car into a wall—just like with alcohol, but without the nasty taste going down or coming up.

This revival was short-lived, however. In 1973, manufacturing quotas were imposed on many barbiturates. Perhaps more importantly, those interested in such things discovered methaqualone, the pill of the Seventies. Still, for their relative inactivity on the black market, almost one million pounds of barbiturates are



GOOF BALL BUMS

"The barbiturate addict presents a shocking spectacle. He cannot coordinate, he staggers, falls off bar stools, goes to sleep in the middle of a sentence, drops food out of his mouth. He is confused, quarrelsome and stupid. And he almost always uses other drugs, anything he can lay hands on: alcohol, benzedrine, opiates, marijuana. Barbiturate users are looked down on in addict society: 'Goof ball bums. They got no class to them.' ... It seems to me that barbiturates cause the worst possible form of addiction, unsightly, deteriorating, difficult, to treat."

William Burroughs
Naked Lunch, 1959

produced in the United States each year. That's enough for 35 pills for every American citizen annually.

Methaqualone is one pharmaceutical that is usually known in illicit circles by one brand name. Today a tablet of this hypnotic-sedative is almost universally known to thrill seekers as a "Quaalude," the registered name used by Rorer, even though there are four other brands of methaqualone currently on the market. Of Optimil, Parest, Somnafac and Sopor, only the last name is sometimes used to refer to this famous "love drug" of the Seventies.

Originally produced in India as an antimalarial drug in 1951, methaqualone's hypnotic effects led to its being developed as a nighttime ticket to dreamland. The West's first exposure to the wily drug occurred in Great Britain in the middle Sixties, at which time Mandrax was widely prescribed by doctors as a sleeping pill. With over two million prescriptions for Mandrax written in the year 1968, mods and rockers had little trouble in discovering the exuberance potential in methaqualone. In tribute to the unremembered bruises often found on the body after a night of soporific carousing, the English dubbed the pills "wallbangers."

The first whispers of sopor parties in the U.S. came in the very late Sixties from such divergent places as Miami and Columbus, Ohio, but methaqualone's rampant popularity began in this country in 1971, when it became a media cause *celebre* as the "love drug" of New York City. Newspapers and magazines stirred up people across the land, telling tales of wanton orgies where inflamed coeds would work themselves hoarse by their pleadings for penetration. Television cameras went into juice bars, clubs that sell no alcoholic beverages, and filmed grinning, stumbling kids, kids having a great time drinking juice and popping "Vitamin Q."

While the methaqualone high is similar to that from barbiturates, it has some crucial differences. Most people find that "ludes" give them more energy than barbs, and thus a more euphoric, vital kind of head. While a down freak may get a buzz and soon fall asleep on the couch, people high on methaqualone will generally get too rowdy or horny to nod out. Rowdy should not necessarily be read as "violent," as the drug generally makes people feel as if they love, or at least like, everyone; which on many occasions leads to imprudent amounts of laughing, wrestling and fucking.

Ah, but there are drawbacks. Tolerance to methaqualone's euphoric effects tends to develop rapidly, which causes people to up the dosage. This can be dangerous because the body develops tolerance to the depressant effects less quickly, thereby posing the danger of respiratory failure. Two grams of the chemical can induce a coma in healthy individuals who have no other drugs in their system. The common practice of combining alcohol with "ludes" can be especially perilous, as booze multiplies their depressant effects. The lethal dose of methaqualone, estimated at eight grams, is much smaller when taken with alcohol.



Since it is metabolized in the liver, the drug should not be used by pregnant women or people with any kind of liver impairment. Side effects can include blurred vision, nausea, headache and a numbness in the extremities. While many argue that methaqualone is addictive and produces specific dependence, tolerance and withdrawal symptoms, this simply has not been proven. However, experienced users will vouch that the "lute" habit is easy to fall into, and that this "fun" drug can be ugly when used immoderately.

Chloral hydrate (trichloroacetaldehyde) is another nonbarbiturate hypnotic, synthesized in 1831 by Justus von Liebig and introduced by Oscar

Liebrich in 1869 as a sleep inducer. Besides being one of the oldest, chloral is one of the cheapest and most effective soporific drugs on the market. The liquid was not often used as a recreational high in the early days, but it had a brief spate of notoriety when a Gay Nineties' Chicago saloon keeper named Mickey Finn surreptitiously added chloral hydrate "knockout drops" to the drinks of customers he wished to mollify and/or waylay. The drug is currently available in capsule and syrup form (Noctec) and in suppositories (Rectules). While one time considered benign, chloral has been found to be more intoxicating, toxic and addicting than alcohol.

OTHER NONBARBITURATE SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS

NAME	CONTRAINDICATIONS	ADVERSE EFFECTS	COMMENTS
flurazepan hydrochloride e.g., Dalmane	Should not be used with other CNS depressants—alcohol, sedatives, sleeping pills, tranquilizers.	Blurred vision, confusion, impaired motor function. Can leave a bad taste in the mouth.	According to the manufacturer (Roche), has less suicide potential and milder hangover than barbiturates.
glutethimide e.g., Doriden	Not for use with CNS depressants or by pregnant women.	More rapidly addicting than barbiturates, abrupt withdrawal can precipitate grand mal epileptic seizure, memory loss, tremors.	Rapid onset produces euphoria. Particularly hard to clean out of the system in cases of overdose.
ethinamate e.g., Valmid	Not recommended for daytime sedation. Used to put people to sleep who will stay asleep.	Can cause minor gastrointestinal disturbance. Massive doses can kill through the depression of the respiratory center.	Very short acting, particularly euphoric to ex-alcoholics and disturbed individuals. Produces no "hangover."
ethchlorvynol e.g., Placidyl	Not recommended in early pregnancy.	Can range from low blood pressure and anxiety to loss of memory and delirium in cases of overdose. Addicting when chronically over-used.	Mostly prescribed to relieve insomnia. It can produce euphoria. Has been used in suicides.
methypylon e.g., Noludar	Dulls mental alertness so one should not operate a vehicle or machinery while taking it. Potentiated by alcohol.	Dizziness, vomiting, skin rash, upset stomach.	

TRANQUILIZERS Currently, over 260 million prescriptions for psychotherapeutic drugs are filled every year in this country. Almost half of them are for a tranquilizer of some sort. The drugs are divided into two categories, major and minor. Major tranquilizers are used almost exclusively to treat severely disturbed or psychotic patients, and hardly ever used to get high.

Although some tolerance develops to the majors, physical and psychic dependence are not usually problems with these drugs. In low doses they are used for treating manifestations of anxiety (such as lethargy or agitation). Some types, such as prochlorperazine (Compazine), are prescribed to counteract nausea. High doses are most often employed in the institutional control of symptoms of mental states such as schizophrenia and manic-depression. Chlorpromazine (Thorazine) and trifluoperazine hydrochloride (Stelazine) are the most common fare in such mental hospitals.

In addition to their psychiatric uses, major tranquilizers are recommended for agitation, tension, apprehension, nausea, vomiting, hiccups and alcohol withdrawal. They also are used to dull the severe pain of cancer, surgery, labor and delivery. It is intriguing that chlorpromazine's chemical structure resembles atropine, or "belladonna." Routinely used to bring people down from LSD trips, Thorazine actually was found to intensify the effects of the hallucinogen STP.

Although less dangerous than barbiturates in their potential for suicide and addiction, tranquilizers have similar side effects and contraindications. They should not be used with other CNS depressants or MAO inhibitors. They can produce drowsiness, vertigo, skin rash and a host of other reactions. Some of them, such as thioridazine hydrochloride (Mellaril) can lower the sex drive and prevent ejaculation.

Eighty percent of the prescribed tranquilizers are classified as minor, used to alleviate mild to moderate anxiety and tension. Most of the minor tranquilizers act by calming the central nervous system and relaxing skeletal muscles. An advantage is that they provide soothing action without the sleepiness and motor disturbances that would result from an equal dose of barbiturates. Although safer than goofballs, tranquilizers can cause plenty of trouble. Recent findings indicate that prolonged excessive use of the minors can result in physical dependence and withdrawal symptoms similar to those of barbiturates.

Meprobamate, the first and most popular minor leaguer, is sold under the trade names Miltown,

Equinal and some 30 others. Originally synthesized as a muscle relaxer, meprobamate's anxiety-relieving efficiency put a chink in the dope curtain that shrouded the nation's media in the 1950s. A comedian could build jokes around his irresponsible actions following the swallowing of some of the little woman's Miltown and get away with it.

Meprobamate is probably the strongest of the minor tranquilizers. It produces the most euphoria and sedation, is the most habit forming and the easiest to kill yourself with. An overdose can result in depression, confusion, diminished reflexes, coma and eventually death; physical

CAL-ORINE

"THE DOPE SUPREME"

Discovered by Dr. Wagner after 1000 exhausting experiments upon his relatives back East, and made under his personal supervision at his Sunkist Laboratories in Beverly Hills, California.

Cal-orine is made expressly for export, being intended as a tonic only for those who cannot come to California. It stirs the liver, brightens the lights, oils the blood-pump, and starts the abrams vibrating up and down the spine like a giant jew's harp.

FORMULA

Fruit juices—orange, prune,
and grape.....lots
Opium—*Papaver Matillaja*
.....some
Cocaine—*Cinemopolis favoritus*
.....much
Hollywood-alcohol
.....full content
Marihuana—*Coo-Coo Mexicana*
.....saturate
HO.....trace



IF YOU CAN'T GET TO HEAVEN
You can enjoy its counterfeit by taking
CAL-ORINE

Which is nothing more nor less than the
Concentrated Calories of California Climate
For Sale Everywhere Elsewhere—Except in Florida

THE BIG V

But for most of us, the drug of the day is a cute little pastel tranquilizer that acts like a pharmacological massage parlor, just a little rub to get you over the rough spots. Valium. The Big V. The ultimate psychic equalizer.

And it helps you to cope with the psychic tension that falls on a typical housewife with a husband so inept that he can't walk and chew gum at the same time. Said Betty Ford, in *Town and Country* magazine: "I was having a hard time getting him out. I find I get nervous when I realize how much there is to do each day and I get tense when I'm running late, so rather than wait till I get to the point where my neck goes into a spasm, I take a Valium." Betty swallows along with about 30 million other good Americans who consume about three billion Valiums a year.

It isn't hard to score the extra scripts to maintain a self-imposed dosage level. "You just go to two doctors," a record producer explains; "that's pretty simple. As a matter of fact, it's amazing to me how easy it was to visit another doctor and say, 'I'd like some Valium.' I didn't even have to sweet-talk them. It was shucking; actually, I can remember how hard it was as a kid to get street drugs. Now, as an adult, I can't believe how easy it is to go to a doctor and say, 'I can't sleep—boom, he gives you a Seconal; I have anxiety—boom, he gives you Valium; I wanna go on a diet—boom, you get amphetamine."

Larry Sloman
High Times, August 1976

dependence and withdrawal symptoms similar to barbiturate addiction are not uncommon. The meprobamate high is very similar to that produced by a barb. In fact, the two drugs exhibit cross-tolerance; that is, a person inured to the effects of meprobamate will not react to a similar dose of a barbiturate, and vice versa.

As sales of meprobamate soared on Madison Avenue and Main Street, other drug manufacturing companies saw the gold mine yawning wide before them. Librium (chlordiazepoxide), Valium (diazepam) and Serax (oxazepam—which breaks down into chlordiazepoxide in the body) were introduced into the marketplace and well-received by anxious housewives and harried businessmen who found it much easier to navigate through the day with a little help from their "friends."

Although these and other minor tranquilizers are sometimes thought of as rather innocent, they can act very much like barbiturates when taken in high doses. Although the others are generally less addictive and powerful than meprobamate in terms of euphoria, side effects and suicide potential, any differences among the minor tranquilizers are usually erased in illicit use by

the relatively high dosage needed to produce a buzz. Other chemicals of this class include chlormezanone, emylcamate, hydroxyphenamate, mephenoqualone and oxanamide.

ANTIDEPRESSANTS

Drugs called "antidepressants" are of two types. Some, such as Preludin and Ritalin, are central nervous system stimulants; others are essentially sedative in their effect. This latter category includes the compounds amitriptyline hydrochloride (Elavil, Etrafon and Triavil) and imipramine hydrochloride (Tofranil). The mechanism of the action of these drugs is not known, but they are not MAO inhibitors. They are prescribed for biochemical rather than circumstantial depressions, and in depression accompanied by anxiety.

These antidepressants are rarely used nonmedically, as they have a cumulative action only and a particularly long and unpleasant list of possible side effects. The selection includes: confusion, insomnia, seizures, hallucinations, urinary retention, swelling of the testicles, skin rash, nausea, anxiety, change of blood sugar levels, heart block or stroke and many others. Best avoided.

ANESTHETICS

Some anesthetics, notably nitrous oxide, have been used for leisure and experimental pleasure for well over a hundred years. Many of the drugs discussed as sedatives and hypnotics are also used to produce anesthesia in medical practice.

Discovered in 1776 by the Englishman Joseph Priestley (who never inhaled the gas), the pain-blocking qualities of nitrous oxide were first observed in 1799 by Sir Humphry Davy, who remarked that the vapor would be effective in surgery "where no great effusion of blood took place." Davy, who had no compunctions about self-experimentation, inhaled "laughing gas" (also called "sweet air") with exuberant regularity following his first experience with it: "... I was willing to attribute some of the strong emotion to the enthusiasm, which I supposed must have been necessarily connected with the perception of agreeable feelings, when I was prepared to experience painful sensations Sometimes I manifested my pleasure by stamping or laughing only, at other times by racing around the room and vociferating I have often felt very great pleasure when breathing it alone, in darkness and silence, occupied only by ideal existence."

Davy experimented with nitrous under Dr. Thomas Beddoes, who founded the Pneumatic



Institution in Bristol in 1799 to study the therapeutic uses of gases. Beddoes's other assistant was Peter M. Roget, author of the standard *Thesaurus*, and his orbit of friends included the poets Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey, the china-maker Josiah Wedgwood, the inventor James Watt and all joined in enthusiastically with the sweet air experiments. The use of nitrous grew, and at one time nitrous oxide exhibitions were a form of public spectacle.

It was at one of these shows that a young dentist named Horace Wells saw that a man who gashed his leg falling down seemed to feel no pain. This led to the extensive use of laughing gas as a dental anesthetic. As comedian Robert Klein says, "With nitrous oxide you feel the pain, but you don't give a shit." While nitrous seems to be making a fade-out in dentistry these days, partying with the vapor has become increasingly popular.

Used as a propellant in whipped cream dispensers, there is enough gas in a supermarket can of gunk for two or three rushes, and nitrous cartridges can be secured from restaurant supply establishments. In the case of the retail cans, first read the label to make sure the gas used is nitrous oxide. Don't shake the can or turn it upside down unless you want a mouthful of whipped cream.



Sir Humphry Davy

Caricature of Sir Humphry Davy's nitrous oxide experiment

(not bad, but NO- will get you higher).

Commercial cartridges of nitrous that employ valve lubricants should be avoided.

By far the most economical, convenient, safe, impressive and esthetically pleasing method of dispensing the exhilarating gas is from a nice five-foot-high, bright blue tank. These cylinders are, of course, available only to physicians and dentists, but once a tank is secured, the only other thing medical pioneers need for a nitrous party is an appropriate number of sturdy large-sized balloons. These dirigibles are filled from the muzzle of the tank, which operates as a gas station-party-goers form a line, fill 'er up with high-test and zoom on to happy motor impairment.

While it is by all means euphoric, the nitrous oxide high involves quite a bit more than the convulsive giggles produced by laughing gas in comic sketches such as the Three Stooges classic.



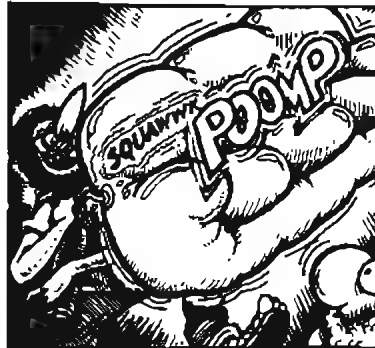
Horace Wells

An early Humphry Davy experiment



Larry Todd

THOSE FABULOUS, FURRY, LEGENDARY & LOVEABLE FREAK BROTHERS



IT'S NOTORIOUS NORBERT THE NARK, OUT SEARCHING FOR THE KILLER WEEB!



SOMETIMES THE CRAZED ADDICTS HIDE THEIR "TEA" INSIDE THE FURNITURE!



THE NO₂ IMMEDIATELY TAKES EFFECT ON THE NARK...



AND WHEN THE FURRY FREAKS RETURN HOME:



Many people feel that the NO_2 high is like a short psychedelic trip—a few seconds after inhalation of sweet air, the vapor vaper will feel a strong head and body rush often followed by a minute or two of euphoria, disorientation, auditory hallucinations and psychic changes. Walls won't melt, but sounds may be perceived as if a wah-wah pedal were installed between ear and brain; large doses tend to stimulate mental illuminations and revelations akin to those of LSD.

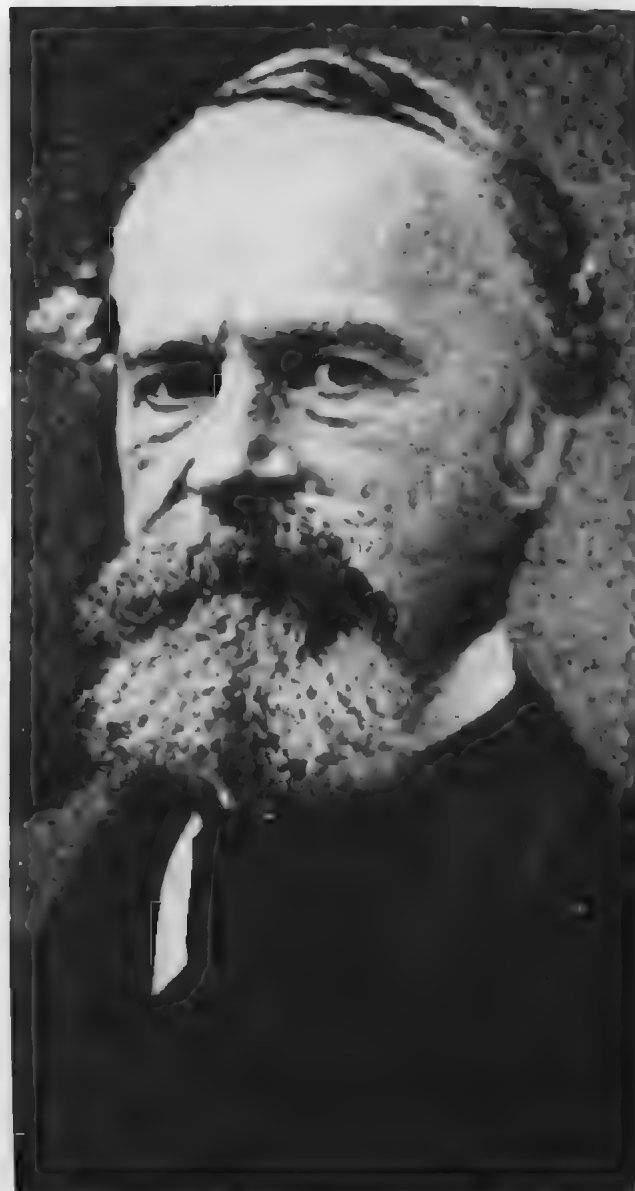
In addition to its psychedelic effects, nitrous tends to lower inhibitions and, yes, it often does plant a stupid grin on one's face. As the inhalation of helium makes the voice squeaky, nitrous makes the voice deeper and thicker. Tiny women have been known to remove diminutive lips from a sweet air balloon and croak with a basso profundo. Sometimes, users may experience a hazy kind of lassitudinous hangover after a long night of gaseous thrills, and other side effects can include headache and nausea (especially on a full stomach). Body injuries are not uncommon at nitrous fetes because it's very easy to pass out on the drug, but this danger can be alleviated by the strategic placement of cushions and soft objects.

Although laughing gas can make one unconscious, it is not a toxin or CNS depressant. In fact, the gas is dangerous only if used in an idiotic manner. If some kind of device is used to continuously supply gas to the mouth, or if an enclosed space is entirely filled with the vapor, the body will soon be deprived of oxygen, with disastrous results inevitable. And sucking nitrous directly from a tank or hose is hazardous because the rapidly expanding gas can easily freeze the lungs. The balloon method facetiously eliminates both dangers.

Nitrous oxide, since its discovery over 200 years ago, has been a traditional favorite of literati. William James wrote of it in 1882: "With me, as with every other person of whom I have heard, the keynote of the experience is the tremendously exciting sense of an intense, metaphysical

illumination." Published in 1961, Allen Ginsberg's *Kaddish and Other Poems* included an opus entitled "Laughing Gas" which begins this way: "High on laughing gas, I've been here before/the odd vibration of the same old universe."

Ether (ethyl oxide) has been in use since at least the fourteenth century. In the early 1500s Valerius Cordus described the distillation of "sweet oil of vitriol" (ether) from "strong biting wine" (alcohol) and "sour oil of vitriol" (sulfuric acid). Introduced into medicine in the early 1700s, ether was widely promoted as a pain reliever and tonic. Its "invigorating" effects were alluded to, but the truth is that ether, when drunk, gets people intoxicated more rapidly and intensely than any alcohol.



Sir William James



Nitrous oxide-oxygen apparatus from 1890

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES ON THE GLORIES OF ETHER SNIFFING

"I once inhaled a pretty full dose of ether, with the determination to put on record, at the earliest moment of regaining consciousness, the thought I should find uppermost in my mind. The mighty music of the triumphal march into nothingness reverberated through my brain, and filled me with a sense of infinite possibilities, which made me an archangel for a moment. The veil of eternity was lifted. The one great truth which underlies all human experience and is the key to all the mysteries that philosophy has sought in vain to solve, flashed upon me in a sudden revelation. Henceforth all was clear: a few words had lifted my intelligence to the level of the knowledge of the cherubim. As my natural condition returned, I remembered my resolution: and, staggering to my desk, I wrote, in ill-shaped, straggling characters, the all-embracing truth still glimmering in my consciousness. The words were these (children may smile; the wise will ponder): 'A strong smell of turpentine prevails throughout.'"

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes
after ether experiments while a student at Harvard
Medical School, 1870

Although ether drinking for kicks goes back to the 1700s, the first "epidemic" was observed in Northern Ireland in the middle of the nineteenth century. At that time whiskey was very expensive because of a stiff British tax, so poorer folks in need of a potent drop turned to ether, tax-exempt and dirt cheap. The intoxicating effects of ether

WONJJ:BFOL J:FFJ:OTSO F J:TBJ:& IN A CASE OF SCOLDING WIFE.



1847 cartoon from *Punch*

were popular knowledge to these people because the liquid had been in use for years by *devout* Catholics who had taken the no-alcohol pledge during an intense temperance campaign conducted by the church. At one time it was estimated that one-eighth of the population of Ulster was using ether regularly.

Ether drinking became a popular pastime in the United States following the start of Prohibition, and the fad continued to thrive for a few years after repeal of the anti alcohol laws. Undesirable effects of ether drinking include chronic gastritis, the danger of death from overdose or fire (it is very flammable) and one hell of an ugly hangover. If there is any illicit use of ether going on these days, it is likely that people are inhaling rather than drinking the stuff.

ANALGESICS Analgesics are different from anesthetics in that they do not usually produce unconsciousness or heavy sedation. While most pain killers, including aspirin, are abused, it can be difficult to distinguish between analgesics used for pain relief and those used to get high.

Consider Darvon, the Lily brand of propoxyphene hydrochloride often prescribed with aspirin or aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine (APC). Chemically related to methadone, Darvon can produce tolerance and physical and psychic dependence when chronically overused, and it will precipitate withdrawal symptoms in opiate addicts. Besides euphoria, the drug has been known to cause dizziness, headache, sedation, excitement and gastrointestinal distress. Widely prescribed for even fairly moderate pain, too much Darvon can cause convulsions, coma and death from respiratory depression. Yet, in spite of these potent-sounding credentials, some people cannot get relief from even a minor ache with the drug, and copping a buzz from the stuff is out of the question.

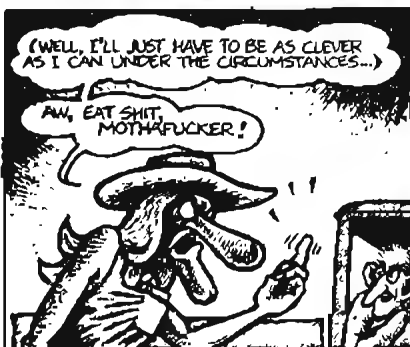
Percodan is another analgesic that sometimes makes an appearance in illicit circles. Prescribed for moderately severe pain, it is known chemically as Oxycodone hydrochloride, Oxycodone terephthalate and APC. It can produce tolerance and dependence and should not be used by people with glaucoma or damaged kidneys or liver, or in combination with any other CNS depressant.

The most powerful of the pain killers are either derivatives of opium or synthetic morphine substitutes, all of which have been used to produce dreamy, carefree states of exalted existence. Opium, morphine, codeine and other naturally derived poppy products are fully covered in the opiates chapter.

COMMON SYNTHETIC OPIATES

NAME	RELATION TO MORPHINE	COMMENT
hydromorphone hydrochloride e.g., Dilaudid	A much stronger pain killer than morphine, 2 mg. = 10 mg. morphine. Produces less nausea, vomiting, sedation. Dependence and withdrawal similar but tolerance develops sooner.	One of Lenny Bruce's favorite highs.
meperidine e.g., Demerol	Shorter acting and less effective in cases of severe pain. Less nausea, constipation, vomiting and sedation.	Used generally only in hospitals (especially in childbirth). Addiction to this more difficult to treat than morphine.
methadone e.g., Dolophine	Less respiratory depression, euphoria and sedation. Slightly more effective as an analgesic. Withdrawal is less severe but of longer duration.	First synthesized in Nazi Germany, named after Hitler. Used as an analgesic and cough suppressant, it is most known for its use in maintenance therapy of heroin addiction or in treatment of withdrawal.
methyldihydro- morphinone e.g., Metapon	A greater analgesic, 3.5 mg. \approx 10 mg. morphine	Rarely used illicitly. Withdrawal may be worse than from morphine.
pentazocine hydrochloride or p. lactate e.g., Talwin	Less effective as analgesic, 30 eg. = 10 mg. morphine	
piminodine	Lasts half as long. Physical dependence and withdrawal, but latter is less than with morphine.	
phenadoxone (CB-11)	Withdrawal less severe, equivalent in other actions.	
phenazocine	Stronger than morphine, 3 mg. = 10 mg. morphine. Withdrawal worse than methadone but less than morphine.	

THE FABULOUS FURRY TRIP BROTHERS



ADRENOCHROME Basically oxidized epinephrine(adrenaline), this chemical is related to many hallucinogens. Besides mental and perceptual changes, it will induce a temporary schizophrenic condition. The semicarbazone of adrenochrome is much milder and safer, commonly causing no untoward side effects but providing physical stimulation and a feeling of well-being. It is insoluble in water and must be dissolved in an alcohol or fatty base before ingestion.

ALPHA-CHLORALOSE Described as similar in effect to PCP (phencyclidine), this chemical is prepared from chloral hydrate or chloral betaine. Although less toxic than PCP or chloral betaine, alpha-chloralose may cause nervousness or convulsions. Alcohol, no matter how small the quantity, should be completely avoided with this drug.

AMYL NITRITE Discovered in 1857, amyl nitrite is a highly volatile yellowish liquid that dilates small blood vessels, lowers the blood pressure and relaxes the involuntary muscles when inhaled. Thomas Lauder Brunton, a Scot, introduced the drug into medicine in 1867 because of its effectiveness in relieving the pain of angina pectoris. Besides its main use in controlling heart spasm, it is currently prescribed for the relief of some types of asthma.

Sold in bottles or small breakable glass ampules (of 0.2 ml.) nicknamed "poppers" or "snappers," amyl nitrite is inhaled to produce a quick, head-spinning, heart-pounding, disoriented kind of high. Sometimes likened to the high produced by nitrous oxide, it can also cause some interesting visual distortions, but one of its most popular applications is as a sex enhancer. When inhaled just before climax, it is said to intensify one's orgasm into something akin to a totally overwhelming experience of being a cosmically pounding ball of flesh hurtling through space. Hmmm.

In any case, amyl nitrite should not be used by people with low blood pressure. Side effects such as headache, vomiting, and falling down and cracking your head have also been observed. Tolerance can develop to poppers rather quickly, but severe reactions or deaths from nitrite poisoning are rare. Although still available in some states without a prescription, it is coming under increasing legal controls.

ANTIHISTAMINES Included in many over-the-counter and prescription drugs, antihistamines block the action of histamine, a substance released by the body in some allergic

reactions. These drugs are effective in reducing symptoms such as sneezing, runny nose, itching, congestion and skin conditions. In addition, some of the antihistamines are useful in preventing motion sickness.

The illicit use of these drugs, a very recent development, came about because one of their principal side effects is sedation. The active ingredient of many OTC sleeping pills is, in fact, an antihistamine. It is possible to get a euphoric, mellow head from antihistamines but they can be risky. Overdose can lead to tremors and jumpiness, and the drugs can actually cause death by respiratory failure. Depending on the pharmaceutical purpose, an antihistamine's depressant action may be augmented by other sedatives (as in OTC sleeping pills) or counteracted by mild stimulants such as phenylpropanolamine, phenylephrine or ephedrine. Antihistamines have so many contraindications (they should especially not be used with MAO inhibitors and birth control pills) that they are best avoided-just by themselves they cause various unpleasant side effects in about 20 percent of the population. Despite their widespread employment in cold medications, they have been criticized as having no, or possibly negative, effects.

APOMORPHINE Although the drug is recommended by many for use in heroin or morphine withdrawal, the Physician's Desk Reference of 1976 lists it as a "centrally acting emetic" (inducer of vomiting). Therapeutic doses may cause CNS depression and euphoria, but also restlessness and tremors. Excessive doses can cause violent vomiting, cardiac depression and death. It is very dangerous in combination with other CNS depressants.

ASARONE The effective dose and particular consequences of this drug vary broadly among individuals. Related to mescaline and the amphetamines, asarone comes from the roots of sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) and the Asarum species. It can act as a stimulant, sedative and hallucinogen simultaneously. It should not be taken with any MAO inhibitors.

ATROPINE This is an alkaloid found in belladonna (deadly nightshade), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), Jimsonweed (*Datura*) and mandragora (mandrake). In these same solanaceous plants, in varying quantities, are the alkaloids scopolamine and hyoscyamine, so similar in nature and effect to atropine that the three are often referred to as "the belladonna alkaloids." Used since ancient times for magic and sexual conquest, these potent drugs achieved

tremendous notoriety during the Middle Ages, when they were staple ingredients in the concoctions of poisoners and witches.

Currently, atropine is mainly used as an antispasmodic agent, especially to calm gastrointestinal excitation, because small doses relax the smooth muscles and block certain nerve endings to the stomach. Atropine does not cause nearly as much CNS depression or sedation as scopolamine or hyoscyamine, which are less often used in medicine. All three, however, are sometimes combined in tranquilizing medications. One called "Tension Relievers" by Arrow contains 0.008 mg. of scopolamine hydrochloride, 0.1 mg. hyoscyamine sulfate and 0.02 mg. atropine sulfate.

In larger doses, atropine can cause hallucinations, sensations of flying, disorientation and other fantastic consequences that some find enjoyable. Hardly anyone, however, gets pleasure from the other possible particulars of the trip-delirium; blurred vision; rapid pulse and respiration; excitement; confusion; hot, dry skin and mucous membranes; and finally paralysis and coma. Although deaths are rare, they can occur from very heavy doses, as can brain damage. It should never be used by people with glaucoma-as a matter of fact, while a few rugged individualists like these bizarre alkaloids as highs, they are so potentially destructive that they cannot be



Atropa belladonna

recommended for anyone. Another solanaceous (tomato family) drug is B-Z, developed by the U.S. Army as a weapon to frighten, disorient and physically disable enemy personnel.

BROMIDES Various bromide salts have been used as sleeping aids, calmatives and anticonvulsants since the middle 1800s. They were widely prescribed for general soothing purposes and were found especially useful for tranquilizing extremely disturbed or excited psychiatric patients. By 1928, one out of five prescriptions was for bromides! They have been largely replaced in modern medicine because they were found to be toxic when used chronically. However, they are still available today. One example is Neurosine, a combination of ammonium, potassium, sodium and zinc bromides augmented with a touch of hyoscyamine and atropine that is prescribed as a sedative, hypnotic and anticonvulsant.

DECONGESTANTS The most common ingredient in over-the-counter decongestants is phenylephrine, a mild stimulant. Oral decongestants raise the blood pressure and heart rate and may increase pressure in the eye, besides being relatively ineffective. Nose sprays will produce more results, but tend to precipitate a "rebound effect" of extra stuffiness when the medication wears off.

DEXAMYL This combination amphetamine-barbiturate sometimes appears in the illicit market. Prescribed as an aid in short-term dieting, the amobarbital is included to counteract any overstimulation caused by the dextroamphetamine. Is this elevator going up or down?

Biphedamine T, an intriguing blend of methaqualone with two types of amphetamine, and Bambadex, the Disneyesque-sounding amalgam of dextroamphetamine and meprobamate, also represent medicine's more two-fisted attempts to stifle rampant appetites.

DITRAN Chemically known as piperidyl benzilate, this is a hallucinogen and a psychedelic. It causes changes in perception of time, space, hearing and color, although no real visual hallucinations. Subjects in experiments with Ditran often become incoherent, immobile and totally insensate to the outside environment.

EPHEDRINE It is traditional to attribute the first mention of ephedrine to Shen Nung, the sagacious Chinese emperor who was allegedly prescribing cannabis 5,000 years ago. In any case, Orientals have been using plants of the Ephedra

genus for at least 2,000 years, primarily for the treatment of asthma. Ephedra was also employed to improve the circulation (it increases blood pressure), as a cough sedative and as a fever reducer (it promotes perspiration).

First isolated in 1885 by Dr. G. Yamanashi, ephedrine was admitted as a standard drug by the American Medical Association in 1927. A CNS stimulant, the drug is chemically very similar to epinephrine (adrenalin) and has been used to treat overdoses of alcohol, opiates and barbiturates. Ephedrine, a bronchiodilator, is included in the majority of hay-fever and asthma medications and it is often included in a drug formula to counteract the sedative action of antihistamines.

Ephedrine often appears on the black market under the guise of being a "white cross" amphetamine. Although it will give you a fair buzz, ephedrine potentiates the actions of brucine and strychnine, two potentially harmful drugs that are also common ingredients in bootleg ups.

HARMINE This indole alkaloid is found in several psychotropic plants including *Banisteriopsis caapi* (source of yage), *Peganum harmala* (Syrian rue), *Zygophyllum fabago* and others. Harmine (and related substances such as harmaline) is a hallucinogen, serotonin antagonist and CNS stimulant. Small oral doses can produce mental excitation and euphoria. Sometimes a user will enter into a dreamlike state in which everything is perceived to be moving in wavelike patterns. Larger doses, or intravenous injection, will usually lead to intense hallucinations, but without the enthusiasm and joyful transcendence typifying the LSD experience. The common reaction for harmine trippers is to become very passive; they tend to relax, close their eyes and enjoy the show. Harmine is sometimes eaten, snorted or injected along with LSD or mescaline to lend a more telepathic quality to the trip.

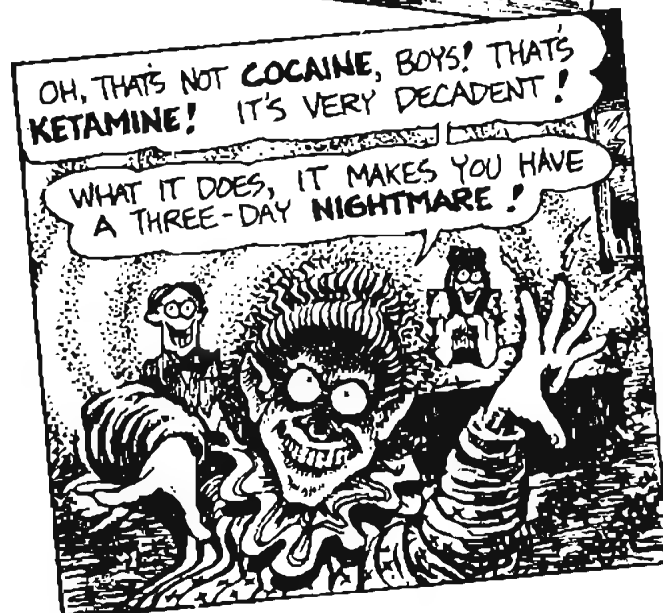
Harmine is an MAO inhibitor and large doses can dangerously depress the central nervous system. A slight irritation may result from the nasal ingestion of the drug, but snorting is the most efficient way to use harmine.

HYOSCYAMINE One of the "belladonna alkaloids," it is very similar to atropine and scopolamine. However, since its depressant actions and effects on the peripheral nervous system are greater than those of atropine, hyoscyamine is less often used in medicine.

KETAMINE Discovered by Dr. Cal Stevens of Wayne State University in 1961, ketamine hydrochloride is classified as a dissociative

anesthetic, as are nitrous oxide and phencyclidine (PCP). Ketamine first gained attention during the Vietnam War, as it was the most common battlefield anesthetic. Its first casual use in the United States occurred in California, where its verdant appearance caused it to be dubbed "green." Ketamine, although manufactured as a liquid, appears on the street as a powder, in pills or capsules, or soaked into pot, parsley or tobacco.

In medicine, the presurgery dose is anywhere from 400 to 700 mg., but nonpatients can take care of their needs with about 50 mg. of the powder. The ketamine high is described as an other-worldly, dreamlike state—a little taste of never-never land. Coordination, speech and other body functions may be impaired by an effective dose.



THE ACID BABIES

"In regard to chromosome damage, we designed experiments to find out if there was any. These turned out to be completely negative In regard to the possible damage to children conceived during an LSD trip and to a pregnant mother taking LSD, we had lots of examples of people in the early days who were on psychotherapeutic regimes with LSD and who conceived and produced babies while taking LSD. I know of these children today and they are really delightful people. There is no sign of damage whatsoever."

John Lilly
The Center of the Cyclone, 1973

LSD One of the most potent drugs ever discovered. LSD was first synthesized by Dr. Albert Hofmann at the Sandoz Laboratories in Basel, Switzerland, in 1938. Dr. Hofmann's description of his experiences after he ingested a small quantity of the substance is probably one of the best known accounts of an individual drug episode. In the past, LSD has been used with some success in treating alcoholism and opiate addiction, psychiatric problems (especially autistic children), frigidity and homosexuality. Some very interesting experiments were conducted with terminal cancer patients who

were given acid not only to relieve their pain, but to help them better accept their forthcoming deaths. However, the anti-LSD hysteria that dominated the 1960s ended research into the therapeutic uses of the drug when the sole U.S. manufacturer, Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, was obliged to halt production.

MAO INHIBITORS Many psychoactive drugs are either classified as MAO inhibitors or else interact profoundly with such drugs. Because they depress the action of monoamine oxidase (MAO), an important body enzyme that breaks down certain amines and renders them harmless, they should not be taken with any of the great variety of substances that contain these amines. Tyramine, a common substance in many foods that is usually metabolized with little or no effect, may become dangerous when taken in combination with an MAO inhibitor-causing intense headache, high blood pressure, vomiting and possibly death. Tyramine is present in wine, beer, yeast extract, avocados, bananas, aged cheeses, wild fennel and in most of the drinks with caffeinelike alkaloids.

MAO inhibitors often intensify or modify the effects of drugs such as amphetamines, CNS depressants (barbiturates, tranquilizers, sedatives,



The Witch by Hans Weiditz

hypnotics), blood pressure medications, antidepressants, narcotic analgesics, insulin, antihistamines, reserpine, ephedrine and others by altering their metabolism. Many substances ordinarily absorbed quickly by MAO remain in the system for extended periods of time when this enzyme is suppressed. The mechanism of these interactions is not completely understood because there are so many complex variables. Therefore MAO-inhibiting substances should be used with extreme caution. In addition, some MAO inhibitors remain active in the body for up to several weeks after ingestion.

Hallucinogens such as yohimbe, the harmaline alkaloids and various tryptamines are very potent MAO inhibitors, although short-acting. Antidepressants (the nonstimulant kind) and blood pressure medications are often MAO inhibitors.

OTC REMEDIES Some psychoactive drugs, albeit tame ones, are not only available without prescription, they are constantly puffèd, promoted and recommended in virtually every advertising medium in the country. Most of the *OTC* stimulants are simply high-priced caffeine. A NoDoz tablet contains 100 mg. of caffeine, about as much as a cup of brewed coffee, and it will be more stimulating only if one is susceptible to shiny packaging and high-powered suggestion.

Although variously hawked as "sleeping aids," "tranquilizers" and "calmatives," most *OTC* sedatives use an antihistamine as their active ingredient.

PARALDEHYDE Discovered in 1829 and introduced into medicine as a soporific in 1884, paraldehyde is a colorless, highly inflammable liquid with a pungent odor and very unpleasant taste. These attributes have caused the liquid to be phased out of medicine. In pill form, however, the drug is still used in cases where barbiturates cannot be tolerated. A brand currently available is Para I.

In terms of potential addiction, tolerance and withdrawal, paraldehyde is generally thought of as being somewhere between alcohol and chloral hydrate. It is considered slightly more intoxicating than barbiturates or alcohol.

PEMOLINE AND PEMOLINE MAGNESIUM Discovered in 1913, pemoline was found to have nervous stimulant properties in the mid-1950s. The magnesium form of the drug is alleged to aid both the retention of new and the recall of old information, especially in combination with a high protein diet with proper vitamin (especially B complex and C) and mineral intake.

For use as a memory drug, a dosage of 50 mg. per day for 20-day periods with a month's rest in between is best. Memory may be enhanced by as much as 60 percent in both young people and the old and senile. Abbott Laboratories is currently studying this drug in regard to learning and memory: It is postulated that pemoline magnesium works either by stimulating formation of RNA in the brain or by carrying magnesium, which serves as a natural catalyst-conductor in memory circuits.

PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP) Although at one time marketed for human use by Parke-Davis under the name Sernylan and chemically similar to the hypnotic Doriden, this analgesic-anesthetic is used only in veterinary medicine these days. Known as "PCP," "angel dust," "hog," "elephant," "peace powder," and many other sobriquets, this stuff often appears at parties in capsules, as a powder or impregnated in marijuana, oregano or parsley. Sometimes foisted as "THC," PCP will give highs that vary from a pleasant distortion of reality to a nauseating semicoma.

PCP actually has a small cult following whose devotees enjoy the combination psychedelic-anesthetic head. While the drug can produce entertainingly strange effects, many people don't like it because it is very easy to overdo. A little too much of this stuff going around can turn a roaring party into a room full of zombies lying on the carpet unable to move so much as an eyelid. Other effects from an overdose can include muscle spasms, vomiting, disorientation, headache, agitation and a terrible feeling that you've damaged sensitive inner structures.

Extractum Opii (U. S. et al. Ph.)-Extract of Opium.

Take of Opium, 12 ounces,
"Water, 7) pills.

Macerate the opium in 1 pint of water for twenty-four hours, and express the liquid. Treat it in like manner with each of the 4 pints of water remaining, mix the liquids, filter, and evaporate to a thicker consistence.

Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Pilule Opii (U. S.)-Pills of Opium.

Take of Opium, 24 filfills.
Soap, 0 grains.

Beat together with water, and divide into 24 pills.

Dose: 1 pill.

See also *Pilule Opiorum Compositae*.

Suppositoria Opii (U. S.)-Suppositories of Opium.

Take of Extract of opium, 12 grains.
Oil of theobroma, 34H grains.
"Water, sufficient.

Rub the extract into a smooth paste with water, then mix with 1 drachm of the oil, and having melted the remainder and cooled it to U° .

Excerpt from Johnson Medical Formulary of 1884

THE OTHER SPACES

"As the LSD began to take effect, I suddenly said in a very loud voice while pounding on top of a file, 'Every psychiatrist, every psychoanalyst should be forced to take LSD in order to know what is over here.' What I meant was that anybody who has anything to do with the human mind and its care should be trained in these spaces."

John Lilly
The Center of the Cyclone, 1973

RESERPINE The source of reserpine is *Houttuynia serpentina* and other species of the genus named after the German, Leonhard Rauwolf. Used in India for thousands of years to calm anxiety, the plant was called chundri, or "moon," in reference to its ability to control "moon disease" (lunacy). The plant was also used to treat snake and scorpion bites, hence the name serpentino.

In modern times, reserpine is widely used to keep mental patients under control, often in combination with chlorpromazine. Although it will calm, the drug usually won't produce sleep. Available under such names as Rau-Sed and Serpasil, reserpine is used to treat anxiety, tension, tension headache and high blood pressure. The drug interacts with MAO inhibitors. Side effects include lowered blood pressure, stomach distress and some twenty other symptoms. Since the effect of the drug is delayed and cumulative, rather than direct, and possibly because of its mental hospital association, reserpine is not very often used for kicks.

SCOPOLAMINE Also known as hyoscine, this alkaloid is similar in effect and comes from the same sources as atropine and hyoscyamine. It is most often prescribed in medicine as a tranquilizer and in gastrointestinal disorders. Scopolamine is more toxic and more profoundly depressing to the body than atropine. Therefore it should be avoided even more scrupulously, especially by those with any cardiovascular problems.

SEROTONIN There is much research yet to be done on this neurohormone, also known as 5-hydroxytryptamine. Chemically, it is similar to LSD-25, psilocybin, mescaline and bufotenine; yet LSD inhibits the action of serotonin in the body, as do morphine and Thorazine. On the other hand, reserpine, although a tranquilizer, liberates serotonin action. Small increases in serotonin levels, tend to produce sedation; high doses produce excitement and mental arousal.

Methysergide maleate, marketed as Sansert, is a potent serotonin inhibitor used to alleviate chronic vascular migraine headaches. Taken in larger than therapeutic quantities, it is said to produce a psychedelic high. Sandoz, manufacturer of Sansert, warns that freezing feet, severe cramps, pulmonary or cardiac fibrosis and other unpleasantities may result from the use of Sansert.

STRYCHNINE Originally synthesized in 1818, strychnine was used in the nineteenth century to increase the circulation and stimulate the heart. Now it is used only occasionally, to revive people overdosed on CNS depressants. But it reaches many people by way of bootleg chemicals. In the past a frequent adulterant in impure LSD, strychnine (and the related chemical brucine) is often present in illicitly produced stimulants that are sold as amphetamines. In therapeutic doses, it greatly increases mental and muscular activity, but it is an easy drug on which to overdose. Too much can cause convulsions and muscle spasms that will lead to death if not treated.

VITAMIN B COMPLEX The B vitamins (in their proper proportions) are especially needed in the nervous system with the use of any psychoactive drug, including marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, psychedelics and alcohol. In massive doses, the B vitamins may relieve tension, limit neuroses and even help some kinds of psychoses. States of severe confusion can be alleviated with these busy B's.

Massive doses can also act like "natural speed," banishing lassitude and sparking the mind but actually reducing stress rather than promoting it. Essential to growth, cell reproduction, blood production and protein synthesis, these vitamins are necessary in increased amounts for infections, during pregnancy and for liver and kidney ailments.

YOHIMBINE HYDROCHLORIDE Yohimbine is one of several indole-based alkaloids found in *Corynanthe yohimbe*, *Rauwolfia serpentina* and a number of other plants. A stimulant and mild hallucinogen, yohimbine is also used as an aphrodisiac, since it activates the spinal ganglia that effect the erectile tissues. Either snorted or eaten, yohimbine produces subtle perceptual and mood changes and a nice series of spinal rushes and shivers.

It is an MAO inhibitor. In addition, it should not be used by people with kidney, liver, heart, hyperthyroidism, hypertension, diabetes or low blood sugar conditions. While generally a mild, pleasant high, yohimbine can cause anxiety, nausea, excessive perspiration and insomnia.



12. THE BLACK MARKET ECONOMICS

"There are two kinds of dealers: those who need a forklift, and those who don't."

A drug dealer

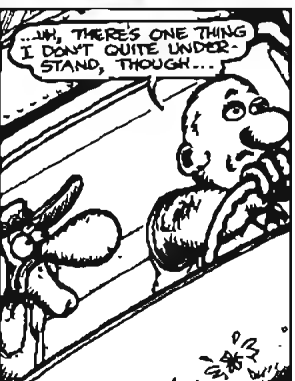
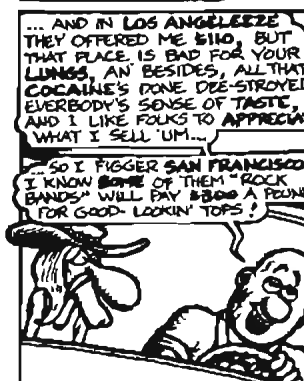
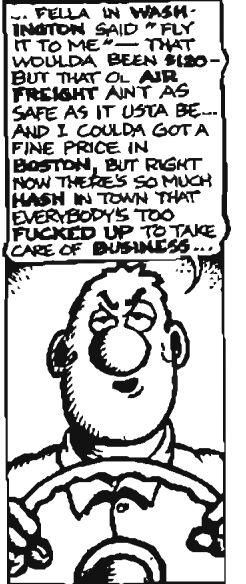
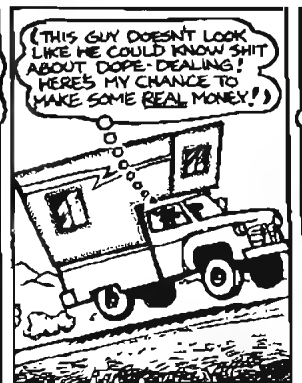
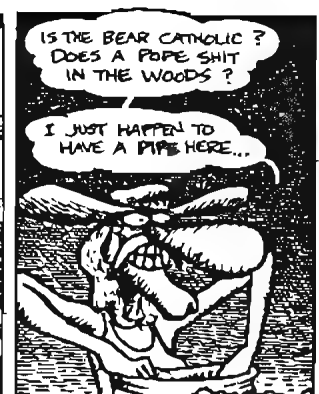
Little did I realize the complexity of the dope world's financial structure until I watched a man try to explain it to 13 people who had never bought a lid in their lives. Twelve of them were jurors, the other a judge, and the expert a defense witness for two men on trial for possession of marijuana. Their attorney had asked him to testify as to the worthlessness of Wisconsin-grown pot. I was there reporting for the paper I worked on.

The two men were charged with possession with intent to sell, a felony good for 15 years in the big house. Cops had roused them on a traffic violation and found enough loose weed to warrant a search. Twelve hundred pounds of freshly cut cannabis was found hanging from the rafters in a barn behind their house. That was a colossal bust in 1971, and the local district attorney hoped to make political mileage. The great national pot debate was on in earnest, and no prosecutor worth his shingle could miss a chance to put away a couple of big-time dealers. There was no question the pot had been found in their possession and that the search was legal. The best the pair could hope for was a reduction of the charges from the

felonious "intent to sell" rap to a simple misdemeanor charge of possession. Their only hope for that was to convince the jury that the barnload of pot was not for sale.

Introduced by the defense as an authority on both drugs and street culture, the pot expert was to explain to the jury that Wisconsin pot was totally worthless as a high, no one would buy it, and that therefore the defendants could not possibly have possessed their barnload of illegal vegetables with any intent of selling it. Specious reasoning, granted, transparent to the most obtuse of jurists, but true nonetheless. Also, hope springs eternal when you're staring at 15 years.

The judge listened to the testimony with curiosity, then asked some questions. Why was Wisconsin pot so inferior? Because, he explained, during World War II Wisconsin had been one of nine states that grew hemp used in rope production. A tough, towering, ubiquitous plant that rivaled 20-foot pine trees for sunlight, when smoked it emitted a thick, oily, rope-smelling fog that caused migraine. It did not get a person high, even smoking dozens of joints. The judge was not satisfied. Was Wisconsin really incapable of growing quality smoking pot? That's so, said the pot pro; Wisconsin was as inhospitable to smokable pot as the craggy cliffs of Acapulco or Santa Marta would be to the clumsy cows that roamed the Dairy State pastures. No one, he insisted, would buy Wisconsin weed.



To be continued

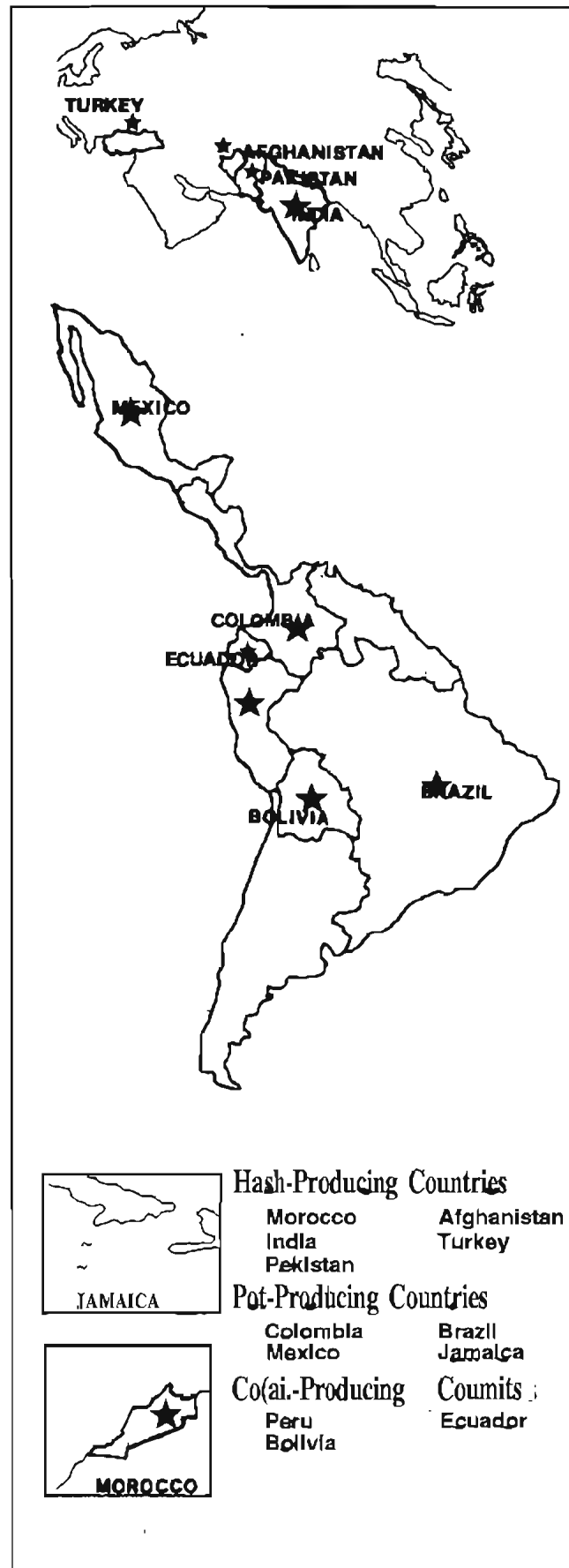
"Federal agents used income tax violations to nail Prohibition hoods such as Al Capone, who withstood all other attempts to tear down his blood-soaked empire. And that's what's in store for cocaine dealers and others narcs call 'purveyors of the white death.'"

Since 1971, the Internal Revenue Service has been checking the income tax returns of known narcotics violators. The Drug Enforcement Administration got the tax snoopers off to a good start by giving them a list of 1,200 names."

Marc Olden
Cocaine. 1973

The judge pondered this, then asked why anyone would bother to cut 1,200 pounds of worthless weed and hang it in their barn to dry. Probably, the witness surmised, the defendants hoped to make paraphernalia: items from the plants—walking sticks from the stalks, plastic-encased leaves, photo postcards. The prosecutor, in hopes of gaining an admission the weed had some sort of market value, asked what the whole crop of this worthless weed would be worth and he answered that he would not trade his 50-dollar witness fee for the whole barnload.

The defense called the next witness, a convicted pot dealer, and he too testified that Wisconsin weed was unsalable. The prosecutors fought this line of defense tooth and nail, arguing that "intent to sell" merely means that more than two ounces had been found in the person's possession, thereby signaling an intent to sell; no actual intent needed to be proven; hence, the market worth of the pot was a moot issue. The defense attorney fought just as ferociously, contending that where there was no intent to sell, then there was no intent to sell, and to be convicted a felon over this "moot issue" was a miscarriage of justice, a violation of the spirit of the law, if not the letter. Soon the jury was confused over the "intent to sell" issue. The prosecutor, in choosing to disregard rather than rebut the question of potency and salability, had appeared to confirm the defense claims that the weed was worthless, and his quibbling over the technical differences between "intent to sell" and actual sales sowed further confusion. It only takes one unconvinced juror to cost a prosecutor a case, and there were several. Soon the D.A. called for a recess and negotiated a misdemeanor possession charge in the hall with the defense rather than risk losing the whole case. The D.A. was not happy. As the two defendants left the courtroom, he shouted after them, "You're lucky that marijuana was no good, or you'd both be doing 15 years."



THE MEZZ

"Poppa, you never smacked your chops on anything sweeter in all your days of viping. It had such a wonderful smell and the kick you got was really out of this world. Guys used to say it tasted like chocolate candy, a brand Hershey never even thought of. I laid it on the cats in the Barbeque, and pretty soon all Harlem was after me to light them up. I wasn't working then and I didn't have much money left to gaycat with, but I couldn't refuse to light my friends up. Before I knew it I had to write to our connection for a large supply, because everybody I knew wanted some. 'Man, you can be ridin' on rubber in no time with that stuff, and it ain't against the law neither,' the cats told me. 'Just think how many cats you can make happy,' they kept saying. Before I knew it, I was standing on The Corner pushing guage. Only I did no pushing. I just stood under the Tree of Hope, my pokes full up, and the cats came and went, and so did all my golden-leaf.

Overnight I was the most popular man in Harlem. New words came into being to meet the situation: the mezz and the mighty mezz, referring, I blush to say, to me and to the tea both; *mezzroll*, to describe the kind of fat, well-packed and clean cigarette I used to roll (this word later got corrupted to *meserole* and it's still used to mean a certain size and shape of reefer, which is different from the so-called panatella); the hard-cuttin' mezz and the righteous bush. Some of those phrases really found a permanent place in Harlemese, and even crept out to color American slang in general. I was knocked out the other day when I picked up a copy of Cab Calloway's *Hipster's Dictionary* and found mezz defined there as 'anything supreme, genuine'; and in Dan Burley's *Original Handbook of Harlem Jive* the same word is defined as meaning 'tops, sincere!'

Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe
Really, the Blues, 1972

Just what is a *handful* of the *leafy*, green vegetable matter known as *E!!l* worth? Time, money, knowledge? Why is an ounce of Thai *weed* worth an ounce of Swiss *gold*, an ounce of cocaine worth ten? Who sets the prices, and who takes the money and runs? For a start...

MARIJUANA The earliest smugglers brought pot to the Florida shores beginning in the early 1930s. Dixieland heads could score a sack of Colombian-bred reefer for a few dollars. Eventually the pot reached the streets in tobacco tins that sold for half a dollar. As recently as the early Sixties, musicians and camp followers could cop a Prince Albert can of pot for five dollars from the blues wailers along the New Orleans-Chicago circuit.

The paucity of black and Mexican cultural history in the U.S. during the 1920s and '30s clouds the source of the first recreational puffing, but New

Orleans's music world of the period was indisputably intertwined with pot. A cosmopolitan city with shipping lanes to the Caribbean-where pot was smoked recreationally, if not religiously-New Orleans was a hotbed of high and spiritual cultures, from Puritan-based fundamentalists and secret white Krews to African tribal societies.

It was during the Fifties that the black market in pot developed. Kilos sold from \$25 to \$50 and were easy to transport up the California coastline into the cult of expanded consciousness that developed in the last frontier. The pot was hard pressed, filled with sticks, seeds and, more often than not, Pepsi-Cola, to keep it moist, add weight and hold the bricks together. The bricks themselves weighed exactly a kilogram, with the wrapping paper adding an extra 30-odd grams. A popular trick in those days was for dealers to cut off a corner of the brick so the whole package, including the paper, weighed a kilo. From this practice originated the term rip-off, and many smokers can still recall the tight, brown wrapped "Texas bricks" with one corner sawed off.

Medium-grade Mexican was the pot of the Fifties and early Sixties, and though it was a stronger high than the commercial Mexican rushed to market today, moist early weed did not begin to compare to the potent South American strains popularized in the Sixties. Top of the line in the late Fifties and early Sixties was Acapulco Gold and, occasionally, Panamanian Red, the former selling for about \$250 a pound and the latter for up to \$400-astronomical prices compared to the \$90 commercial Mexican. There was some hash from the Mideast that made inroads on the cannabis culture during the early Sixties, going for \$50-\$65 an ounce, a price that has remained almost constant for 15 years-superior marijuana strains preventing the Mideast hash sultans from cornering the market in resins, just as their licit business counterparts did with oil.

Basically it was Mexican along with the feeble wild marijuana that grew in most of the continental states that turned on the millions of potheads who bobbed to the surface in the Sixties. Not until the winter of 1969-70 did an alternative present itself: Jamaican ganja. First arriving in the duffel bags of vacationing college students, the market proved so strong for the exhilarating new weed that smugglers shifted their attention from Mexico to the Caribbean. Not only was the smoke more marketable, but the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, progenitor of the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement (ODALE) and the DEA, had initiated Nixon's 1970 anti dope campaign with Operation Intercept along the Mexican-U.S.

I WAS A SMUGGLER IN THE MERCHANT MARINE

At the beginning, we'd go from New York to Florida first, and in Florida you can go ashore and just walk into any hardware store and buy pistols. My man in Beirut, Jacques, was his name, he was absolutely crazy for pistols. I would bring him pistols and he would load me up with hash. But it wasn't just Jacques who loved pistols. It seemed every Arab I ran into had a craving for one, so that's the way I'd start out. By loading up with pistols. I used to get these .38 Supers which are on a .45 frame, made by Colt, but they'd be faster and more powerful than the .45s. It took a .38 police positive-type bullet. I remember that once I brought Jacques a beautiful little snub-nosed .38 of my own. It was on an alloy frame, what they call a Colt Agent. But Jacques, he just didn't dig that. What he wanted was a big, bad-ass American pistol. "I like American gun," he used to smile at me. I could have gotten him a Star in Spain or Italy, but no, he wanted it to be American. And he'd say, "Bring me plenty of spherics," which apparently meant bullets. "Many spherics," he'd say. So, okay, I'd pull into the port city of Miami, take a cab into town and give the store a phony name and a phony address. I could get one gun and extra clips and, say, two boxes of ammunition for \$108. And for that he'd give me about \$300 worth of hash. Over there, it went for about \$60 a pound, and when I got it back here, depending on the market, it would go for between \$600 to \$1,000 a pound. Now that's when I first met Jacques, before we really got into it. When I really got into it, I was into the kilo level, not one or two but how do you like 45? That's when he had it delivered to my cabin aboard ship.

How did I bring 90 pounds of hash into the States? I could say, easy. But it wasn't. A lot of work was involved. I had a loft down in Chinatown and a lot of friends who were sculptors. And I had learned how to reproduce things. So I would buy these statues or big wood carvings in Spain and bring them back to New York and make a plastic steel mold of them and then a mother mold of that. And I would bring that aboard ship with me and store it in my storeroom. Often I used to sail as a deck storekeeper. I could store my hash, but I couldn't just walk through the goddamn passageways of the ship with this 90-pound bag of hashish. Everybody in the ship would be able to smell it. So me and my cronies, we'd go to the empty stateroom and we would divide it up so we could carry it through the passageways. Each guy would carry maybe ten bars and we'd bring it up to my storeroom and then I'd go to work with plaster. We'd have to sneak big buckets of water in there, but that was no problem; and I'd lay the bars of hash into my mold and pour the plaster in and make these huge bas-reliefs or plaques or statues.

Or I'd fake bars of soap. I'd make a mold of a bar of Maja soap. All the seamen used to bring back Maja

soap, their old ladies would go wild about it, so I'd buy a little under a gross in Spain. Only about 25 cents a bar. If I'd bought a gross or more, I'd have to get an importer's license, which wouldn't have been cool. Now I'd make an absolutely perfect mold of this bar of soap. The hash I got from Jacques usually came in these 12-ounce bars, so I'd cut them down to four-ounce blocks and go down into the laundry room late at night and make like I'm doing my laundry. We had a little steampipe down there that you could open up to boil water with. I'd put the water into a bucket, take a four-ounce bar of hash and put it into a baggie, and submerge it into the water until it was soft as putty. Then I'd put it into my plastic steel mold, clamp it together and it would come out a perfect impression of the bar of soap. The next thing I'd do is paint each bar of soap with an acrylic paint I'd mix up before I left New York. I'd lather each bar with a thin coating of the soap itself, lather it on a shaving brush so that it had the exact smell and feel of the soap. Then I'd put it back in the wrapper, which I'd opened earlier, very carefully. No way you could tell it wasn't Maja.

Another way we'd bring it in would be these great big basket-covered bottles of wine. Olive oil would come that way, too, in Italy, and that was better because you can only bring in one gallon of wine but five gallon jugs of oil was okay. So I'd go ashore, say in Genoa, and I'd pick up a hooker and ask her if I could use her apartment. Without even balling her, I'd pay her. I'd take this jug of oil and open it. It would have a red sealing-wax top. So I'd have brought fed sealing wax that exactly matched the top of the bottle. I'd empty out the oil and submerge the hash into the bottle in these long turdlike coils wrapped in Saran Wrap. They'd be sitting down there in the bottom of the bottle. Then I'd heat up some paraffin and pour that in to seal off the hash. Then I'd pour the oil back in and cook up the sealing wax and close up the bottle again. And to make it look exactly right, I'd press an Italian coin into the top of the seal and put that little wire band through there again and it would look like a regular seal. What the fuck, those Customs guys couldn't read Italian or whatever, so they didn't know. They didn't even question that.

Walter T. Krauth
as told to Anthony Tuttle, *High Times*, June 1976



border. Though Op In was more bark than bite, the odds for making it ashore with a contraband load along Florida's 1,500-mile coastline seemed better.

Jamaican weed boosted the pot culture considerably, turning on those for whom Mexican weed was too weak and introducing seasoned smokers to the delights of variety. At prices from \$200 to \$250 a pound, \$20-\$25 an ounce, it marked the entrance of top-shelf pot on the market and the sales unit conversion from metric to avoirdupois to suit American tastes. Most of the Jamaican arrived in boats-sloops preferred, because of their cheap cost and silent operation. The day of the multi-ton cargo plane lumbering beneath the narc's radar was yet to come.

In 1971 the federal narcs, reorganized for the third time as the DEA, launched a major offensive against the Caribbean smugglers with a blockade of Jamaica. Operation Buccaneer worked on the theory that most ships would have to pass through the Windward Passage, between Cuba and Haiti. With the cooperation of local coastal authorities, U.S. D-men began searching every ship that passed. The flow of Jamaican ceased in 1973 as quickly as it had appeared, but almost simultaneously the Colombian connection was fused.

The end of the Vietnam War and the return of danger-inured veterans provided yet another variable. Not only were a lot of people turned on to pot in the army; but resentment of many at having to go in the first place, along with their lack of welcome on return, made for easy conversion from war veteran to outlaw. Many of the pot planes that filled the sky beginning in 1973 were piloted by armed services veterans. The DEA points this out dramatically in the high incidence of ex-servicemen involved in smuggler-plane crashes, and Chief Peter Bensinger blames the inexperience and youth of the pilots as the reason.

There is ample evidence, however, that the biggest smuggling syndicates are in fact organized not by disillusioned vets but by highly skilled CIA and secret agent types. Supersmuggler Ken Burnstine had numerous government agency links and, when finally brought to bay, spilled enough names for 60 indictments, many of them political figures and undercover people mixed up in the CIA/Cuban culture that flourishes in southern Florida. Burnstine died mysteriously before he could testify, but some of the loose ends that prosecutors pursued-particularly the indictment for conspiracy to import weed of Mitchell WerBell, jungle fighter, CIA agent and soldier of fortune who in turn named DEA big Lucien Conein, Charles Colson and Richard Nixon before

IMPORTING WITH RADIO WAVES

Smart smugglers are relying more and more on the miracles of technology to outwit the ubiquitous D-man. A hot new item, tried and tested in the Pacific, is the timed radio tone. The type tested in the "National Weed" experiment was an Institut Dr. Forster Detector 4.016, manufactured in Grathwohlstrasse, Germany. Here's how it's used:

A plastic barrel is filled with contraband and attached to the side of a boat for open shipping in international waters (1)

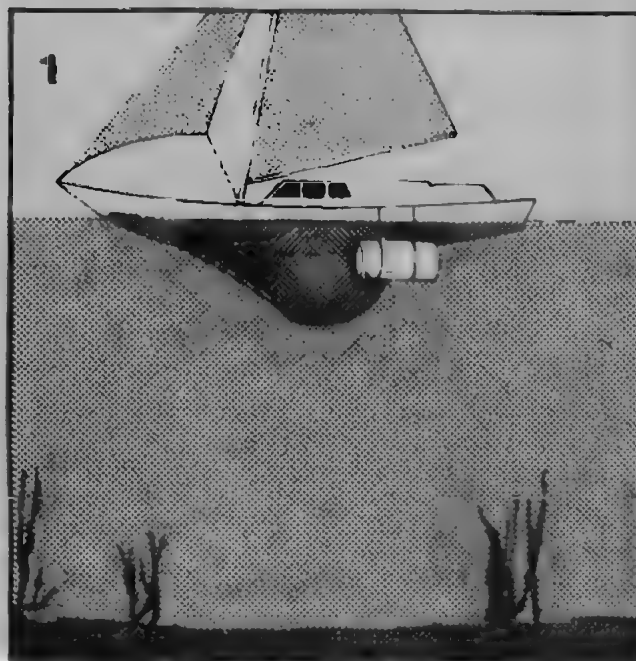
If a Coast Guard cutter should approach the boat after it has passed within the 12-mile limit, a special underwater buoy, which contains the sending device, is attached, by cable, to the barrel. The barrel is lowered underwater and out of sight (2). The Detector will register the jettison navigation points and measure the depth to which the barrel has sunk. All the while, the boat keeps moving. If they search the ship, they won't find a thing (3)

The Detector waits quietly underwater, preset to emit a single-frequency tone at intervals ranging from a few seconds to a few weeks. A strobe light, preset to flash simultaneously with the radio tone, is a recommended accessory.

The boat returns in a few days to the general area to wait for the signal. For the feds to pick up on the signal, they would have to listen to several hundred frequencies day and night and discern the single tone from the others-an almost impossible task. But the boat knows when and where to wait. When the tone is heard and located, a diver goes down to bring up the bounty (4)

And another load makes it to the marketplace.

Peter Pryor
High Times, March 1977



being acquitted-indicates big-time smuggling may have hidden sanctions in the highest levels of government.

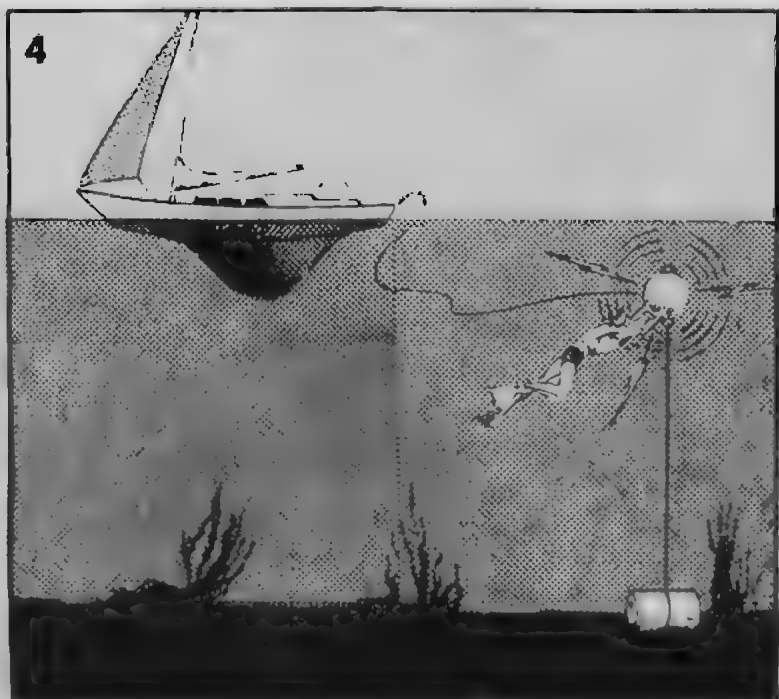
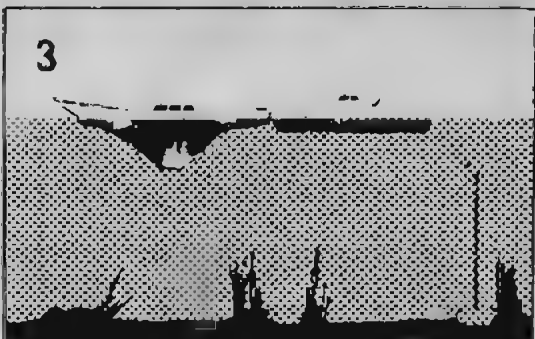
Discounting these channels and the increasing rumor that the Mafia now has the handle on the Colombian connection, the bulk of South America's finest has come in through independent smugglers. Some of the independents have reached such proportions that they have formed associations-the Midwest Dealers' Association, the Southern Dealers' Association and the Northeast Dealers' Association are real organizations whose groups not only move pot from field to street corner but also contribute money to worthy social and political movements. The SDA pumped thousands into the Chicago Eight defense. The Gainesville Dealers' Association gave \$8,000 to a Florida muscular dystrophy telethon, and the Confederation, "an association of independent marijuana, hashish and hashish oil smugglers, ton dealers, growers and transporters" according to the accompanying statement, gave \$10,000 to the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML).

Many people have made personal fortunes dealing weed; others have lost their shirts. A common estimate passed around the smuggling trade and laws circles puts the number of people directly involved in smuggling along the Arizona border alone at over 10,000. Every year, hundreds of thousands of tons of smoke get stopped between field and street, while about ten times that amount makes it through.

MONEY AND MARIJUANA Millions of people make up the machinery that moves marijuana, most of them invisible and all of them criminal-more than 30 million, if you accept the federal legal definition of a felon distributor as anyone who in any way passes any amount of dope to another person. Unfettered by rules or regulations, open to anyone with a dollar, a world of shadowy profit penumbras, credit liens of violence and the ever-present rip-off, the pot market is the purest form of competitive capitalism, developed in the vacuum outside the law where, as the poet sings, to live you must be honest. It is no place for amateurs.

The successful dealer is a master of diverse skills: as salesperson "you gotta know the territory," from climate conditions in Santa Marta, Colombia, to the latest rage in rolling papers at the local headshop, to what the competition is up to; a shrewd judge of character, able to gauge the bizarre human variable in the netherworld, the macho loners, schizoid informers, rips, cops, pretenders and the rest; and above all, a mathematician. It is an oft-repeated observation that no one figures faster than a dealer. A competent dealer can compute the costs of a major transaction, from diesel fuel for the fork lifts to the burnt roaches in front of him, between hits of a joint.

The term *dealer* generally means a person who sells pot, from "weight dealers," who scorn any deal less than ten pounds, to the ever-increasing "loose joint" hawkers in major cities. Local dealers are supplied by "front men/women," or



AMERICA'S MOST PROFITABLE HOBBY

Not only is pot a fully established part of modern living, it is also an essential segment of our national economy. With six million unemployed, profits floundering and stockbrokers leaping out of sky scrapers, practically the only hope sustaining the economy is the brisk business of getting high, and the only thing holding up the Dow Jones Industrial average is the sound of purposeful sniffing on Wall Street every morning. The worse it gets, the more people want to get high, and the only gold bricks that are a sure bet are those reefer bricks: the price always goes up, and if not you can always roll up and smoke it.

A few simple calculations based on the government's own figures suggest the vast scope of this modern, successful industry. If there are 20,000,000 regular marijuana smokers, and each smokes just one modest ounce of boo per month, that means a weekly consumption of over 160,000 pounds of pod! Analyzing a typical distribution pattern, this means that over 200,000 people are employed full-time just in dealing marijuana, not to mention an approximate 800,000 others earning a partial income ("America's most profitable part-time hobby," as one sage puts it). Further clampdowns on pot traffic could throw the U.S. into an economic tailspin that only declaring war on Saudi Arabia or legalizing cocaine could pull us out of. Unless, of course, some nut decides to get us out of the Second Depression by declaring "war" on dope, thus war on ourselves.

"Flashes"

High Times, Winter 1975



Muskogee, Miss. haul nets 300 lbs. of pot and assorted hardware.

"first accounts," who receive the smoke from the smugglers. Smugglers, in turn, are often bankrolled by other people, some of whom term themselves, quite seriously, "importers to the trade." There are field hands, plantation owners, officials, marinas, lawyers and loads of others peripheral to the actual importation and distribution of a shipment of pot, but for the sake of discussion, the term *dealer* in this text will incorporate only those involved in the purchase and sale of marijuana from the field on. Almost anyone up to and including this level has been a dealer at one point—even the bankroller—and realize a bad break could reduce them to peddling lids to their friends once again. The dealer is central to the marijuana market.

As of this writing, most pot that reaches the U. S. comes from three main areas: Mexico, the Caribbean and Southeast Asia. Exotic weeds, such as African Black, Lebanese, Panamanian or Indian, appear less frequently, and usually in minor amounts. Recent advances in the once-maligned domestic strains, particularly sinsemilla, will certainly alter the pot market, perhaps to the point where imported cannabis will become a thing of the past. More will be said on this later.

THE MEXICAN CONNECTION Available year round, inexpensive, suitably potent to satisfy most consumers, Mexican is the most common commercially marketed weed. This is mainly because Mexico's 1,000-mile border, between Brownsville, Texas, and Tijuana, is crossed by scores of dusty roads and vast stretches of isolated plains and desert. Until 1966, according to veteran dope journalist Jerry Kamstra, kilos could be carried across "in the back seat of a car," but mushrooming potheads and the consequent crackdown soon necessitated other inventions. Those who couldn't figure how to redesign the wheelbase of a car or the panels of a camper could always take to the desert by horseback and ford the Rio Grande. About the time Customs got wise to the wheelwells and panels, the airplane came into style, with hundreds droning into Arizona, New Mexico and southern California deserts following Nixon's 1969 war on drugs and its much publicized but ineffective, except psychologically, Operation Intercept.

Buying pot in Mexico is tricky business. Established importers contract with owners of farms and plantations on "futures," as it were, assuring the buyer knows what he's getting; but the vagaries of climate, greedy local officials, busts, higher bidders, even spider mites, can throw the intricacies of a long-range plan into chaos. Time is the smuggler's enemy. The faster a

HIGHWAY 15 REVISITED

In the beginning, marijuana smuggling was easy. There were few competitors, no rip-offs, no dogs, no electronic surveillance gimmicks, no banditos, no super-organized hustlers, no federales patrolling the mountains, no helicopters, no shootouts and lots of camaraderie among the few gringos in the biz. There was also no real marijuana culture yet established, so there was little knowledge, haphazard quality, lots of stumbling around and lots of profit for small investments. The first few trips my partner and I made in the early Sixties were handled in such an incredibly naive fashion that now I shudder to think of it. I shudder even more when I think of how others were doing it; they were actually driving their kilos home in the back seats of Chevys or mailing them Special Delivery in shoe boxes purchased in Guadalajara. I wonder how many of those tempting-looking packages ended up unopened in U.S. Postal Service auctions? I bid 25 cents, sir!

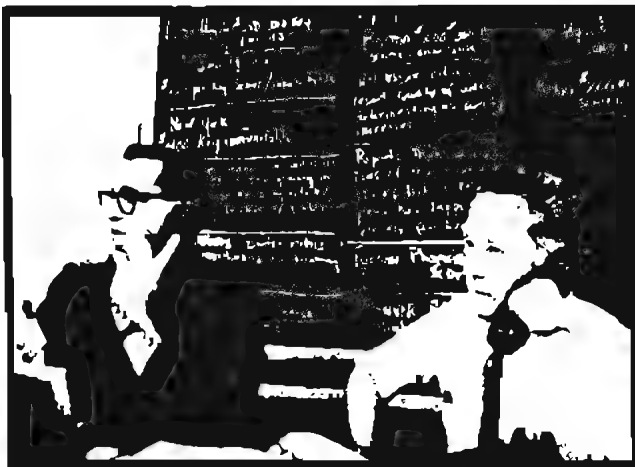
Jerry Kamstra
High Times, Dec. 1976

load can be negotiated, imported, distributed and paid for, the better. To that end, most well-oiled smuggling ventures have a person stationed in prime pot-growing areas—Oaxaca, Guerrero, Acapulco—who acts as purchasing agent. Sampling the local products, the agent will arrange for purchase, from 100 kilos to "buying the crop," and for an airplane. The Mexican seller in most transactions is responsible for picking, packaging and moving the pot to the airfield.

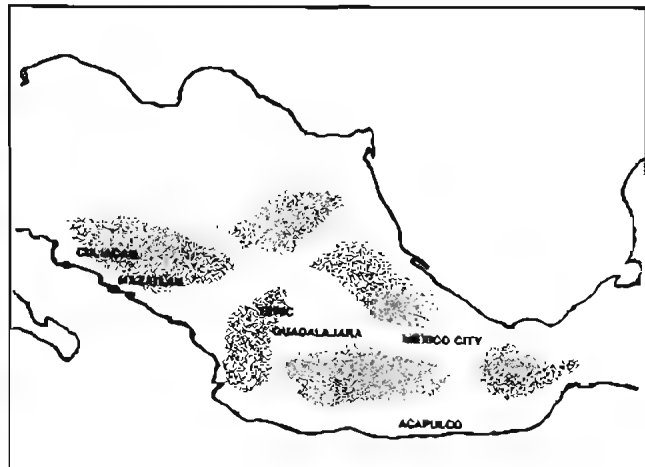
First-time purchasers usually have to pay for their load up front, but favored clients and good references can pay half up front, the rest when the load has safely arrived and moved into vans. Moving money across borders is a fine art in itself, and even the smallest smuggling cabal has one person who does little else than run bags of money between buyers and sellers. Bigger

operations hire attorneys or accounting firms as bagmen, with payments in kind of real estate, stock certificates and even gold and silver not uncommon. Guns are sometimes parlayed into pot, but not as often as the DEA claims, and seldom into revolutionary armories—another favorite DEA hype. "The Mexicans will happily trade grass for guns," one smuggler said during preparation for this chapter. "They're all gun nuts; they love guns. All the stop signs are filled with holes, beer bottles shot up, animals, abandoned cars Guns are a hot commodity; they'll sell anywhere in Mexico." Mexican dealers also trade in clocks, radios, office equipment and other items with huge tariffs. A clock in Mexico City costs about four times what it does in Phoenix, and enterprising importers are quick to point this out to equally enterprising growers, who, through clever caveats, can double or triple their gains. Commodity trading became particularly attractive to the Mexican dealers around 1972 when many discovered their gringo partners were paying in counterfeit money.

The price of Mexican weed has held stable over the years—unlike its Caribbean counterparts, whose prices have risen almost 300 percent since 1973. A kilo of palatable smoke cost \$25-\$50 at most border towns in the late Sixties. The price edged up about \$10 a year and today you can buy single keys for \$100-\$150 at border towns. For bigger buys the price drops considerably. A popular package in 1970 was 100 keys for \$4,000. This package still sells today, though some importers claim the quality has suffered. Prices per key on bigger deals plummet astronomically. A good agent should be able to nail down 1,000 keys for less than \$20,000. In deals of this stature there is always the possibility local officials will get wind and show up for their handout, the infamous mordido—"the bite"—and the agent sometimes has to cough up a few grand for this



Inside Operation Intercept Headquarters, Washington D.C., 1970



Marijuana growing regions of Mexico

investigation. Warehousing is yet another step, since pot is a quickly perishable vegetable, not given to storage. Nonetheless, warehousing is a growing phenomena, particularly as a hedge against drought.

A ton shipment, not that big by smuggling standards, would be divvied between two or three U.S. buyers, certainly not more than a half dozen, each paying the importer about \$50 a pound. An importer who has spent \$25,000 buying a ton and another \$25,000 getting it to market stands to make at least that much profit. First line purchasers can be counted on to at least double their price even when selling only weight, driving prices up to around \$100 a pound. Purchasers at this level, say, Leslie from San Francisco buying 60 pounds at \$5,000 from his Phoenix supplier, then turn the pot at street prices-\$175-\$225 a pound. If the pot is very good the price will increase geometrically, costing more to begin with and passing through more hands. A classic example of this was the 1973-74 crop from Acapulco and environs, sold first as Acapulco Gold for up to \$325 a pound. Immensely popular, Gold soon reappeared as "wacky weed," with a \$400-plus price tag and a vague lineage that included strains of dubious heritage. The cost of Mexican weed increases farther from the Southwest. A pound in Los Angeles at \$175 may cost \$200 in Boulder and \$225 in Madison or Detroit.

Very little Mexican superpot makes it to the East Coast. For one thing, there is such a demand on the West Coast that it can be sold at most asking prices without traveling the 3,000 miles. Secondly, the East Coast market is dominated by the Caribbean connection.

THE CARIBBEAN CONNECTION Though Mexico supplies most of the imported pot in the U.S., it is not because consumers want it that way, but because Mexico is nearby. What consumers want is Colombian marijuana and they'll pay a high price to get it. Colombian import deals are at the peak of high finance, the long-shot, big-buck schemes that span continents and involve millions of dollars. Again, no one knows how much gets through, but the losses are staggering. In the eight months preceding this writing more than 150 tons of Colombian weed alone has fallen prey to the long arm of the law, more than 80 tons of it in the hold of one ship, the Panamanian freighter *Don Emilio*. And a lot of it was not seized, but almost given to the feds: ten tons found bobbing in Biscayne Bay; four tons that rained from the sky after being jettisoned from a disabled aircraft; numerous tons found on abandoned ships. Eight tons were nabbed on a DC-6 in Pocono,

Pennsylvania, in December 1976. "It fucked up Christmas for an awful lot of people," lamented one dealer who had invested heavily in the ill-fated adventure. The Caribbean Connection is the big league of pot dealing, with players spread from Capetown to Boston. The heart of this network is the Colombia-Miami axis, and while Ecuadorian, Peruvian, and even Brazilian pot is trickling in, the prototypical Eastern Smuggling Establishment network is based along this line and will continue to be so.

An importer on the CC needs a plane or a boat capable of crossing 1,000 miles of hurricane infested ocean, and enough pot to fill it. Deals of less than a ton hardly make the nut. Independent smugglers do make small runs-college students, yacht-setters, nomads-with a few hundred pounds, but again the risks are great for dabbling in such small potatoes. If the deal is not big enough so the Colombian seller's cut is bigger than the government reward for turning in smugglers-and a recent allocation by the DEA kicks back a minimum of \$1,000-the seller may well opt for the government's bucks. Also, Customs and Coast Guard inspection of incoming Caribbean travelers is heavy.

Up until about a year ago most importers would arrange for their own transportation, purchasing their pot through a Colombian-based agent, loading their ship or boat with their own people and handling it themselves as is the case with the Mexican connection. But a lot of the gringos who wanted to invest were unable or unwilling to come up with boats, and the coastal Colombians, most of whom can sail boats with the ease Americans drive cars, soon were negotiating for delivery off the shores of Miami for an added price. Today this practice has reached the point where floating pot stores in international waters play host to consumers in sloops and speedboats.

Whether the importers arrange their own transportation or score from offshore merchants, they invariably bring their product to the Miami marketplace. Despite relentless pressure from authorities and the boundless in-house intrigues between various smuggling organizations, Miami remains the capital of Colombian trading. Though loads may come ashore miles from Miami and remain warehoused in obscure swamps to avoid the heat, the deal-makers and negotiators return to Miami where the buyers wait in anticipation, sitting in line with their elbows on the bar like birds on a wire.

During the peak of the Colombia marijuana harvest, when new crops are posted on the Miami exchange several times a day, the scene at even a

INTERVIEW WITH A SMUGGLING ACE
HIGH TIMES: When did you get into smuggling full-time?

SMUGGLER: I don't think that most smugglers are into it full-time. I think that almost no one could really take the pressure of being into it full-time. And I think one of the purposes of smuggling is to make enough money to lay back for a while. Also, it's just in the nature of smuggling—it's an organic kind of thing where you build up to it, you do it and, you know, you lay back for a while. One thing you have to understand is that smugglers are always thinking about making the big run to clean up, so one doesn't really develop a career as a smuggler—one just looks back and realizes that one has had a career as a smuggler.

Someone running a dope operation is a sort of minor guru, maybe even a major guru. He can be quite a charismatic figure. He has more glamour, more money, more women, better dope and lives higher and faster than any rock star. He also travels more. He'll own three or four boats, may have a plantation down in Colombia, five or six houses, a plane or two, a couple of docks, may have interests in several legitimate fronts—you know, a number of trucks, rented cars—he may be running quite a big scene. He may have quite a few women.

I think that the nature of smuggling generally is closer to that of a Far East religion than it is to an American corporation. The guru provided the spiritual strength of the flock, the followers who are going on faith.

More than anything else, smuggling is psychological, which is something that most people don't understand, including a lot of smugglers, especially when they're first doing it. This is the government's main deterrent to smuggling. I mean, your actual chances of getting caught are very, very small until you figure in the psychological factor.

Today the government says that they catch 10 percent. I think that for once the government is understating their own prowess, and it's probably more like 20 percent, but they say 10 percent to get more funding.

But everything you've ever been taught, all your conditioning, everything you read in the papers, every rumor, story, anecdote that comes along to you is a psychological deterrent to smuggling. So you have to consciously psych yourself up to think that you can make it when paranoia is all around you. Paranoia in a smuggling ring is extremely thick; it's constantly like sand in the machinery of smuggling. So smuggling is a matter of faith versus paranoia.

HIGH TIMES: Do smugglers require special skills in shipping and trafficking that might be useful in commercial employment after legalization?

SMUGGLER: Not really, because their primary criterion is not efficiency, but stealth. Stealth has some

usefulness in modern business, as was seen in some recent indictments, but overall, you have to understand mass-scale efficiencies. An education at Wharton School of Business would be more useful than ten years of smuggling in the Caribbean.

On the other hand, I've come into contact with people in Florida who are third- and fourth-generation smugglers—marijuana is the gig now, but their fathers smuggled rum and Scotch, and their grandfathers smuggled gunpowder and slaves. Smuggling is something that's been going on for several thousand years, and it attracts a certain type of mentality. In the same way that there have always been musicians and there have always been prostitutes and there have always been politicians, there's a certain segment of the population that will probably always be attracted to smuggling.

Leslie Morrison
 High Times, Nov. 1976

moderately-sized importer's headquarters looks like the New York Stock Exchange. Up to a dozen people may be in the room, and though many dealers prefer making their deals in comparative privacy, the side transactions and numerous grades of pot to choose from make open dealing preferable. Like OPEC oil ministers, the pot barons cannot afford to make individual deals too favorable to one person without enraging others, both buyers and sellers alike. So stern is the unwritten code against selling below the fair market price that, as one Miami agent said, "you get paid a visit by your competitors and asked to get your price in line. If you don't you stand a good chance of getting ripped for your next load, no one will do business with you, and you can get hurt if you're really stepping on somebody's toes."

The Colombian market fluctuates with the growing cycle, reaching its peak in February and March and closing in July and August. The yearly drought during these months generally comes to an end in September when "immature" Colombian begins to trickle in. The pot cycle is highly predictable in Colombia, seasoned buyers knowing within a few days where they should look for the best crops. Colombian pot matures at later dates and at higher altitudes. The pot also gets stronger at higher altitudes. The green and immature grass that matures in September and October is grown at sea level. Brownish pot with more seeds, grown at 2,000 feet, matures about a month later. The longer growing period is necessary because of the colder weather at the higher elevations. Around December the first red strains begin maturing at about 4,000 feet. Top shelf pot, Santa Marta Gold and "rainbows"—bright reds, greens and golds—mature at 5,000 feet



DRUG STORE

GRASS\$20/oz.

AC 10\$4/tab.

HASHISH...\$10/gram.

BENNIES...5 for \$1

THE Pll ...\$3/month

?17 for \$1

COCAI NE....\$30/spoon

REQUESTS FOR SMACK
AND METH MUST BE AC-
-COMPANIED BY A NOTE
FROM YOUR PARENTS
OR LEGAL GUARDIAN.

(WE DO NOT HONOR CREDIT CARDS.)

THE DAUNTLESS

Today's space-age Coast Guard has vessels designed by skillful naval architects expressly for its unique purposes. One such purpose is Surface Security Patrol, or catching smugglers. Yet until a couple of years ago, you just didn't hear much about Coast Guard cutters cutting off dope ships on the high seas.

Then something changed. Richard Nixon was cracking the whip in the White House. Operation Buccaneer was planned and executed involving every cutter on station in the Seventh Coast Guard District in Miami. The *Valiant*, *Steadfast*, *Dauntless*, *Hamilton*, *Chase*, *Courageous*, *Dependable*—all got a taste of dope duty.

The *Dauntless*, around which this story revolves, bagged two yachts loaded to the gunnels with gage. In the Yucatan Channel, she busted the *Wind's Will*, carrying 2,000 pounds of Jamaica Red. In the Windward Passage, she caught the motor yacht *Royann* freighted with 6,000 pounds of ganja. It was a far cry from towing rich assholes with yacht caps on their heads and no oil in their tanks. Or checking out buoys or operating a lighthouse! The War Against Drugs made men of the Coast Guard.

The smugglers had picked a classic bit of southern coastal scenery. Sutherland's Bluff is a stretch of 20-foot-high bank along the Sapelo River, which winds down to the ocean through a landscape of gnarled oaks streaming with Spanish moss. On this hot, humid night, a smuggler's moon rose like a giant orange ball from the swamp. When it got higher, it turned into a silver disc beaming down like a floodlight on the narrow, sandy riverbank.

Around ten o'clock the patrol scouts were scouting out the position. They reported that there were many police in the area: both the local sheriff and his deputies and some officers from the Georgia Highway Patrol.

Then the scouts got up to the riverbank and began reporting the scene there. About 20 smugglers were swarming all over the bluff. They had nine campers and vans. They had moored a houseboat at right angles to the beach to act as a floating dock.

Suddenly a big shrimp trawler was seen coming up the river, being led by a little pilot boat. Her name was *Hazel B.*, her port of registration, Savannah. She was coming to anchor adjacent to the houseboat. The smugglers were swarming out to meet her. The cargo was coming off. The word came—"Eyeball!"

Perkins ground out his last cigarette and gave the order to attack. His convoy dashed across the highway and down the local road until it hit the narrow, sandy track that leads to Sutherland's Bluff. Suddenly, Perkins stared through the windshield in disbelief. There, blocking the road squarely, was a Georgia Highway Patrol car. Its occupants were standing on the side of the road looking straight at the oncoming Customs men. Shrieking to a halt, the

lead car of the Customs caravan disgorged a very angry Customs man.

"Robert Perkins, director, Charleston Patrol, U.S. Customs," snapped Perkins, flipping open his leather I.D. wallet with its gold and blue badges. The sergeant who had been driving the car looked perplexed. He explained that there was no way he could get his vehicle off the road. "Well," growled Perkins (who was becoming suspicious of this inopportune roadblock), "if she's not gonna go that way [jerking his thumb backwards], she's damn well gonna go that way [jerking it forward] or you're under arrest for obstructing a federal officer in the performance of his duty!" The astonished highway patrolman stared for a moment, then, without saying a word, he jumped behind the wheel and drove the car furiously down the rough country lane, tearing off bumpers, fenders, scraping and smashing the undercarriage. By the time the car reached the creek bank, it had been totaled.

Meanwhile many of the CPOs had jumped out of their vehicles and had run on foot towards the creek. Firing broke out at once. One smuggler rolled out of a van with his pistol blazing. A CPO got off three fast rounds from the hip with a shotgun. The local sheriff, who claimed to be leading a raid on the smugglers, was caught out in the river in a small boat. When he stumbled ashore, he found Perkins and accosted him. "Your goddamned bastards been shootin' at me!" he snarled. Perkins laughed. "Sheriff," he replied, "if my 'bastards' been shootin' at you, you wouldn't be standin' here talkin' to me." The sheriff promptly disappeared.

When the final tally was made, Perkins had bagged 21 men, a 65-foot shrimp boat (whose real name was *Gemini II*), nine motor vehicles, a houseboat, a 22-foot launch, \$11,000 in cash and 18 tons of marijuana, worth about ten million dollars. It was the biggest dope bust, up to that time, in the history of the Southeast. It had all been done on the spur of the moment by a raw crew—and a very seasoned commander.

Albert Goldman
High Times, Dec. 1976

or higher, beginning early in January. The finest gold buds are harvested in February and early March, and flood the U.S. market during those months. Soon afterwards, the main growing season comes to an end for four months.

An astute buyer not only must be aware of these differentials, but must also consider drought—the same drought that drove coffee prices up in 1976-77 affected the pot market and hurricanes, of which there are many, interfering with shipping and even location of the growing area. A popular story making the rounds in 1976 told of an importer who contracted in late summer to buy a crop of high-altitude gold grown in a valley of the

Sierra Madre. The soil was perfect, the seeds the finest available, rain and sunlight abundant-until the late fall, when the sun moved behind the mountains. Maturing in the shade, the plants developed small buds, huge leaves and towering stalks, all of which cost the buyer plenty when he tried to sell it against the fat golden buds grown in the sun.

Thousands of the Sierra Madres are planted with pot each year-in 1973 a 50-mile-long valley filled with pot was burned by Colombian *Policia Nacional*-and the quality varies enough to make it worthwhile for importers to browse through the various plantations, much as coffee purchasers do, tasting different crops before finally settling on a purchase. As in Mexico, a buyer who takes the whole crop gets a huge price break, also allowing tighter discrimination about what gets shipped to the U.S. A seller who gets paid by weight and also delivers is apt to include more shake, stems, and immature plants than a seller who is paid for the package and concerned with getting only the best through. The better manicured the pot, the lighter it is. Pounds in Colombia run between \$25-\$50 on the open market, as little as \$10 on crop buys. Prices have only increased about 25 percent in Colombia since 1973 when the flow began, but it has skyrocketed between there and the street.

The importers who do not have time, money, or connections to make on-the-field selection have to take what's on the open market, purchased either in port cities such as Cartagena or Santa Marta and independently shipped, or from the floating marijuana stores. If they purchase from a boat they can expect to pay \$100 a pound for the trip over, a figure that reoccurs several times. (A Miami dealer disgruntled at recent price increases once commented, "They each tack on a hundred because no one has smaller bills."). Back on shore, the importer unloads his pounds by weight, with another \$100 on each, bringing the price to \$225 to \$250. It is at this point that several "dealers organizations" and major continental dealing circles begin to operate.

Agents and buyers from New York, Detroit, Gainesville and Atlanta, to name only a few, make the Miami rounds of the first-buy dealers and importers and choose what to buy. Most of the weed is in 50-60 pound bales. About 10 percent of the weight of a bale is "shake," leaves and seeds shaken loose from the flowers. Some dealers attempt to redistribute the shake equally, but that necessitates breaking the bales into pound units, a stone drag when working with tons. Instead, many dealers sell tops and shake separately, sending the buds to major metropolitan markets that can ante up the \$550-per-lb pricetag, and route the shake to

interior and lower income areas where it sells for a couple of hundred dollars a pound less. Packages are common: i.e., 50 pounds of tops may be purchased only if the buyer takes another 30 pounds of shake at a lower price. So are mixes: 50 pounds of Santa Marta Gold shakes and bud with 30 pounds of "spinach" grown at a lower altitude and priced lower. Either way, out-of-town buyers can expect to leave Miami with pounds costing from \$300 to \$350. Back in their respective cities, the pot retails on the streets from \$450 to \$550 depending on the size of the buy. Sold by ounces priced from \$40 to \$70, the pound purchased in Colombia for \$20 may eventually generate up to \$1,000 in New York, and everyone in-between has gotten a little richer.

THE ASIAN CONNECTION The Asians have been growing pot for human consumption longer than anyone else and the quality shows in the product. The powerful, seedless, incense-scented Vietnamese, Thai and Nepalese weed that has reached U.S. shores in the past has indisputably been the best smoke around, and has cost the most. Though the only Asian marijuana on the market the last few years has been Thai stick-in such limited amounts and at such an exorbitant price, that more people have heard of it than smoked it-there was a brief time during the Vietnam War when the Asian connection flourished, turning on thousands of GI's and their friends back home. Returning ex-servicemen turned on to pot during the war began landing at U.S. airports with duffel bags filled with hand-rolled Vietnamese marijuana cigarettes. So pervasive were these cigarettes in the late Sixties that one brand, Park Avenue, could be purchased for \$20 a pack in many cities. The Philadelphia Inquirer quoted a Park Avenue dealer in 1970 as saying, "We distributed sample packs to campus radio disc-jockeys, student leaders, people like that, to familiarize them with our product. Sales soared." Park Avenue and other major brands disappeared with the Army crackdown on drugs and the phase-down of the war.

Thai sticks entered the picture in 1974. In the two years since they have been on the market the price has fluctuated between \$2,300 and \$2,500 a pound on the streets, and from \$100 to \$1,200 at ports of entry: Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and discrete points in-between. The tiny buds, clustered around a bamboo splinter and tied with silk thread, lose potency when they dry out, and price reflects the age. A pound may contain up to 300 sticks, as few as 100, sold at \$15-\$25 each. Thai sticks are hard to move at that price, and the profit margin so thin that few dealers keep them around except for repeat customers or

THE NIGHT THEY RAIDED CROSBY'S

"You could not just walk into Crosby's. No, you needed an introduction, an entree, the endorsement of a proven sponsor whose face and reputation, equal measures of discretion and hipness, preceded him. I was first auditioned on a brisk New York autumn night in 1971, when the city was no longer new but still mysterious to me. Most mysterious was the clandestine opulence of the floating parlors located in brownstones, in old warehouses, in lofts, in terraced condominiums of the Upper East Side, in storefronts in Harlem and in ivied fortresses on the Hudson. Amidst ethnic enclaves notorious for the oils in their cuisines, in every district of the city, in sweatshops where hope didn't speak English, peppering the melting pot, people gathering to relax and commune, but mainly to smoke; sample, compare and sell the richest, the noblest, the finest marijuana that soil could grow.

Crosby's, then located in a swank loft on West 20th Street, was one of the oldest smokeeries, perhaps the first, but to me it was always the 'new place.' He had moved to Manhattan when his smaller domain in Brooklyn became overpopulated, a sort of suburban exodus in reverse.

I was first taken there by two friends, a couple with money who spent it freely on life's mellowed kicks. We were scrutinized closely through a glass fish-eye set in the sheet-metal door (it had a formidable-looking lock, no knob), and a voicebox in the door-frame asked my companions in ragged English if I was with them. The door then opened and all was smiles. My friends' word was recommendation enough for Domi, the courteous Filipino who operated Crosby's drawbridge, an old freight elevator painted chintzy gold and hung with small romantic pictures, caricatures of Crosby's regulars and photographs of pretty girls torn from European

magazines. At the seventh floor, the double doors opened into a single room, opulent with ballroom ceilings and one huge arched window overlooking the rooftops of the district. A thick wool cut-pile carpet whitened every corner. Rock music, conversation and the World Series filled the room. I wondered why I had heard nothing in the elevator. The answer was thick cork, everywhere.

The action centered at an old walnut bar, a full twenty feet in length, where Crosby's customers were congregated in festive knots around narghiles, thuribles and gasogenes, outdoing one another in effacing their zeal with languor as they pored over stacks of marijuana. Behind the bar, a thin, wispy fellow, blonde and elfin, winked broadly at my companion and grinned. For the first time, I breathed out.

They introduced me as a writer, new to the city. Crosby made me welcome at once, quickly extracting all the salient details of my life. Satisfied, he gestured to an epicene bar-person, who handed me a menu.

'Here's the latest lineup,' he crooned, and I caught an edge of Scotch on his breath as he leaned forward. 'The best cannabis from around the world,' he crowed like the madam of a dilapidated brothel, but as it turned out, his optimism was justified.

On a mustard-yellow card printed like the wine list at the old American Bar in Paris were the names of a dozen breeds of marijuana, each priced by the lid, ounce and pound. A line of fine calligraphy at the bottom invited inquiries about the wholesale rates. This night's offering included Michoacan mint, Colombian lowland, Colombian mota, Bomber Weed, and Kandahari hashish."

Leslie Morrissey
High Times, Winter 1973

droughts. Also, several consignments of bogus Thai sticks dampened enthusiasm. In certain cases, Colombia and Mexico started "sticking" grass. Hawaiian weed makes a pretty good counterfeit, and even U.S. sinsemilla has beat some dealers. Ironically, it is probably the sinsemilla counterfeit that will eventually replace the expensive, temperamental, but indisputably excellent Thai stick on the domestic market.

Pot from Burma, along with Indian, Afghani, Pakistani and Nepalese hash occasionally make their way to the market, usually via daring globe-trotters who operate sporadically. Much of the weed in these countries is turned into hash which, until a couple of years ago, could easily be purchased by dealers at licensed hash stores. The hash stores are still there, but a smuggler would no sooner buy a shipment from one of these legal stores than would a Mafia hitman buy a gun from

Abercrombie and Fitch. Also, westerners are conspicuous and politically suspect in some of these countries, making the necessary low-profile a problem. Smuggling rings that do exist have a high percentage of nationals from the various countries, and the bulk of hash goes across the continent to Europe. The U.S. hash market, though steady in supply, is erratic in quality, quantity and source, with its main channels coming from Canada. Vancouver easily places as the hash capital of Canada, with Montreal and Toronto neck-and-neck for second. Owing in part to this market ambiguity, and the strong flow of more favored Colombian, hash has never gotten the powerhold on the market that pot has, remaining surprisingly consistent in its prices over the years. Commercial hash such as Moroccan sells at from \$900 to \$1,300, primo Nepalese from \$1,500 to \$2,000, a little over the prices in the early Seventies.

THE FATHER OF MODERN SMUGGLING

Frank's [Costello] corruption of the Coast Guard was the most massive wholesaling of federal services to a private citizen in all of recorded history. At its worst in 1923, Frank Costello commanded more naval power than the Royal Admiralty at the height of the British Empire. Nor did the Coast Guard stop at ignoring his activities (with an occasional bust for appearances' sake). They provided safe passage for Costello convoys, performed rescue duty on sinking Costello rumrunners and frequently helped with the offloading. Seaman Harold Waters states that a good many Coast Guardians were not above taking a drink of bootlegger's whiskey, either: on ice patrol around St. Pierre, his mates were frequently stood drinks by the affable rummies. However, the luckiest drinkers of the period were the bathers and beach fanciers who frequently found hundreds of bottles of Scotch mingling at their waists with other aquatic life forms.

Gilbert Chase

High Times, Nov. 1976

SINSEMILLA Sinsemilla is Spanish for "without seeds." It is a simple method of growing powerful grass at home, and is absolutely certain to restructure the domestic pot market when the public catches on to the trick. It involves weeding out the male plants during growing because the female plants, instinctively striving to survive longer and get pregnant, generate more protective and procreational resins. Asians have been doing this for thousands of years. In fact, the seedless Thai sticks are grown like this. Westerners, however, are just finding out. The first large crops grown in Marin County, California, in 1975, stayed in personal stashes and didn't make it to the market. In 1976, connoisseurs were waiting, and paid from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a pound for the first buds to appear late in the summer. By fall, sinsemilla strains from Hawaiian seeds were being harvested in Massachusetts, Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky and elsewhere, and prices had dropped to around \$1,000. Several of the country's leading drug journalists and dealers had occasion to sample these new domestic strains, and the weed was unanimously declared on a par with such expensive exotics as Hawaiian and Thai. 1977 will prove to be a boom year for sinsemilla growers, and in the years ahead it will certainly replace many exports, particularly, as decriminalization becomes more widespread and home gardening becomes the norm.

COCAINE Although marijuana is the contraband king of illicit drugs, the recent social acceptability of cocaine as a recreational high has thrown open this market to all-time highs. Seizures for the snow flakes have jumped every year since 1969 with no let-up in sight. Since the coke laws

probably won't be changed in the near future, and pot laws will, there is a good probability that transporters weaned on the South American lines will fill the vacuum with coke. Also, like pot, homegrown strains may someday blow the bottom out of the market.

At a price of up to \$100 for a gram that lasts two people one night, it is not consumed with the casual abandon of pot, but is reserved for suitable occasions.

The coke dealer does not have an easy life. Cocaine is classified under federal and all state laws as a narcotic, giving the legal establishment reason to equate it with heroin and deal with it accordingly. New York coke dealers, for instance, can get life. Most coke dealers operate the same way, best explained by example.

In what is now called "the good old days," actually less than ten years ago, a coke dealer from a large city on the Great Lakes accounted for a high percentage of the local coke trade. Courtley, as he called himself, was a man in his mid-twenties with prematurely greying hair, a sullen pensiveness, and executive poise that conspired to produce the innocuous detachment of a businessman. Posing as a realtor, Courtley traveled to Colombia frequently, surveying with delighted local potentates the Caribbean hotels, villas, hideaways and casinos proliferating in the resort cities between Cartagena and Santa Marta.



Mexican helicopter pilot involved in "operation Condor".

"The only limit is the imagination of the smuggler."

Marc Olden
Cocaine 1973

At some juncture in his travels he would stop in Medellin and buy coke. It cost \$8-\$10 a gram, no matter how many grams purchased, with a big deal bringing amenities such as safe passage out of Colombia. This was no small favor, as many Colombians not realizing the revenues to be made from dealing dope to the gringos, turned in customers for a small government reward. But Courtley had good connections, people he dealt with time and again who didn't want to lose his business to any of the many other coke-producing labs springing up in the mountains. It takes several steps to produce cocaine, most of them performed in South America, though processing plants in the U.S. are to be found. When coca leaves are harvested they are soaked in an alkaloid solution which isolates the active ingredients. A white, sticky paste-coca paste-is the result. Farmers sell the coca paste to labs, which treat it with hydrochloric acid to further concentrate the active ingredients into the familiar crystalline form. A popular reduction vat produces, when filled, a cake of crystallized coke that weighs around three kilos. Courtley usually bought one good vat.

At the time it was still easy to beat Customs, but six pounds-plus is a considerable bulk, so Courtley utilized everything. A suitcase with a false bottom held almost two kilos, and a similar briefcase half a kilo. The rest he carried bound to his body with Ace Bandages and stuffed into every available container from suntan lotion to nasal decongestant. One time everything in his toilet kit was stuffed with coke, and they all functioned: toothpaste, deodorant spray, even the foam shave can. Pressurized container smuggling was given up after one trip in which a deodorant spray can in the pressurized storage compartment of a plane burst apart at 35,000 feet.

Courtley had a raft of tactics in his grand strategy to beat the border, but eventually he ended up in that long, slow Customs line. So as not to arouse suspicion when his passport had accumulated too many Colombian stamps, he gave it to a teething baby who mangled it so he could turn it in for an immediate new one. It can take months to replace lost or stolen passports. He alternated ports of entry: Miami, New Orleans via Mexico, Los Angeles via Panama, even passing through tackadaisical European and Canadian Customs on his way to the more vigilant U.S. Customs. He familiarized himself with Customs Agents' work

schedules at major airports so he never crossed the same agent twice. Courtley once advised a rookie smuggler that just before he landed at the Mexico City airport with his load he should "drink a lot of water on the plane. When you approach Customs your mouth will go dry from fear. The checkers know this and search anyone who takes a drink." Later the rookie reported that even though he drank water his mouth went dry, indeed he could hardly speak but made it anyway. Observations such as this kept the long arm of the law from descending on his trip. He crossed the border time and again with pure, high quality cocaine. Safely back in the Midwest, Courtley cut the coke and put it on the market.

Several years ago, cocaine chemists found a method to cut chopped coke and refreeze it to give the appearance of unmolested coke. Such a rock is almost indistinguishable from a virgin rock. The trained eye can tell by the crystal structure, the freeze-dried coke having a more saltlike crystalline structure than the mica-like stratification of uncut blow. Seasoned coke handlers know there is a threshold above which most consumers get their biggest rush and will cut their coke so that threshold is passed in at least



Labrador retriever sniffs out dope for Canadian border police

THE PROTOCOL OF COKE BUYING

"For cocaine dealers, like all drug dealers, are suspicious and paranoid. They fear arrest and prison. They fear rip-offs, betrayals. And they fear getting killed.

So they deal only with who they know. The spoon level, the street level of cocaine dealing is often done in bars, but the purchase isn't made by college students, rock stars or the middle class now into coke.

A connection makes the buy, then sells it to *nouveau* users. Meanwhile, they take his word that the price is right, that the cut is good, that he's not being followed and leading the law to them."

Marc Olden
Cocaine, 1973

four rails. In any event almost all coke is cut by the importers, and again by the first-line dealers.

Imagination knows no bounds when it comes to finding a cut. Everything from baking powder to powdered vitamins have turned up in lab analyses of coke, with standard milk sugar lactose, the most common adulterant. Speed and procaine find their way into coke in an attempt to add kick and the distinctive numbing effect. Some organic dealers have used powdered acidophilus, the yogurt culture, as a safe and painless cut. By far the most popular cut is Mannite, an obscure Italian baby laxative that not only has the flaky appearance and antiseptic taste of cocaine, but dissolves within a few degrees of coke's melting point (112° Fahrenheit) and dissolves instantly on being dropped in a container of water. As these tests are the two most common on street coke, the Mannite cut is undetectable. So difficult was it at one time to find that some people dealt Mannite and no drugs.

Courtley cut his cocaine with Mannite. He put about a 25-percent cut on it which left the coke more or less intact and warranted the \$2,000-an-ounce price, extremely high for its day, and increased his stock from six kilos to eight. He seldom cleared less than \$75,000 on these ventures and netted more than \$200,000 on one. He engineered 21 smuggling trips before retiring. Courtley made his fortune and spent it leaving no trace, except, as he proudly noted, a handsome nose job thrown in on a package deal with a septum repair. Today he's a commercial copywriter.

Not all smugglers are so fortunate. Particularly luckless are mules, people paid between \$2,000-\$5,000 to carry from one to three keys on their bodies back from South America through U.S. Customs. This is a miserable business, for

busted mules more often than not end up on a long rap, with their mentors going free. Trying to beat Customs with coke is tough, with agents around the world alerted to scrutinize South American arrivals as soon as the lawmen in South America make their first big bust of coca paste and know the season has begun.

As the danger of body smuggling intensified and attitudes toward coke eased, weed smugglers began making space between the bales for a few pounds of blow. Miami, a big coke scene to begin with owing to its Caribbean accessibility and Latino influence, is bigger than ever, since the pot barons moved in. Like pot, coke can be purchased from offshore boats or first-line dealers by weight at from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a kilo, reflecting quality, cut and competitive coke sellers. On the streets a pound runs from \$15,000 to \$20,000; ounces retail from \$1,600 to \$2,200.

LSD AND THE PSYCHEDELICS Acid, more than any other drug, was responsible for America's love affair with psychedelia. Though hallucinogenic plants have been around for centuries—North American Indians dallied in peyote ages before the arrival of the white man—it was only in 1943 that a practical method of isolating the powerful ergot alkaloids was formulated by Dr. Albert Hofmann, paving the way for the widespread and inexpensive distribution that took place in the Sixties. In the first few years after its discovery, the synthetic psychedelic was peddled by its scientific adherents as a possible wonder drug, curing everything from extreme psychosis to cancer. When heads in the Sixties began to reroute pharmaceuticals acid from labs to parties, the rush was on. By 1965 an estimated 20,000 people had tried acid, and that figure had swelled ten times after another two years, when the drug was made illegal.



"Acid, Watermelon and Mesc"

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ETERNAL LOVE

The Brotherhood of Eternal Love was founded on the basis of Timothy Leary's exhortations to "Tune in, turn on, and drop out" with LSD. Leary's preaching consisted of a combination of mysticism, the use of drugs and the disapproval of our society expressed in the phrases of rebellion which particularly appeal to youth. The novelty of his doctrine, and the growing drug rebellion in general, drew considerable attention from the press, which merely extended the numbers of young people exposed to the message. Many thousands of teenagers reacted to it with an idealistic and religious fervor.

From Millbrook, Dr. Leary traveled to Berkeley, California, and from Berkeley to a small city in Southern California called Laguna Beach. This village-type community was soon to become the psychedelic drug capital of the world.

In October 1966, the Brotherhood of Eternal Love became a legal corporation in the State of California. The brotherhood was also granted tax-exempt status on the basis that it claimed to be a religious organization. From its inception, in addition, intelligence indicates that the group was ceremoniously practicing group sexual freedom in connection with the use of drugs.

From 1966 to 1968, the brotherhood flourished by dealing in marijuana smuggled in 100-pound lots from Mexico and by trafficking in LSD obtained from illicit sources and from Sandoz Chemical Works in Basel, Switzerland. The LSD obtained from the Basel firm was legally obtained. The first person to synthesize it worked for Sandoz, and Sandoz actually manufactured it commercially.

By the time that our investigation reached its peak in the spring of 1973, no less than 750 of its members had been positively identified as participants in criminal activities that spanned the globe. At its peak it had 3,000 members.

The brotherhood, according to the IRS, must have made something over \$200 million in its illicit operations. At this point in time, the Brotherhood of Eternal Love was the largest supplier of hashish and LSD in the United States.

Hashish Smuggling Brotherhood smugglers developed elaborate and successful means of getting hashish into the United States. One of their earlier techniques was to hide quantities of 15 to 20 pounds of the drug within the interiors of fiberglass surfboards which they manufactured. This was soon considered too small a quantity, however, and they graduated to specially designed traps in Volkswagen campers or other vehicles which could hold up to 1,300 pounds in a single shipment.

Their mode of operation placed heavy reliance on the use of false passports; and with their financial resources and false documents, they achieved com-

plete international mobility. During the period of their successes, we have estimated on the basis of hard intelligence that approximately 24 tons of hashish was smuggled into this country.

During that time we seized approximately 6,000 pounds out of 24 tons, which is about a 12 percent seizure rate. Although most of this drug came from their dealings with Afghanistan, we also know that shipments were brought in from both Lebanon and India. There may have been other sources of which we have no knowledge.

LSD Manufacture In the summer of 1968, brotherhood members traveled to San Francisco in an attempt to secure a permanent source of supply for LSD-which they found. The LSD was to be called "orange sunshine" and the laboratory was to be set up in December 1968.

In March 1969, the first batch of "orange sunshine" LSD was made by brotherhood members in a laboratory located outside of San Francisco. Slightly under one million tablets were produced in this first endeavor. Numerous millions were to be made in the next four years.

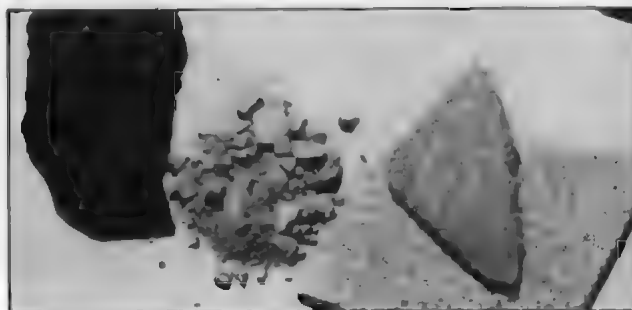
Until the recent enforcement success, this product, which has now disappeared entirely, was found in quantity all over the world.

Hashish Oil Manufacture Moreover, the brotherhood was not content merely to smuggle and market hashish. Under the guidance of one of its chief chemists, the brotherhood developed the manufacture of an even more potent product called marijuana or hashish oil, with THC content of up to 90 percent... Fifteen thousand doses could be derived in this way from one quart.

Hashish oil was first encountered in February 1972. Since then the number of exhibits received has increased and so has the potency as measured by the percentage of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) present.

"Don't go to his place, because even though you're buying it, it could be a set-up where both of you are arrested and later the seller (who was working with the police) is let off. And don't let him come to your place, because it could still be a set-up, or your place could be watched later and busted when there are a lot of people over.

"The Brotherhood of Eternal Love: The Senate Report"
High Times, Fall 1974



Hashish

The black market in acid got off to a roaring start, since many of the sophisticated techniques necessary to produce lysergic acid in home labs were ironed out when it was still legal. The most famed acid chemist, Stanley Owsley III, allegedly produced hundreds of thousands of his namesake acid before lawmen put an end to the production, throwing him in jail after declaring the drug a menace. Owsley acid came in single hits, reputed to contain 250 micrograms of pure LSD, for five dollars, or the much imitated "four-way" crossed white tab, with 1,000 mikes at ten. Quantities were limited, much of the acid working its way back from California through hippie and collegiate travelers of the era.

Though acid was technically not illegal, it was illegal to produce it without a federal license. Nevertheless, home laboratories proliferated, many of them on the West Coast, using methods pioneered by Owsley. It is a credit to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the counterculture; for LSD is difficult to make, requiring first-rate lab facilities and a first-rate chemist to perform the deft thermodynamics. The isolation of LSD-25, the most commonly manufactured, requires numerous steps, unlike the isolation of cocaine or heroin. Many of the starting compounds are heavily controlled and difficult to purchase, though some may be grown: morning-glory, Hawaiian wood-rose, rye ergot. Lysergic acid is also a controlled substance, doled out by Uncle Sam with a vigilant eye. Once the ingredients are assembled and the process begun, there is a waiting period during which the mixture can either fail to react or overreact with a violent explosion.

As the pot culture developed dealers' organizations, so did acid dealers develop into cults. By far the most conspicuous of these was (many people say is) the Brotherhood of Eternal Love, a hippie/mystic/politico hodgepodge that insiders say not only manufactured tons of trips but funneled profits into political and social movements, just as the pot dealers have. A frequent rumor, unsubstantiated but from knowledgeable sources, holds that the BEL financed, among other ventures, the early Weather Underground and in fact arranged Tim Leary's escape from a California prison. The fuzz cracked down on the BEL in the early Seventies, throwing a few small potatoes in jail and scattering the masterminds to the four winds. No one knows much about the BEL other than that it was a powerful and far-flung organization in its day—also a popular self-rubric for the Manson-type crazoids the West Coast seems to generate—and that they had good acid. The BEL's legendary "sunshine" dominated the market from

1972 to 1974 and is probably the single most widely produced and distributed acid in the short history of LSD. Small, barrel-shaped, and bright Day-glo orange, the 250-mike tabs represented one of the purest batches of homemade psychedelics to come out of an underground lab, selling from Miami Beach at \$2 and \$3 a hit, quantities as low as \$80 a hundred.

The BEL was but one of many such producers. Other organizations and independent businesspersons were also hard at work. In the late Sixties, when the cottage industry was peaking out, a gram of pure acid could be purchased for around \$750. Pure acid came in crystals or liquid form and was mixed with water. A standard formula was one gram of acid dissolved in eight ounces of water. Two drops of the mixtures would be placed on a sugar cube or Vitamin C tablet. A dealer could get 4,000 hits of 250 micrograms each, or 1,000 four-way crosses for two to five dollars apiece. The enormous profit mark-up between concentrated acid and individual doses didn't escape manufacturers for long, and by the early Seventies it was almost impossible to buy raw acid on the street market. Pill makers came into vogue, creating a rainbow of acid highs: Purple Haze, Orange Sunshine, White Lightening, purple, blue and pink dots, and the short-lived green acid that appeared in December of 1971, appropriately dubbed Christmas Rush. In 1970 and 1971 an acid glut dropped the bottom out of the market, and prices plummeted to as low as 50 cents a hit.

Acid's easy availability, and most consumers' ignorance of psychedelics, made it a favorite counterfeit for mescaline, psilocybin, Hawaiian wood-rose, and a host of esoteric highs that seldom, if ever, reached the streets. Sold at prices as dubious as their proclaimed origins, the pretenders saturated the market in the early Seventies before repeated underground news coverage straightened out the public head. The obsession with organic drugs reflected in the "back to the earth" movement cultivated appetites for the real McCoys. Peyote cactus, Amanita muscaria mushrooms, wood-rose seeds, and the unpredictable jimson weed soon flourished in dealing circles:

Today, many people find organic highs preferable to synthetic highs. Hardy heads forage through the wild for these trips, while others are raising their own. In some areas, magic mushrooms and their relatives have become an endangered species. A peyote preservation group has formed in California to protect the slowly regenerating cactus: peyote itself takes a minimum of two years to produce good buttons, and some species as

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE AFTER LEGALIZATION

Organized crime found Prohibition a bonanza and reaped millions by bootlegging, rumrunning and operating illegal breweries. But few underworld figures made the transition into the legitimate liquor business after Repeal. Instead, the mob turned to other rackets—gambling, hard narcotics, prostitution and "protection." Some of the speakeasy owners like Toots Shor, and Charles Kriendler of "21," went legitimate after Repeal and established worldwide reputations as respectable restaurateurs.

Repeal did not bring the instant rebirth of the American liquor industry. America's taste in spirits runs to whiskey; gin, vodka and rum did not make significant inroads on sales until recent years. But good whiskey has to be aged anywhere from four to eight years, or even more. Thus the distilleries that started up again after 1933 did not have a product to market for several years. In fact, the rye whiskey industry, centered in Maryland and Pennsylvania, never really revived, which meant that the demand for whiskey had to be filled from the stock on hand.

That's how the really big fortunes in liquor were made—not during Prohibition, but after Repeal. And they were made legitimately—or close to it—by a few with foresight. During Prohibition there had been a demand for illegal spirits, and the mob had filled it. Come Repeal there was an even greater demand for legal spirits, and those who filled it became multimillionaires.

Paul Hoffman
High Times, July 1976



Plethora of pills concealed in heel

long as a hundred years. Included in the group's literature are instructions for growing your own.

The infant natural psychedelic market emerged about four years ago when dried peyote buttons appeared on the market with a two-dollar-a-piece price tag. Prices have dropped somewhat since then, but peyote buttons today are frequently sold fresh, requiring purchasers to tie up their capital while the buttons dry out. *Amanita muscaria* mushrooms show themselves on the market after rainy seasons, selling for up to five dollars apiece. Psilocybin is holding its own at a trickle, the tiny buttons bringing two to five dollars each. None of these, with the exception of peyote, is doing quantity business at this time, although that will surely change as interest in homemade highs spreads. Acid, of course, is still on the scene, coming from a score of underground labs and selling at the same price it has for the last decade: from two to five dollars a hit.

UPS, DOWNS AND CROSSES Licit drugs—those easily available by prescription—make up a sizable slice of the black market pie. Mood elevators, such as amphetamines, and mood depressants, such as barbiturates, methaqualone, and "ziums" (Librium, Valium and some to-be-released), are in wide and accepted use, though closely regulated. The official sanction somewhat obfuscates the essentially illegal trade that exists. People routinely give mild antidepressants, such as Valium, to ailing friends or family, though such "distribution or intent to distribute" falls under the same drug schedule penalties as pot or acid. Until the mid-Sixties the smuggling or black marketeering of prescription drugs was almost unheard of. Occasionally a load of pharmaceuticals was seized at the Mexican border—they could be purchased by the case in Mexico without a prescription—but changes in border-town pharmacy regulations and the difficulty of making a large profitable purchase without attracting attention prevented the practice from mushrooming. The first massive, illegally obtained infusions of prescription dope into the black market came from truck and warehouse heists, a problem that reached such proportions in the early Seventies that government inspectors were placed in drug factories and shipping convoys attended by police escorts.

The first licit drug to be illicitly manufactured was the ubiquitous White Cross and, in lesser amounts, crystal methedrine. White Crosses virtually flooded the college market in the late Sixties, used mostly as a study aid, so the story went.

The government moved quickly to put a handle on

TRANSFER TO THE STRATOSPHERE

"The junkies had nicknamed the restaurant the Cloudland. For it was precisely at this transfer point that those for whom there was nothing to do and nowhere to go on the ground got their transfers to the stratosphere. 'It's better up there than down here,' they agreed, yawning a bit, having themselves a bit of a scratch together. But you had to know somebody who'd sell you a transfer before you could go visiting up there. The peddlers didn't chance it, selling to some panic man and then having him pull his badge and say, 'That did it, Fixer, now come along nice or come along dead.' ..

Nelson Algren

Thw Mon with the Golden Arm. 1949

these drugs when the head of the explosion shook the Sixties, and underground chemists retaliated by opening their own factories. Speed factories were common; downer factories, to a lesser extent, owing to the difficulty of chemically producing the popular barbiturates-though PCP, an animal tranquilizer, enjoyed brief popularity under the THC misnomer it was peddled as. But the ease of fooling or buying off the medical establishment, when opposed to the extreme penalties for illegal production, has kept home labs for prescription drugs at a minimum. The single exception has involved methaqualone. The popular Sopors and Quaaludes had such a massive market when they were being prescribed legally, and heavily, that the government declared methaqualones a "controlled substance," began taking count and discouraged doctors to quit prescribing it. Naturally, labs sprung up to sate the consumers' appetite. Two large-scale methaqualone labs were busted in the last two years: one in Montreal and the other in Florida, and the former capable of producing "500 pounds" of Sopor dust in a single operation. Other labs continue to operate unmolested. Methaqualone sold for \$.60-\$1 a hit until the federal crackdown, after which the price jumped to \$2.50 a hit, which is when the black market methaqualone appeared. Today, though the bogus products are usually inferior to their legally produced counterparts, both types sell for \$2.75 to \$4.00 per tab.

HEROIN Heroin has a long and troubled history as a recreational drug and may not be able to climb out of the hole for a long time. Although less physiologically addictive by some accounts than cigarettes or alcohol, smack (from the Yiddish *snek*, "nose") is particularly popular among people characterized by down personalities and take-everything instincts. A person high on cocaine can work, play and think and, in fact, is propelled to do so. A person high on heroin

is more inclined to bliss out, sitting peacefully. Heroin appeals, one could generalize, more to people who would rather take life easy than work at it, a genre rife with crooks, rip-offs, hit-men and such ilk that are so popularly associated with smack. The drug does not make people the aggressive stereotype junkies are cast as: any cop will quickly admit the ease of arresting a junkie on the nod. Heroin is more symbolic than real in this sense, hedged by prejudice, taboo, misinformation and cultural ethics.

American involvement in Vietnam turned on hundreds of thousands of disenfranchised soldiers to Asian smack, the world's finest, and proved to be a natural weapon as decisive in that conflict as the Russian frontier was to the Germans or the Spanish diseases to the Incans.

It is from Asia, particularly the "Golden Triangle" formed by Burma, Thailand and Laos that the bulk of postwar heroin has flowed. The opium gum base used to make heroin is grown there, along with large amounts from Turkey, and routed on the black market to France and Italy. Laboratories there reduce the gum. For years, Sicily was peppered with labs, accounting for the Mafia ties that exist today. Marseilles, France, is another major manufacturing area, the home of the famous "French connection." During the Vietnam War everybody, from Vietnamese generals and CIA agents to military morticians, was smuggling Asian junk into the U.S. (A widely publicized case was a smuggling operation cracked in Hawaii in 1974 that sent the contraband in dead bodies being sent home from the battlegrounds.)

With such massive operations as the CIA's full-scale airlift on their own airline, Air America (for a fascinating account, read read Alfred W. McCoy's *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*), it was no surprise that smack in the late Sixties and early Seventies was glutting the market in greater quantities, better qualities and cheaper prices than ever before. A gram of 70-percent pure China White was as little as \$40; ounces, as little as \$500. The "dime bags" sold on street corners cost \$10, as opposed to the \$20 they now run, and lasted a moderate junkie at least a day. The media terror stories began soon after-"Half Million Addicts in NYC" and "Junkie Stabs Mother of 8" among the headlines of the day-and a crackdown on military smuggling followed.

A second front on the war against heroin opened when the Nixon administration in 1972 purchased Turkey's entire opium crop, ascertained to be the source of the heroin scourge. It wasn't the Turkish blockage backfired. As the supply of

AN ALL-ROUND GUY

"He used C [cocaine], said Tony, 'and he told us how to make bennies out of sniffers.'

Tony meant that their benefactor from Michigan had instructed them how to distill the Benzedrine out of medicated inhalers which could be bought without prescription in any drugstore.

'He was plenty hep,' said Gino.

'Sounds like an all-round guy,' I said. 'And how did he aim for you to get the stuff legit?'

'It's easy,' said Tony. 'You just shoot some plain gasoline under your skin. Get it?'

'Not yet,' I said. 'Sounds like it would knock you on your can.'

'Listen!' said Gino. 'You're not shooting the gas for a bang; the gas is just the starter.'

'Yeah,' said Tony. 'This guy told us that this gas is gonna give you cancer. A *small* cancer-get it? And with the cancer, the croakers gotta give you stuff [heroin], legit. Get it?'

Alexander King
Minor Enemy Grows Older, 1958

Asian White dried up and desperate junkies and accommodating dealers tried to fill the vacuum, the realization bloomed that Mexican poppies produced just as good an opium base as Asian poppies did. Within a year a steady stream of Mexican Brown began flowing through Tucson, Phoenix, Albuquerque, Brownsville Station and other cities. Customs seizures in these areas doubled, then tripled, while traditional ports, such as New York and Miami, dried up. New York City's junkies lost the spotlight to thieving Southwesterners, and the Mafia dealers moved from the Big Apple to Scottsdale, Arizona. Soon Mexican junk had resupplied the market. Prices were similar to the Asian \$50 gram, \$500-\$700 ounce and \$5,000-\$7,000 pound.

When in 1974 the Turkish ban was lifted, the poppies were replanted, the gum squeezed and the heroin isolated, and by the summer of 1976 Asian White had begun to reappear in eastern cities after a four-year absence. As of this writing, several drug experts and street observers say heroin is burgeoning as never before, anticipating a time when both Mexico and Asia will be functioning at top outputs-creating, perhaps, a new heroin wave. Prices on the Asian are still high: \$75-\$125 a gram; \$700-\$1,200 an ounce and \$7,500-\$10,000 and up a pound, but they will probably drop soon.

The main supplier of heroin at this time is reputed to be the Mafia. It is no secret that the mob has been in this business for years and that the main

ports of entry-Scottsdale, San Diego, Los Angeles for Mexican, and New York and Miami for White-are also Mafia centers. Independent smugglers have a high casualty rate, and the punishment for importation of junk is the harshest meted out for drug contraband.

CONCLUSION There is no question that recreational drugs are here to stay. Interest in them right now is at an all-time high, the need for the altered states of consciousness perhaps rooted in alienation from more simple pleasures, a rise in hedonism, a moral breakdown, an aesthetic revival. There are people who want and people who supply. How many there are, and how rich the distributors have become, is open to speculation. It should be remembered, though, that such distinguished and venerable families as the Kennedys and Bronfmans (Seagram whiskey) made their money running rum to thirsty prohibition victims. When pot is legalized, the Bronfmans and Kennedys of marijuana will step forth, and the world will get to see a few of the fortunes of dealing. And that will probably be just the shake.



Official U.S. Coast Guard photo of the *Helena Star*, busted carrying 37 tons of marijuana.



13. PARAPHERNALIA

"The idea behind the 'party roll' is something of a practical joke: you hand a friend a paper and, half an hour later, too stoned to figure out what's going on, he's still rolling! Ought to become very popular when the Elks start getting into dope."

-Eric Kibble

Language changes. "Paraphernalia," adopted directly from the ancient Greek word for dowry (paraphernōs, [thing] carried beside) and used for three centuries to refer in general to optional accoutrements of wardrobe or military gear, today means primarily the vessels and tools of recreational drug use. These include a bewildering variety of pipes, hookahs, chillums, bongs, carburetors, rolling papers, roach clips, herb cleaners, screens, razors, mirrors, syringes, paper and cellophane bags, and increasingly bizarre constructions of sheet metal, plumbing fixtures, rare Oriental woods and laboratory tubes and filters that look like discarded moonshine stills or alchemical astrolabes. As we shall see, paraphernalia has become technological subculture, rooted in the old American tradition of the basement tinkerer and the backyard adventurer, watered by the capital of a rapidly growing dope-paraphernalia industry, and harvested by a generation of bionic dopers who demand both scientifically sophisticated and environmentally balanced accessories to get high with.

The first historical traces of *Homo paraphernalius* (dope-smoking man) have been discovered in Cyprus, dating back to the Bronze Age and placing the origin of the opium trade between 1220 and 1190 B.C. Excavations at the site of a prehistoric temple on Cyprus, or Kition as it was known to the ancient Aegeans, turned up an ivory opium pipe that, according to its discoverers, is "for the first time evidence that smoking was an ancient habit." Until this artifact was dusted off in A.D. 1975, the habit was generally believed to have originated in the Roman period.

A paraphernalia mystery is posed by the antique "fairy pipes" of ancient Ireland. These very small wooden pipes come in a wide variety of designs, and they predate the introduction of tobacco to the Old World. We can imagine that the Celts smoked hemp in these pipes, but the subject has been avoided by all pipe historians.

If the dope pipe can trace its lineage to pre-Homeric times, rolling papers seem to be of more recent vintage. The ancient Mayas and Pueblo Indians, whose cultural artifacts can be reliably dated from about the eleventh century A.D., smoked tobacco, often in hollow reeds that were really self-burning pipes. But they also made crude cigarettes with natural maize wrappers, so it can be said that the rolling-paper industry started in the New World. It was the Mayas, too, who first chewed the coca leaf, from which cocaine is extracted and which made them feel as big as

CHILLUMS OF THE GODS

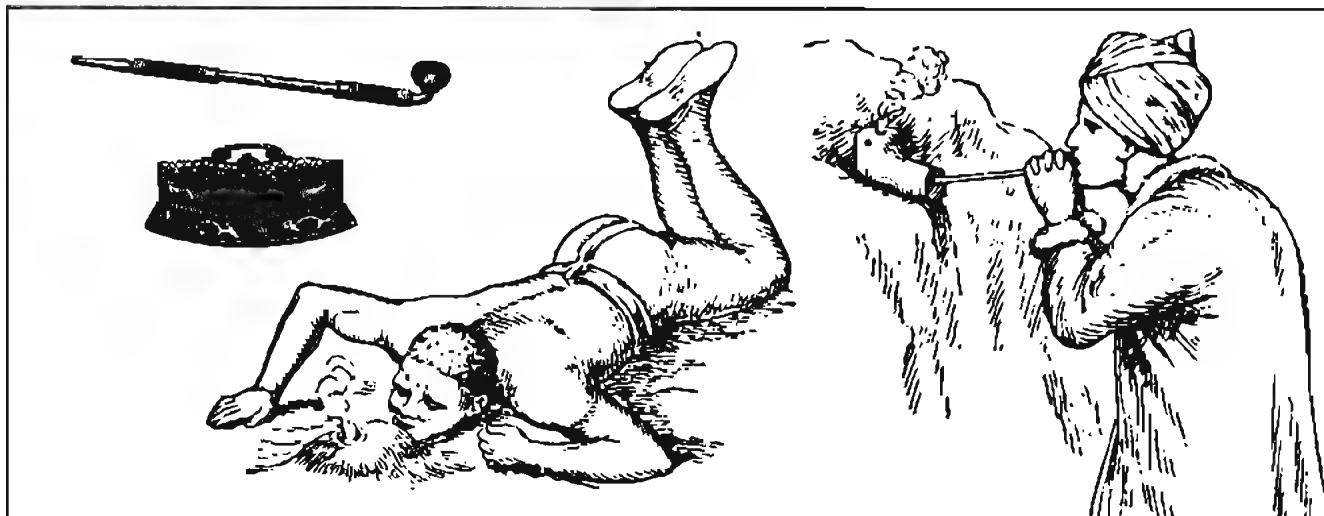
"History does not tell us how marijuana was 'smoked' before fire was invented, yet man's connection with *cannabis sativa* and *papaver somniferum* (opium) apparently antedate the dawn of time. Immanuel Velikovsky, Erik von Daniken and others have speculated about the possible extraterrestrial origins of the monuments of antiquity; is it not possible that, for example, the obelisks of Egypt, the infamous 'Cleopatra's Needle' memorialized some forgotten high of an ancient, wiser civilization? An ancient Chinese legend, whose origins are shrouded in the mists of time, tells of a farmer who harvested a form of hemp that, after drying it in his shed, he sold to the Emperor's government to make ropes for the whips of the Imperial Navy. One year the farmer's apprentice, a fat and idle lad, fell asleep while tending the fire in the drying shed. A leaping spark soon set the shed ablaze, and it was only by luck that the child awoke and ran to fetch the farmer. When they returned, the shed was burning merrily and, as luck would have it, a shift of wind soon blew the smoke from the inferno in their direction. Coughing, choking and inhaling the fumes, the farmer and the boy made their way to an open field nearby, where they were overcome by sleep and dreams of paradise, lewd women and continual drunkenness. So vivid were the dreams that the farmer, upon awakening, decided to forgo thrashing the boy and get straight to work erecting a new shed and harvesting another crop of hemp. When the new shed was full of fresh hemp, the master lit a faggot, tossed it within, and moistened his finger to test the direction of the wind. Once again they inhaled copiously and succumbed to dreams of palpable lasciviousness. Once again they awoke to erect, fill and incinerate another shed. Further sheds were consumed by flames as the farmer and his apprentice smoked more and more of the dream-inducing hemp. Thus, according to this ancient legend of uncertain origin, were the first hash pipes, big as houses, invented. Believe it or eat it."

—Eric Kibble

eagles. For carrying their coca the Mayas invented a cloth sack similar to the early-twentieth-century U.S. Negro "mojo bag."

It was in the nineteenth century, as tobacco chewing gave way among Western settlers to cigarette smoking, that the rolling-paper industry got, as it were, rolling. Around 1910 R. J. Reynolds introduced the famous Top papers, the first American brand-name papers that had wide distribution. A prophetic beginning indeed, for "top" spelled backwards is "pot."

Reefer rolling was around for a long time before the bebop generation of the Forties popularized the practice, but it wasn't a subculture breeder until the jazz and blues artists of the Twenties and Thirties got into reefer that brand papers began to take on much significance. The bebop crowd used Top, aCB, and occasionally Bambu, Zig Zag, or Rizla to roll their joints. Choosing the right paper was as important as getting the right length on the cuffs of your zoot suit. Then, in the Forties and early Fifties, Spanish seamen began swarming into New York with metal Bambu cases in hand, ransacking the city in quest of their national rolling paper. And it wasn't always tobacco they expected to smoke. Interestingly, the Bambu case that is used to keep the papers neat and fresh became a fad item in the late Sixties. The thrifty Spaniards, poor and cautious, had been using the metal containers to protect their papers for decades. Bambu, paradoxically, is today one of the most famous dope-rolling papers used in the United States, but its sales have always been primarily to the ghetto and bohemian communities of New York City. The beatniks of the Fifties favored Bambu for poetry readings and tea parties to such an extent that by the early Sixties Bambu had virtually become the generic



Tibetan metal pipe and pouch

Varieties of earth pipes

YELLOW PAGES BANS "HEAD ITEMS"

ORDIN: As publishers we have the right to restrict what we publish ... and we don't allow what you would call "head items."

DEALER: How do you define head items? Do you mean papers and pipes?

ORDIN: Yes. It's a matter of judgment. I call papers and pipes, anything related to dope smoking, a head item. And by the way, we have used the word marijuana in the Detroit White Pages.

DEALER: Why then was the word acceptable for the White Pages and not for the Yellow?

ORDIN: The White Pages are for listings. It was the listing of a group that gave out information on the latest marijuana legalization information.

DEALER: It really isn't a legal question, is it, but rather a matter of company policy?

ORDIN: Yes, company policy and good taste.

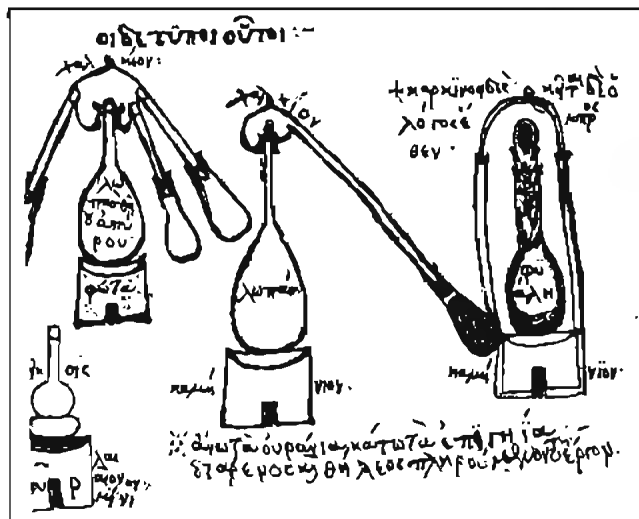
-DEALER-July '76 #2

Discrimination in the Yellow Pages

rather than the brand name for rolling papers in the greater New York area.

By the mid-Sixties, new papers with exotic Spanish names like Marfil and Blanco y Negro started popping up around the country. Tobacconists discovered a new interest in rolling machines, incense, and waterpipes. Rizla, at first an unpopular brand because it was originally a fast-burning, ungummed cigarette paper, branched out to become one of the nation's largest manufacturers of rolling machines.

As domestic rolling papers started to enter the market, American dopers began to discriminate between types of use, speed of burning, and eventually the size, shape, and fabric density (denier) of the paper. As manufacturers introduced novelty items like flavored papers and papers with designs, such as the American flag or



Greek stills for distillation

THE GENERAL STORE APPROACH

RIPPS: First of all, let me say that the head shop is dead. There are no longer such things as head shops. Paraphernalia retailers move through many different retail approaches. We must sell whatever is hot. We're a novelty business. There's a way of carrying an item in your store to cater to any trend—anything that's in, anything that's popular. And it's very, very important. The most important thing that I'm trying to say is how to keep a small store.

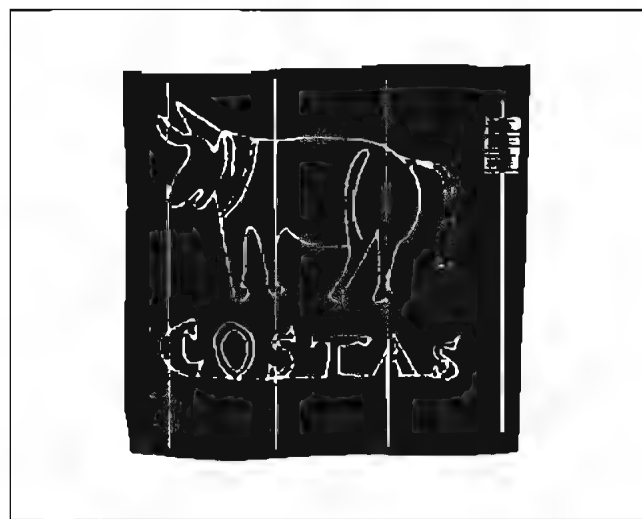
Around 1910 they used to call them General Stores, in the 1920's and 1930's they called them Mamas and Papas. And they still exist today—any independent store or small chain operated, known, run, managed by one person or just a couple of people is a Mama and Papa type store. That's what we're dealing with. That's where 99 percent of all the population is in this paraphernalia industry, where your goods flow through.

Okay. First of all, you're talking about the person to whom everything is a BTW, which is a by-the-way. By the way, we have a head shop department; by the way, we now carry cigarette paper; by the way, we now sell posters and so forth. This is very important. A record shop sells head supplies. A clothing store sells clothing; that's his business. But he also sells from the head supplies. He also sells candles. He also sells jewelry. Jewelry is a bigger industry than milk. Jewelry is a bigger industry than hospitalization. Costume jewelry is a tremendous industry. You don't know how important it is to survive—I mean, you can't go through life without costume jewelry, although you can live without milk.

-DEALER-June '76 #1

Hymie Hipps, Pres. House of Hipps

psychedelic art of the San Francisco rock poster school, smokers chose their own favorites and stood by them. Smokers observed tensility, malleability, burn rate, and other technical factors as intensely as Pentagon missile scientists



Spanish watermark for rolling papers, cu. 1770



double-checking a new ICBM. Others did not give a damn what kind of paper they smoked and resorted, when necessary, to rolling their weed in Tampax wrappers or whatever else was handy. Still, the market for new and improved rolling papers has not yet bottomed out as of this writing, and does not seem likely to do so soon. Every year at least a dozen innovative types of rolling paper make their debut, and most of them make enough money for their inventors to remain on the market for quite a while.

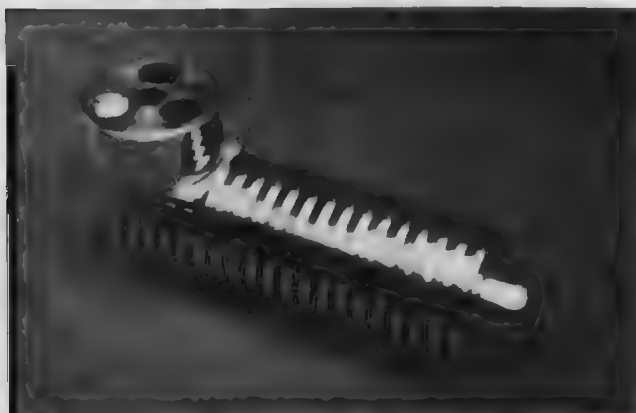
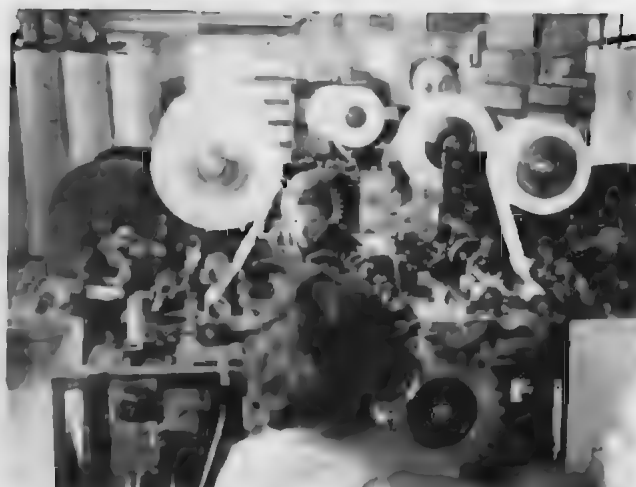
This gluttony for dope novelties is a development of recent years. According to Mel Romanoff, a paraphernalia pioneer who managed one of the first head shops in the United States—called the Head Shop, aptly enough—in 1965 and 1966, even hip Greenwich Village retailers didn't understand what was happening. When Romanoff started his own distribution and manufacturing firm, Morgan Love, he would go around to outlets with a mail sack of goods on his back and inquire, "Need any papers, man?" Nobody knew what he was talking about.

"There was no industry then," Romanoff recalls. "It was a question of rounding up things heads would enjoy, like kaleidoscopes, little toys, prisms, prism glasses, Japanese incense, which was really popular at the time because there was no American incense and not that much Indian incense around yet. And pipes. There wasn't enough paraphernalia to go around. Things had to be created. There were people coming in

off the street with, say, three pipes they had made, and if you asked them for a dozen more, it was, you know, 'In a month, man.' It wasn't business people."

The first major innovations in rolling papers came one upon another between 1968 and 1970. Simon Venezuela brought the first flavored papers into America in 1968. These were English Stella papers, which came in strawberry, banana, cherry, and licorice, and arrived, ironically, in time for the great dope drought of that year. Still, the Stella papers were enthusiastically received and inspired many imitators. Then, on July 4, 1970, Paul Ropp distributed the first successful printed papers at an Independence Day Smoke-In in Washington, D.C. Ropp's classic American Flag and \$100 Bill papers, shortly followed by Draft Card papers, were immediate successes. Then in 1971, Burt Rubin conceived the world's first double-width paper. Previously, few smokers had the manual dexterity to roll a satisfactory joint with a single rolling paper, and those who could found that the Mexican dope that dominated the American pot market at that time was not psychedelic to a sufficient degree when rolled in the small quantity that standard-width papers allowed. Therefore it was customary to glue a second paper to the first to obtain the basic rolling matrix. Joint rolling was, for many, a lesser evil of dope smoking that involved endless hours of frustration and joints that came out lumpy no matter how finely the dope was strained. Rubin's





Bambu factory
Metal pipe

Amyl Nitrate pendant

WOOLCO RAIDED FOR SELLING POT PENDANTS

"County police in Louisville, Kentucky, have confiscated 353 marijuana pendants on sale at three local Woolco stores. Police are warning residents that they will be arrested if they are caught wearing the controversial 'Pot Luck' jewelry, reports Earth News Service.

"The plastic pendants contain marijuana leaves, seeds or roaches that have been sealed in plastic and chemically treated to destroy their pleasurable effects. However, technicians from the Kentucky state police crime lab report that they have succeeded in germinating a number of seeds found in the jewelry.

"Henry Vogt II, who sold the jewelry to the Woolco stores, says the Pot Luck pendants are 'completely legal.' Vogt says he has letters from the Drug Enforcement Administration and the U.S. Postal Service stating the marijuana encased in the plastic is effectively destroyed and is not considered illegal by the federal government.

"Woolco, Raided for Selling Pot Pendants"

Dealer, July 1976

double-width papers were clearly a simple idea whose time had come to take the world by storm. After ten months of development and negotiating with skeptical paper manufacturers around the world, Rubin connected with a small Spanish factory that was willing to produce the papers for him. The rest is rolling-paper history. Rubin's E-Z Wider went on to become the largest-selling and first nationally advertised rolling papers of all time (although the many different brands of single-width papers still dominate the market).

Recent innovations in rolling paper include rolling-paper vending machines, rolling paper designed to look like a filter cigarette, personalized papers, souvenir rolling papers, and "party rolls" of rolling paper that can roll joints of any length.

Which came first, the rolling papers or the hash pipe? Herodotus, the ancient Greek historian and nonesuch, described Scythians (a Black Sea tribe) smoking cannabis in small tents over hot stones, a sort of marijuana sauna not unlike the Chinese hemp hut, around 500 B.C. Today, in addition to pipes based on traditional designs and constructed in every type of substance from wood to space-age chrome steel, the most interesting pipe around is the bong, originally a Siamese device made from bamboo stems into which is inserted a smaller stem attached to a clay bowl rising from the center of the large central shaft, at an angle of about 40 degrees. The essential characteristic of the bong is a large hollow main chamber or tube that fills with smoke in such a way that a large,

continuous toke can be sustained by drawing slowly on the top of the tube. Recently the bong has come into great favor among American smokers because it has a 99 percent efficiency and wastes virtually no smoke. Some smokers stay away from bongs when they discover that they can cause heavy coughing and shortness of breath to sensitive windpipes. Alas, the traditional Siamese bamboo bong has gone the way of the horse pistol, and most bongs today come in plastic of every color, including tie-died rainbow patterns. There are, of course, bongs for every taste—including a custom-made gold version that sells for \$1,000 from Sarah's Family in Los Angeles.

Many smokers fill their bongs with water, though these pipes are not really designed to take advantage of the cooling medium. In the true water pipe, the smoke is drawn through the water and thereby cooled and purified. Historically, tube bowls, through which the smoked passed, were inserted into water-filled gourds that cooled the smoke as it passed through. The narghile (Arabic for "coconut") became popular throughout India, Africa, and the Arab lands, while variations on water pipes spread through Ceylon and the Far East. These "hubble bubbles" were the forerunners of the ornate decorative hookahs of the Mogul Empire. In the late 1960s, it became difficult, to meet the demand in the United States for traditional water pipes—which, when mass-produced, both leaked and overheated—but American technology came up with glass and pyrex devices that were easy to dismantle and clean. One of the most popular glass items is the shotgun or carburetor. This is a simple or ornate glass tube with a hole along the side. A joint is placed in one side and smoked through the other end. The carburetor hole on the side is used to explode the toke into the lungs by drawing with the hole closed, slowly filling the chamber with smoke, then suddenly uncovering the hole. Pipes, bongs, and water pipes may also be carbureted by the addition of a hole in the stem.

The chillum is a variation on the pipe and something like a shotgun without a hole. It is a cone-shaped cylinder, usually of clay, that is popular in India and Europe. Indian sadhus mix their hash with tobacco and pack the mixture in the top of the cone. Usually a rag or cloth hanky is wrapped around the bottom of the chillum in order to protect the hands from the heat and perhaps to cool the smoke. The bottom of the cylinder is cupped in the hands, and smoke is drawn through the opening in the hands without the lips ever touching the end of the chillum. In Jamaica chillums are often stuck into the side of a coconut shell, or a long tube is added to the end in

"Hell, I thought. Detroit is really a poppy town—people must order their opium along with their groceries. That bed might have been a cold marble slab, the way I eased down on it until the opium layout was right square in my chops. The guy opposite us was cooking the stuff

"In this comedian's right hand was the yen hok, a wire about as long and thin as a hat pin, with finer wire wound around the handle. He would dip the point of the yen hok into a jar of dark-brown gooeey stuff that looked like tar, then hold a drop over the flame until it began to swell up like a tiny balloon, adding more to it now and then. Over and over he kept heating this small hunk of hop, rolling it on the thumb of his left hand until it was compact and looked like a tight little wad of brown cotton. Then he held the pipe bowl close to the top of his special lamp and stuck the pill on the edge of the bowl, drawing the yen hok round and round to stretch the opium, which was now golden-brown in color

"Several times the master of ceremonies stuck the pill close to my nose and told me to smell it. Pappa, you never laid your sniffer on anything so fine in all your life. It made me feel like I wanted to waller all in it, chew on it, plaster it all over my fine body and then licked it off inch by inch."

-Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe. *Really the Blues*.
1972

order to eliminate the gymnastics of cupping the hands in the original Indian fashion. Chillums have never proved popular in America, probably because there are so many other smoking methods available that are easier to operate.

Between the classic chillum, from the fertile mud of the Ganges, dried and baked, and the streamlined Rhodesian chrome of the modern American hash pipe, many natural materials may be found in pipes today. There are gold, glass, and pyrex pipes; there are metal pipes, shell pipes, briar pipes; rosewood, walnut, cherrywood, and ebony pipes; iron pipes, ivory pipes, and many others. Paraphernalia artisans have created distinguished pipes in antler and fossilized materials, soapstone, onyx, pipestone, meerschaum, and other minerals.

A recent innovation in design, bastardized from the ancient opium pipe, is the glass device used to smoke hash oil. Usually the pipe is merely a pyrex tube with a small bowl fused into one end. The oil is poured into the small hole and gently heated over a flame. The key is never to let the flame touch the oil. The oil evaporates and smoke is slowly drawn through the tube.

Opium pipes are not frequently seen in America, though they were common in the heyday of New

RORER PRESSURES QUAALUDE JEWELERS

Cleveland, Ohio-William H. Rorer, Inc., multimillion-dollar pharmaceutical concern and manufacturer of one of the hottest cult drugs of the Seventies, the Quaalude, is rushing around the paraphernalia industry trying to halt the proliferation of Quaalude-related jewelry and stash boxes.

Mary Ruth of First Design, manufacturer of a quarter-ounce 18K gold Quaalude replica, reports to Dealer that Rorer has contacted her about her advertising and promotion of the jewelry, accusing her company of trademark infringement.

Ms. Ruth reports that she has been manufacturing exact duplicates of Rorer 714 tablets (Quaaludes) for over a year now in solid gold and in solid sterling. The jewelry is worn as a pendant or as earrings. Asking \$120 for the gold and \$65 for the sterling, Ms. Ruth's company has marketed a few hundred of the handmade items. They initiated a national ad campaign with a mail-order piece in High Times and report that the original ad drew very well and is still drawing. Oui magazine editors, readers of High Times evidently, saw Ms. Ruth's ad and wanted to feature her product in their photo section called "Openers." Someone at Oui contacted Rorer to ask about Quaaludes, and this move tipped the whole number to the legal folks at the pharmaceutical company.

William J. Patigo, assistant counsel for Rorer, Inc., sent a letter to Ms. Ruth noting that "the name Quaalude and associated marks are registered and their unauthorized use by others is prohibited under the trademark act of 1946.

Dealer, June 1976





York and San Francisco Chinatowns (and still are). Traditional opium pipes are hardly ever imported by noncollectors, but a glass bowl some-what like a larger oil pipe with a much larger bulb bowl has recently been introduced. A "glob" of opium is placed in the bowl and heated from underneath until it begins to simmer, bubble, and smoke. Opium hardens and crusts quickly if heat is not constantly applied. Opium pipes also clog easily and must be occasionally cleaned with a needle or stick in order to allow the air to move through the stem and clear the draw. A disposable opium pipe can be made with aluminum foil for the bowl,, held in place by coat-hanger wire. Opium is inserted into the foil and a candle held underneath; the smoke is inhaled from above. However, as smokable opium becomes more available on the American market, a manufactured hop pipe will doubtless make its profitable appearance.

Today, paraphernalia is both big business and cottage industry. Mass-manufactured hash pipes compete with ornamented *objets d'art* that may have taken a dedicated stoned craftsman years to fashion by hand. And it is impossible to say where "paraphernalia" ends and dry goods begin. The dope culture tends to assimilate the entire real world to its own uses. To chronicle the roach clip, the coke spoon, the fancy stash boxes and

mirrors that change hands for millions of dollars on the paraphernalia circuit, would be to second-guess the history of man's making do with household products to aid and abet his highs. Whole new industries have cropped up to supply legal highs by mail order, to manufacture and distribute false-bottom suitcases, electronic debugging equipment, hand calculators, and all the other accoutrements of the dope dealer's trade. And millions of older coke fiends eschew the use of thousand-dollar bejeweled knives in favor of the 79-cent box of Gem single-edge razors for refining their flake.

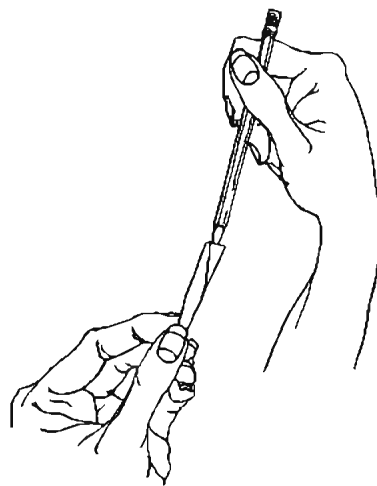
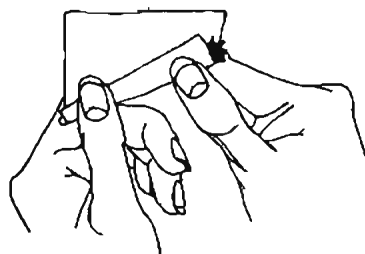
Like the camera-bedraped, Hawaiian-shirted, Bermuda-trousered Americano of tourist fame and shame, the doper tourist may deplane at La Paz hung from head to toe with rolling machines, fancy mirrors, triple-beam scales, airtight stashes, and umbrella hash pipes. His or her very attire falls within the realm of paraphernalia: t-shirts, blue jeans, belt buckles and leather boots, silver jewelry and turquoise brooches are all fashionable because of the heads of the people who wear them. Paraphernalia consumers are what they eat, too: natural foods and herbal tonics. Alpha-wave meters and biofeedback tools merely suggest the scope of what we may come to mean by paraphernalia.

JOINT ROLLING AROUND THE WORLD

1. The European Joint

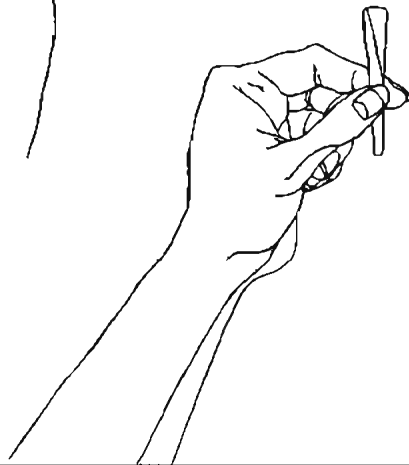
This is a favorite among smokers in London and Amsterdam, where joints are often thickened with tobacco and rolling becomes a craft.

The rolling paper is folded at an angle, filled and rolled. The filter is inserted at the end.



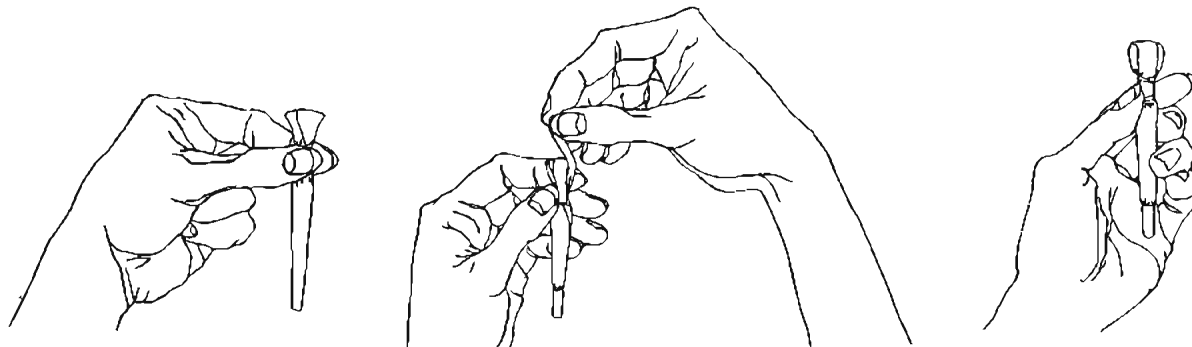
2. When rolled, the joint is held vertically to prevent spills from the looser front end. The end is then tamped closed.

3. Unlike the American joint, the European is conical and features a barber-stripe wrap.



3. The Flower

In Germany where hashish is usually more plentiful than grass, the flower joint combines the pleasure of joint rolling to the exotics of hashish.



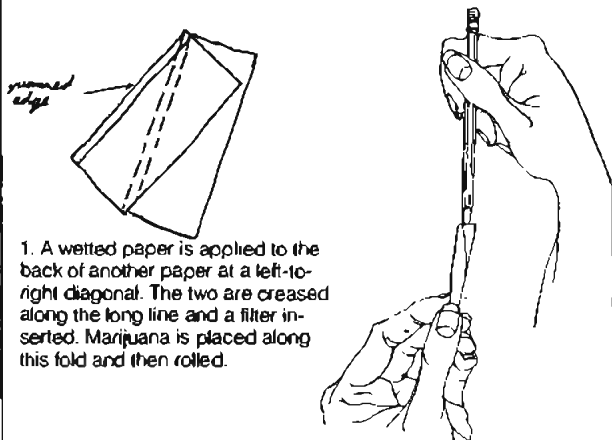
1. A clean bomb is rolled, including filter—but the end is left rather shallow. Pinch the loose end between the fingers.

2. A pod is secured with thin strips of gummed rolling paper and filled with powdered hashish. The flower is then wrapped to insure a slow burn.

3. The finished flower somewhat resembles a poppy. It should be handled gently to avoid a possible sloppy firing.

2. The Clean Bomb

The quintessential joint. Some Europeans declare the clean bomb's refinements well worth the effort.



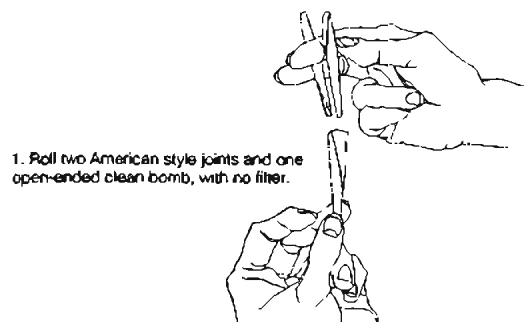
1. A wetted paper is applied to the back of another paper at a left-to-right diagonal. The two are creased along the long line and a filter inserted. Marijuana is placed along this fold and then rolled.

2. A conical edge of paper will remain. This is tamped down as in the regular, single-paper European joint.

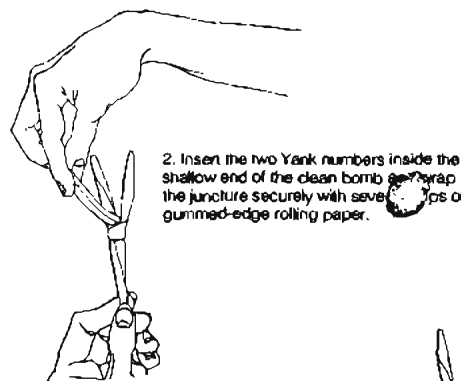
3. A thin strip of rolling paper is wrapped around the drawing end of the joint—the filter is thus given an additional bulk.

4. The Joint for Two

An Australian friend sent us her sure-fire love joint. She guarantees that this doobie will put you both "down under".

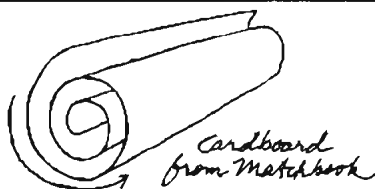


1. Roll two American style joints and one open-ended clean bomb, with no filter.

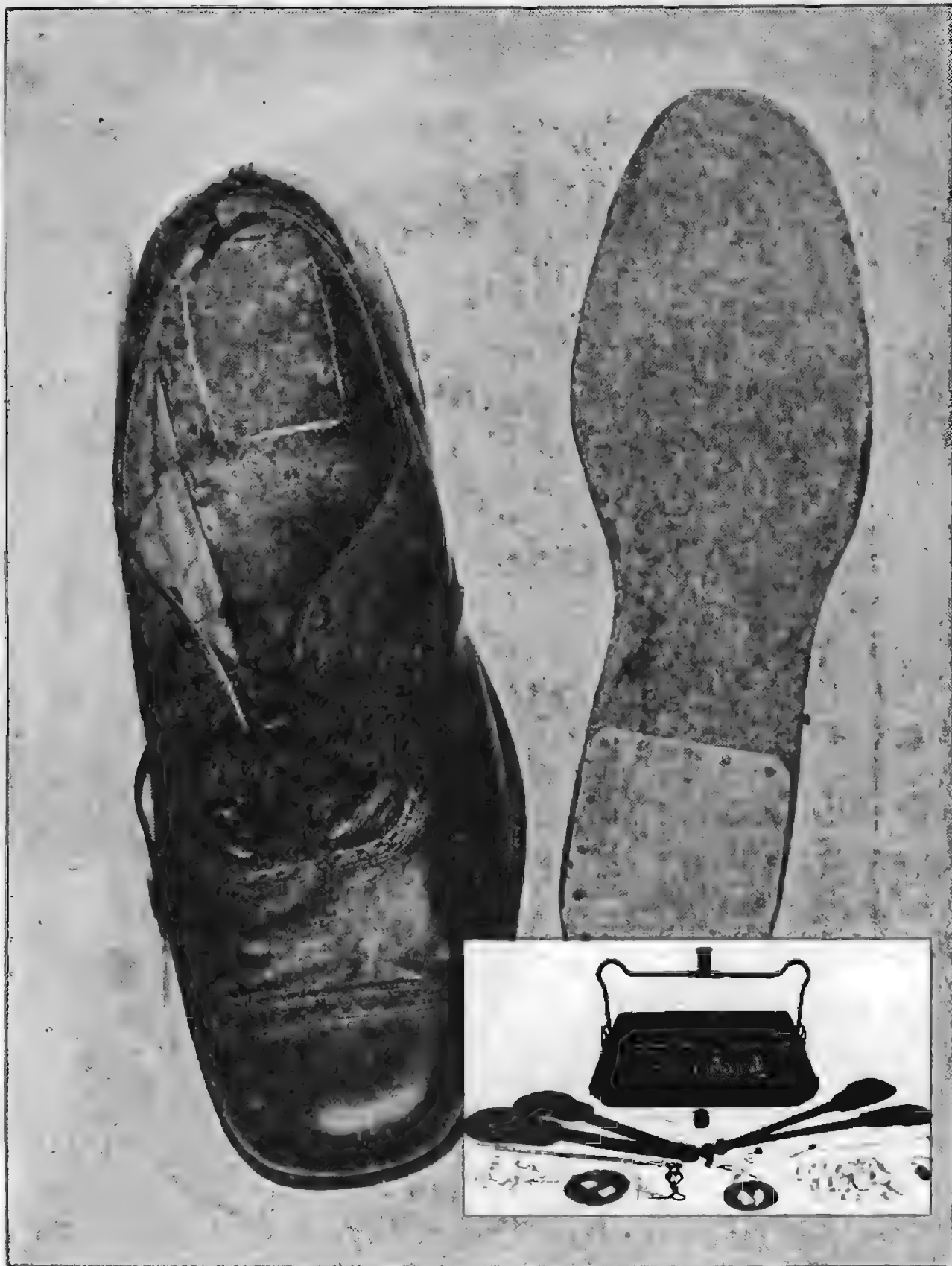


2. Insert the two Yank numbers inside the shallow end of the clean bomb and wrap the juncture securely with several strips of gummed-edge rolling paper.

3. Use the American joints as the individual tokers. Cheek to cheek and joint to joint the two of you can face the outback.



The Filter
All but one of the rolling styles on these pages requires a "filter". The basic filter device is constructed by tearing a thin strip of cardboard from a matchbook and rolling it into a tight cylinder.



Hollowed heel held matchbox of morphine

Carpet sweeper containing morphine and cocaine



14. JOHN LAW

"I hear man cry, 'Would there be no wine! O folly! O madness!' Is it wine that causes this abuse? No. For if you say, 'Would there be no wine!' because of drunkenness, then you must say, going on by degrees, 'Would there were no night!' because of thieves, 'Would there were no light!' because of the informers, and 'Would there were no women!' because of adultery. "

-51. John Chrysostom (345-407) Bishop of Constantinople

We hardly ever hear these days of fair young maidens being shanghaied after a seductive pipe of opium in a Chinatown hop joint. And it's been 70 years or more since a dainty Southern belle was ravished by a coked-up black. The wild and dirty West has been cleaned up, too-homicidal wet backs no longer pump the sheriff and his deputies full of lead after a single toke. And it must be a decade at least since an acid head went blind staring at the sun. So judging by the stated goals of those who worked to put an end to the popular consumption of opium, cocaine, marijuana and LSD, the drug laws we now enjoy can be considered a resounding success.

Of course the protection of virtue and the safeguarding of the genetic pool has cost a bit. Like the internal combustion engine, the drug laws have had side effects not considered by their pioneers. The criminalization of millions of

harmless and docile citizens is one of them. The steady siphoning of the nation's treasury by the multibillion-dollar drug-law enforcement industry is another. Then, too, there's the added price of keeping heads in jail and of "rehabilitating" addicts at many times the cost of simply maintaining their habits on cheap legal dope. To say nothing of losing the substantial revenues that could be collected from the now tax-free cavaliers who smuggle and distribute the forbidden goods.

Has it been worth it? Well, a lot of people might think so if the consequences of drug use alleged by the early proponents of the dope laws were as they claimed. After all, virgins and genes are priceless, and avoiding a steady diet of massacred policemen is certainly worth a few sacrifices. In fact, however, the drug laws don't protect any of these precious commodities. They never did and they never were intended to. The motives of the drug-law lobbyists were considerably less altruistic than the protecting-the-American-way-of-life pap they dished out to the public. Indeed the tactics of the leading prohibitionist spokesmen make it plain that protecting the people from dangerous drugs and dangerous drug users was, on the most charitable interpretation, a distinctly secondary consideration. Their prime goal was the securing of economic and political advantages, and they pursued it with the zeal such time-honored projects usually inspire.

THE HOME HIGHS

"There are two varieties of drug vice: the exotic, fascinating, tempting and debasing kind that goes with illicit drugs and has something to do with desired but disapproved sexual activity; and the homey, domesticated kind connected with legal drugs, which is regarded with less fascinated interest and more tolerance."

-Grinspoon and Bakalar, Cocaine.

Evidence for this revisionist proposition can first be found in the ban against prepared opium, the drug prohibition that set the pattern for the future. Prepared opium is what you need if you smoke opium, and it was the favored drug of the Chinese who were brought here in the middle of the nineteenth century to help build the railroads and work the gold mines. They performed hard labor for practically no wages, and except when their employers decided it was cheaper to shoot them than pay them, white and yellow coexisted fairly well until 1875, a year of severe economic depression. The Chinese then became exceedingly cheap members of the surplus labor pool that threatened the job prospects of native-born

workers. They also became the objects of bitter resentment and racial prejudice. It was then, too, that the country discovered the terrible threat that opium presented to the American way of life.

It was a belated discovery. The Chinese had been smoking opium for 25 years in this country, and white America had been consuming large amounts for even longer. Prior to 1875, however, it is hard to find a word in the popular press about the inherent evils of opium. But that year, the press, horrified by the awful injustice of millions of white workers losing their jobs to a hundred thousand or so Chinese scabs, discovered the "white slave traffic." Diabolical Chinamen plied young white women with opium, destroyed their wills, soiled their bodies and sold the used goods to sordid bordellos.

The outraged city fathers of San Francisco immediately passed an ordinance against opium-smoking. Virginia City, Nevada, followed suit in 1876. The state of Nevada prohibited the sale of opiates for nonmedical purposes a year later. By 1891, prepared opium had been outlawed by most of the western states. The Chinese, of course, were established chiefly in the West.



The depression had long passed but the Chinese still remained, and a good story is certainly worth telling as long as it sells newspapers. Or persuades congressmen. So the yellow peril lingered on. And in 1901 Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor and patron saint of the union movement, successfully stumped for renewal of the Chinese Exclusion Act with lurid accounts of "little boys and girls" ruined by opium and, "Condemned to spend their days in the backs of laundry rooms, these tiny lost souls ... yield up their virgin bodies to their maniacal yellow captors."

Contrary to appearances, Compers was no more worried about opium destroying the American character and depraving children than were the legislators who passed the opium bans. The prohibitions were against the *prepared* opium smoked by the Chinese; they didn't affect the stronger stuff (it had a higher morphine content) consumed by millions of white Americans via physicians' prescriptions and the more than 600 opium-based patent medicines. Which made perfect sense. Hardly anyone then believed opium to be a harmful drug, but virtually all Americans agreed on the essential evil of the Chinese. And banning their opium provided everyone with all the justification they needed to harass, arrest, blacklist and generally thwart the race they most feared.

The prohibiting of cocaine follows a similar script and illustrates how little imagination is required to face and conquer a new threat. Stories about

OPIUM'S YOUNG VICTIMS FOUND IN NEW YORK PEST HOLE

"A squad of policemen gave Chinatown a raking over on Sunday night last. They scooped in 39 pretty girls, none over 23 years of age, and the youngest 18. The prisoners had all been smoking opium, their associates being Chinamen and tough young men. One girl, not over 18 years of age, was found lying on one of the bunks, partly disrobed, sucking from a poisonous pipe, an ugly-looking Chinaman beside her. Someone gave a signal, and the Chinamen all escaped.

"The girls were crowded into cells at the station house, half a dozen or more in each. Some of the younger prisoners clung to the bars and cried for mercy, but their more hardened companions jeered at them. Ribald songs were sung, and the night was made hideous."

-Police Gazette, May 2, 1891.

white women being raped by "cocaine-crazed blacks" began emanating from the South around the turn of the century. The Yankee press took them at face value and speedily alerted the nation to the dangers it faced at the hands of black coke fiends. No one investigated these fabrications, and no one bothered to mention that their appearance just happened to coincide with the dismantling of the last remnants of the Reconstruction era. The new industrial South was taking over Congress and relegating the 15th Amendment to the woodpile. Blacks who objected to losing their voting rights and other constitutional liberties were being lynched all over the landscape. The



New Orleans, Times-Picayune, June 5, 1930



Inside a San Francisco opium den

INTERVIEW WITH MICHAEL STEPANIAN

HIGH TIMES: How did you get started as a dope lawyer?

STEPANIAN: I became a lawyer in 1963 in San Francisco and started working with Vincent Hallioan. He's an expert, he knows everything, and he's the toughest guy who ever lived. So I started working to become a criminal and personal injury lawyer. Then around 1967 I started noticing what was happening in Haight-Ashbury. At that stage, I was a very hard-nosed, hard-drinking, athletic, sort of heavy-handed kind of a guy. I wanted to succeed, to be a great criminal lawyer.

Brian Rohan was there, and he was representing Bill Graham and Ken Kesey at the time. Rohan showed me there was a whole trip coming down with music and dope and the law, and said that there were going to be millions of kids getting jacked around. I kept hearing about kids getting busted and going to jail, and there was no lawyer who was really representing those cases. Older lawyers said, "Dope, ugh, hippies, ugh"—assholes, you know.

So Bill Graham threw a concert for two or three days, with Quicksilver Messenger Service, Janis Joplin, Big Brother and the Holding Company, the Charlatans, and all those great people. Then they made an announcement at this concert: "We've got a couple of lawyers here who'll represent anybody who's got a legal problem this summer—draft evasion, overdose, big busts, little busts, whatever it is."

So I would go to be a regular criminal lawyer during the day, and then at nighttime I would go to our office in Haight-Ashbury and there'd be a line of kids waiting. Every day there'd be 20 busts, 10 kids would be busted in one house, 15 or 20 in another house, 3 guys for selling pills, guys getting doors knocked

down, all kinds of stuff. We must have represented 400 or 500 that summer. Not one went to state prison all that time, and the kids started to relate to us, realizing that all lawyers aren't creeps and bums and assholes. Ultimately, I think the storefront scene stopped when the Grateful Dead got busted; HALO (Haight-Ashbury Legal Organization) got busted. You know, there was marijuana all over the damn place. We ultimately worked it out. I continued doing that kind of case, and the kids grew up, and I've been working along the last ten years.

HIGH TIMES: Why do people get caught? What are some of the stupid things people do?

STEPANIAN: They talk too much. When the police officer comes up to you and asks you a question, you tell him to go to hell. You know what I'm talking about? I've always got to explain to people that they have a right to keep quiet, they have a right not to let a guy in the house. You must understand that the police officer is trying to put you in a spot where you're not gonna get out. Ninety percent of the time they're fishing, just using an investigation as an excuse to hit all the people's houses, and trying to put something together.

Look, if you have nothing to hide, nothing will happen to you, okay? But if they're coming up to you and asking you a question, they obviously suspect the answer, okay? And they're basically trying to get information from you. It's not illegal to stand on your constitutional rights and just say, "Look, give me your card, I'll check it out, I'll call my attorney." "Ahh, what are attorneys for? They'll get you in trouble." "Excuse me, Officer, I'm being courteous, just give me your card." "Come on, card, whaddaya mean? Here's my badge number." "Excuse me, Officer, keep your head, don't panic, just give me your card and either I'll call you or I'll have an attorney call you. Good afternoon." You understand? People would be in a lot less trouble if they would just remember that they've got rights.

"fact" that the victims were really coke-crazed rapists made everyone feel considerably more noble and, of course, fully justified the transformation of blacks into second-class citizens. As an earlier generation had learned, there was no better salve for a bad conscience than the knowledge that your actions were directed against sexually degenerate drug fiends.

Government officials and newspaper editors reacted to the new drug menace with odd lapses of memory and hysterical exaggerations. Only a generation before, their strongest argument for banning prepared opium had been that the Chinese used it to seduce young white women into lives of unspeakable depravity. Now they claimed, in the words of U.S. Opium Commissioner Dr. Hamilton Wright, that cocaine, "more than any other drug, is used by those concerned in the white slave traffic to corrupt young girls."



Atlanta Georgian, March 17, 1934

HIGH TIMES: Are the courts making entrapment more difficult?

STEPANIAN: Just the opposite. They're making it easier for the prosecution and impossible for the clients. The District Court of Appeals in California has ruled that you can be busted for receiving stolen property if a cop sells it to you. How about that! And as one recent case shows, they can have an informant give heroin to a defendant. Then the informant tells the cop that this guy will sell it. And the cop goes up to the guy and says to him, "You got any smack?" And the guy says, "Yeah," and sells it to the cop, and they bust him. That's good, because the guy had a predisposition to sell. How about that? That's where our Supreme Court's going, my friend.

HIGH TIMES: How are the dope cases lost, though? Is there any good excuse for a good dope lawyer losing his case?

STEPANIAN: Well, remember one thing, let me tell you something right now, just for a giggle. You have to learn what winning is, you know. I had a client the other day, a two-pound coke case. Judge gives him two years. He looks over at me and says, "Thanks, Mike, you really won that one." But I feel good because his buddies are in for seven for "a nickel."

So what's winning? If I get a guy with a thousand pounds of marijuana, and he ends up getting a split sentence, six months, is that losing? Is that winning? What makes a good lawyer? Ultimately, it's his word. When the judge looks down at me and sees me with my little baby on my left here, he's making a judgment, he's saying, "Can I believe this client? Can I believe this situation?"

Once the communication breaks down between a lawyer and a client and the kid gets scared, he's vulnerable. With me, when we're losing, at least the guy knows that we tried. He's read the brief. He knows the cases. He knows Mike's trying. Once the rapport is broken, the defendant is isolated. That's when they can get him.

That same year, 1911, the New York Times declared: "It is the unanimous opinion of every state and municipal [law enforcement] organization ... that the misuse of cocaine is a direct incentive to crime; that it is perhaps of all factors a singular one in augmenting the criminal ranks." Or, as the Times had written three years earlier, "The dull white crystals ... contain the most insidious effects known to man." None of these statements, nor hundreds of similar ones, were supported by the available evidence. Indeed what was then known about cocaine, as what has since been learned, contradicted them. Yet 46 states passed laws regulating the use of cocaine prior to its federal outlawing under the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914.

In the federal courts, one man can testify against everybody else and they don't need dope, contraband or anything; all they need is the testimony of one co-conspirator against the others to get a conviction. Their theory is: arrest a bunch of people, find out who the weak lawyers are, who the weak link is, put tremendous pressure on this person and have him testify against everybody else. Promise him the moon.

But basically in my book I keep saying over and over, as I say now: "Do not consent to search. Do not make any statements. Consult the lawyer. Do not run away. Do not make up stories, alibis, excuses. Don't be an informer, and don't be afraid. Do not consent—you have a right to remain free from unreasonable searches and seizures. And if he's gonna arrest you, don't resist arrest. Get bailed out and then work it out later. Call a good lawyer. Talk to him, ask him questions, make him read you the law, make him show you his brief, probe, don't be afraid to ask a lot of questions. There's no mystical thing about a lawyer. There are millions of lawyers."

Steve Long
High Times, Sept. 1976

Criminal dope fiends ran rampant through the American tabloids from the early years of this century but none of them smoked marijuana until the 1930s. What finally put grass on the front pages and aroused grave national concern over the killer weed was its popularity in states west of the Mississippi, into which there had been a steady influx of Mexicans beginning with the First World War, and the ensuing shortage of agricultural labor. The fact that Mexicans smoked weed was in itself enough to foster prohibitory actions, if only on the principle that it never hurts to have a law on the books with which to clout the minorities when they step out of line. So most of the western and southwestern states had passed antimarijuana legislation by the 1930s, but in so casual a manner that the local newspapers rarely took notice of the fact. Not until, that is, the Great Depression, which followed the stock market crash of 1929. Then, like the Chinese before them, the Mexicans were pitted against the whites for the few jobs still available. Labor didn't want to compete with them, and the cities didn't want the cost of putting them on the welfare rolls. Voluntarily, or by force over 200,000 were returned to Mexico between 1931 and 1932. Drug busts were merely one of the pretexts used to deport them, but fear of grass and the degenerate, violent nature of its users made hostility toward Mexicans respectable.

The terrible consequences attending the rise of grass quickly became known to everyone who didn't smoke it. Alarmed police officials rushed out bulletins pinpointing marijuana as the source



For bust in mid-seventies

of current "crime waves." Their statements were prepared in haste and read as if they had simply dusted off their cocaine files and substituted the word "marijuana" for "cocaine" and "Mexican" for "Negro."

Like opium and cocaine, marijuana was outlawed without the benefit of any empirical evidence against it. Congressional testimony consisted chiefly of "expert" witnesses reading from tabloid horror stories. Dr. William Woodard, the single witness whose testimony rebutted the sensationalist hearsay, was not made welcome. "If you want to advise us on legislation," warned the subcommittee chairman, "you ought to come here with some constructive proposals, rather than criticism, rather than trying to throw obstacles in the way of something that the federal government is trying to do." And the government did do it, passing the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937.

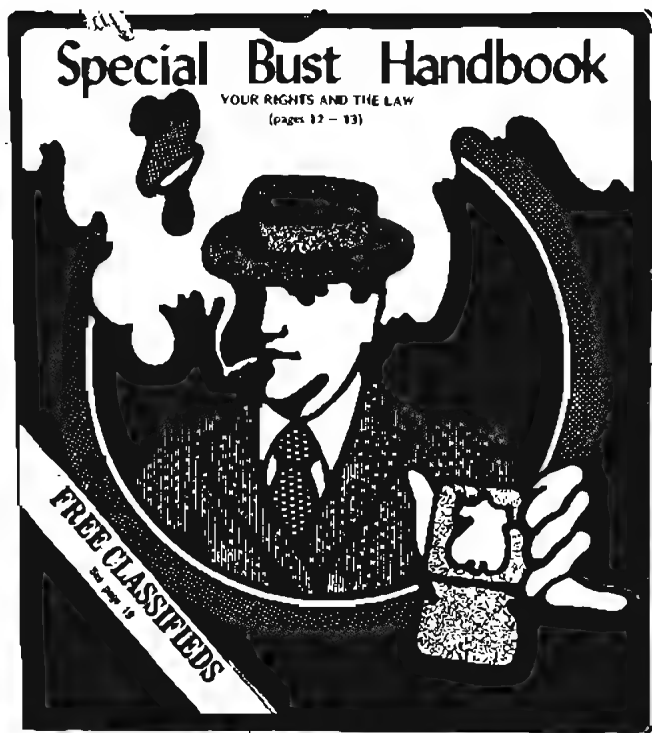
"The drug produces several other conditions that make the 'fiend' a peculiarly dangerous criminal. One of these conditions is a temporary immunity to shock—a resistance to the 'knock down' effects of fatal wounds. Bullets fired into vital parts, that would drop a sane man in his track, fail to check the 'fiend'-fail to stop his rush or weaken his attack."

Edward Huntington Williams
"Negro Cocaine 'Fiends' Are a New Southern Menace"

The outlawing of LSD followed the traditional pattern except that this time the dreaded dope fiends were not foreign devils or ex-slaves but the kids next door. As usual, the press and politicians created a fantasy that scared hell out of middle America. Encouraged by the satanic Professor Timothy Leary, the story went, nice kids took this mind-warping stuff and went bonkers,



For Rust in Late Thrupe



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

There are two considerations in matters involving the police: the legal aspect and the realistic aspect. Legally, you have a long list of rights guaranteed you by the Constitution and the courts. Realistically, the police can do just about anything they want to you and get away with it 99 percent of the time. It all boils down to the fact that a cop has a badge and, more importantly, a gun, while you probably don't. This aspect of dealing with the police is especially important for the average criminal who is probably doing nothing more illegal than smoking a joint or possibly selling some red Lebanese. We have briefly outlined your rights as far as the law goes; all of the following details apply as much to an armed robber as they do to those of you involved in victimless crimes.

There are three general rules to keep in mind, though, in all aspects of dealing with the police. For one, no matter how much it may bother you, and no matter how obnoxious the officer you may be dealing with, be friendly and polite. A "no, sir" or a "yes, sir" might be just the thing to prevent further hassling. During the preliminary stages of police questioning during any kind of "routine check," it is more important for your well-being to answer simple questions of where you are headed or are coming from, even with a lie, than to cite your right to remain silent.

The second rule that applies in all cases is that anything you say can and will be held against you in a court of law. Beyond being polite and giving your name and address, you should remain silent. Answers to the most innocent-sounding questions can reveal information that can be more helpful to the police in hassling you or your friends than you

intend it to be. You have the right to counsel before answering any questions or making any statements to the police. Use it—it may make the difference between conviction or not, should things get to the trial stages.

A third important rule to keep in mind is to be sure and get the names and shield numbers of any police present while you are being questioned, searched, arrested or anything else of consequence. They are required to identify themselves to you. When possible, write this information down for reference.

Automobile Searches

The police have the legal power to stop the automobile you are driving and examine the registration, insurance card and your license. They also have the right to check the outside of the car for possible violations of your state's safety requirements. Besides looking through the car windows, police do not have the right to search the inside of the auto without a search warrant unless they have probable cause. Here's where things get tricky.

"Probable cause" means that they have reasonable grounds to believe that you have committed or are committing a crime. They can't legally search the vehicle merely on the basis of suspicion. The courts seem to determine probable cause as anything within the realm of probability. The smelling of marijuana smoke is the kind of borderline probable cause that only the court can decide the legitimacy of.

If a cop asks permission to search your car, you may refuse. Unfortunately, you can't legally resist an unlawful search. Whether or not an arrest is made, you should file a complaint of the search with the police precinct and the ACLU (although not much will come of either).

The best defense against an illegal search is to get out of your car and lock the doors when you are stopped by the police. If they decide to break into your car, you have proof of forced entry, whether or not there is anything in the car you wish to hide. You should at least lock your glove compartment while being pulled over and deny having the key. If the police break into any part of your car, especially if you're innocent of any crime, you can build a decent case of harassment. If you are arrested for any reason after a forced entry, it will be easier to claim illegal search. The same rule goes for your trunk except for one detail. In most states you must carry a spare tire and if asked, display it to the police. Of course, if you prefer a traffic ticket to opening your trunk, you have this second option: by explaining you don't carry a spare and leaving the trunk closed.

If for some reason you have something in your glove compartment that you would prefer not displaying before the police, make sure all your identification papers (license, registration, insurance) are removed and the glove compartment locked.

The important thing is to know you have rights and to firmly defend them without being obnoxious or wising off. You'll have to play it by ear and, as always, the courts make any decisions that ultimately need to be made.

Stop and Frisk

Police officers may stop any person in a public place whom they reasonably suspect is involved with the commission of a crime and demand the person's name, address and an explanation of his or her actions (the person has the right to remain silent). When doing this, they may frisk you for a dangerous weapon only if they have reasonable grounds to believe themselves in danger of life and limb. A frisk is a pat-down of the outer surfaces of one's clothing.

Unless you are under arrest, the police have no right to look inside your pockets, handbag, suitcase or anything else that's not in plain sight without a search warrant. They may ask to, but you have the right not to let them. Your refusal to let them search you beyond a frisk can in no way be used against you in a court of law, regardless of threats to that effect. It is not incriminating to refuse a search, it is your right. When carrying any type of illegal substances on the street, it is best to use some sort of flexible, plastic container. Small glass jars or aluminum film canisters cause suspicion when frisked and might be just the thing to tempt some eager cop to turn a legal frisk into an illegal search. Pipes should be carried in your boot or down your pants for maximum safety.

Of course, when it gets right down to it, the officers involved will either search you or not, depending on how they feel. If you're arrested, the court might disqualify the results of the search, depending on how the judge feels. Legal protection seems to fade as you're confronted with the alternatives of an illegal search or getting your head punched in. Good "probable cause" (see "Automobile Searches") is another factor in judging an illegal search.

You are not entitled to resist what you believe to be an illegal arrest. In almost every case, using force will go against you one way or another. Even provoking a cop enough to hit you will go against you, because it will force the cop to claim you initiated the force in some way.

During an arrest, it is always wise to have witnesses. If there are none present, try to attract a few. This might prevent unlawful practices by the police and/or help your case in court. Make sure you remember as many details about the arrest proceedings as you can; it may help later. Try to memorize any threats that are made or any attempts to supersede your legal rights.

Once you are arrested, any officer has the right to search your person, car or house, depending on where you are. The main thing to remember at all times, but especially after an arrest, is to remain

silent. A police officer must inform you of your rights to remain silent and to hire an attorney, and you should do so. Nothing you say can help you once you're in custody, and you can do unrealized harm by answering any question at all. And don't try to bargain with the police, because a police officer's promises are not binding. A cop can tell you anything and carry through on none of it. Be sure to consult a lawyer, who will be appointed by the court if you can't afford your own.

You are allowed one phone call after being arrested, and this call should be used wisely. Though your first response to the situation might be to call a lawyer, it is wiser to call a trusted friend or relative you know to be home. This person can then proceed to make as many calls as necessary to summon an attorney, raise bail, notify others of the arrest, etc. If the lawyer you call happens not to be around, it is not as easy as you might imagine to hassle a second and third call.

At the Station

The advice to not answer questions the police ask may seem to be getting repetitive, but it cannot be overemphasized. You may assume the police will use any method of trickery to get information they may want to use in the future. Police manuals detail devices to be employed by interrogators to get a suspect to admit more than he or she wishes.

The most commonly used method of interrogation is the "Mutt and Jeff" routine. Cop A assumes the role of a hard-assed bastard: threatening, shouting, cursing, possibly even getting physically violent. Cop B keeps an understanding guise: fairly quiet while cop A is present and almost sympathetic when cop A leaves for a minute. Cop B tries to gain your confidence by the contrast presented and might suggest that you be more compliant because cop A's rage is hard to control. Cop B is the one to beware.

Other common procedures include threats of things going bad on your family's position in the community if you are not willing to answer questions. Some interrogators are quite proficient at disguising serious questions as banal chitchat. The only way you can be sure you are not hurting your case is when you are not answering questions.

Promises of one thing or another are often made. Disregard them. The only promise that will hold up and can be followed through on is one made by a district attorney. Any promises made by the police are not binding.

A cardinal rule to remember is to never even mention the name of a friend while in custody. The most casual reference may be followed by an investigation into the background of the person named. If you are with one or more others when arrested, you will be separated. You may be told the others have all "confessed." A seemingly meaningless mention of a triviality by you may help the police convince your

friend that they know a lot more than they actually do. They will try at all times to play each of you against the other(s). Refuse to believe that your friend has divulged information of any kind and wait for your lawyer to straighten things out.

Be careful of what you sign. You are not required to sign anything. If you do decide to sign something, such as a receipt for the possessions that were confiscated from you, make sure there is no blank space on the page or any carbon copies. It is not unheard of to have a phony confession of some kind filled in above the suspect's signature. There have also been times when one suspect would be shown a friend signing something through a one-way mirror and told the friend was signing a confession which was really a receipt. Be sure not to sign anything you don't completely understand and agree with.

Don't let the police make you angry. Ignore their insults and abuse, and don't try to clear up any misinformation they may have. Save the clarification for court. You are innocent until proven otherwise, though the police assume the opposite. Don't let them convince you that you are guilty of anything.

—Andrew Kowl, *The Express*, April 1973.

un-American or both. They disowned their parents and became hippies, never bathing, never cutting their hair and always indulging in free sex. They also demonstrated against the war and presented their parents with chromosome-damaged grandchildren. Some met even crueler fates, staring into the sun until blind or jumping off tall buildings under the illusion they could fly. And some simply became mindless vegetables.

Apart from the social activities engaged in by varying numbers of LSD users, nothing else said about them or the drug bore even a vestigial relationship to the truth. The shock stories were all manufactured in the prohibitionist public-relations factory. Not that the truth would have changed anyone's mind. What really disturbed the country was the attitudes of the young LSD users. They weren't simply questioning the values of straight America, they were *laughing* at them. If they hadn't been the children of the middle class they surely would have been rounded up en masse and packed behind barbed wire. Instead, LSD was denounced as the greatest threat to civilization the world had yet seen, and it was prohibited by an act of Congress in 1966. Timothy Leary was subsequently railroaded to prison as an example to all who might contemplate seducing the young and frightening their elders.

To put it plainly, our drug laws—currently united in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Control

Act of 1970—were not passed because the government recognized the dangerous effects of certain drugs and moved to protect society from them. As our history shows, what the government moved to protect itself and the majority from were certain groups who incidentally happened to use certain drugs. Branding them criminal and/or degenerate dope fiends went a long way in eliminating them as economic and political competitors, and imparted a nice moral air to the whole nasty business.

The one body of professionals that might have exposed the scam for what it was kept quiet. Organized medicine never challenged the criminal dope-addict myth even though until well into the 1930s most physicians had extensive experience with drug users and knew perfectly well they were nothing like the fiends depicted in the tabloids. Yet for every doctor willing to speak from his own experience, hundreds went along with the prevailing hysteria. The history of American medicine during the nineteenth century offers the best explanation for their self-motivated silence.

During most of that century the public feared doctors and stayed away from them. With good reason. The therapeutic practice that prevailed was epitomized in the words of Benjamin Rush, founder of what became known as the Heroic School of medicine: "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies." Rush relieved his patients of 80 percent of their blood supply, followed this with huge doses of violent purgatives and, to "keep up their strength," administered massive doses of calomel (a form of mercury). Short of cutting their throats outright, few more desperate remedies can be imagined. But as one of Rush's disciples, a man who regularly administered up to a dozen grams of mercury every hour in "serious" cases, explained: "It is but trifling with the life of a man to give him less of a remedy than his disease calls for." (Such treatments didn't trifle with the teeth and jawbones. Before joining their ancestors, patients of these mercury virtuosi frequently lost full sets of both.)

The public might have accepted the tortures of the Heroic School had they resulted in cures. But the doctors were no more effective in treating pneumonia and tuberculosis, the leading chronic killers of the day, than they were in controlling the periodic epidemics of malaria, yellow fever and cholera. And the state of medical education didn't hold much promise for the future. The typical doctor picked up what little he knew during an apprenticeship to a man who followed the accepted doctrines. Medical school graduates were no more reliable. Students enrolled for a





Turn-of-the-century Barbary Coast scene

four-month course of lectures, came back the next year to hear the same lectures a second time, then took a nominal examination and received their degree. At Harvard, for example, the examination consisted of five minutes of oral questioning by each of the nine faculty members. Approval from five of the nine was sufficient to pass.

Since few people wish to leave earth more quickly than necessary, self-medication was the sensible alternative. And between 1859 and 1903 the patent medicine industry, which catered to the needs of the self-medicators, increased its sales twentyfold. American medicine simply treaded water during most of this period. Europe accepted the germ theory of disease in the 1860s; the American profession remained unconvinced until the early 1890s. But acceptance of the germ theory released long dormant energies, and by 1900, dozens of medical research laboratories had been established. The medical profession became intellectually respectable. And egotistical: doctors took the position that illness could properly be treated only by qualified physicians. Understandably, they forgot that illness had managed to get along without them for a very long time.

Now that a monopoly on healing had become in their eyes a necessary as well as a desirable goal, doctors had to convince the public that self-medication was undesirable and unhealthy. Americans, however, were quite fond of their opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine and alcohol-based patent medicines. But the American medical profession had a powerful ally: "Do we not recognize," said a speaker at the 1893 convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, "That this [patent medicine] industry is one of our greatest enemies, and that there are millions of dollars worth sold all over the country, thus diverting money which rightly belongs to the retail drug trade in the way of prescriptions and regular drugs?" The speaker recognized his long-term interests but most of his colleagues were chained to the here and now, which, simply stated, was that the patent medicines accounted for a substantial part of any pharmacist's income. The doctors faced a similar problem in attempting to discourage people from using patent medicines. Their own medical journals received the greater part of their income directly from patent medicine advertising.

Unable to mount effective frontal assaults on the enemy, doctors and pharmacists had to content themselves with guerrilla actions—pointing out the dangers of self-medication and the risk of becoming addicted to your favorite nostrum. But this was like an embezzler accusing a stick-up

HAMILTON AND THE WHISKEY BOYS

We are entering on a rather mysterious episode here. On the morning after this incident, a retired Revolutionary major named James McFarlane rode up to Neville's house and besieged it with a force of local Whiskey Boys. During the night, a dozen guardsmen from nearby Fort Fayette had reinforced Neville's slaves and servants, but a prolonged exchange of gunfire resulted presently in their surrender. Major McFarlane was the only rebel killed in this Donnellybrook. His men claimed afterward that he was shot after the white flag went up over Neville's house, but this is undoubtedly just propaganda. The rebels found Neville nowhere around when they broke into the place: after looting his carpets, eight-day-chuck and other dandified luxuries, they allowed all the prisoners to escape and went home smashed on Neville's whiskey.

McFarlane's funeral, of course, was the occasion for some tearful martyr talk. Oddly enough, the loudest mouth of all was that of the Washington County prosecutor, David Bradford. Invoking passionate curses on "the murderers of McFarlane," Bradford called on every free citizen to resist the tax with "head, heart, hands and voice." At the conclusion of the obsequies, he announced a mass convention of the West Pennsylvania militia at Braddock's Field, in the Pittsburgh suburbs, for the next week. All able-bodied males were to show up fully armed, with four days' rations.

It was the county fair of Revolutionary assemblies. Nearly 7,000 militiamen showed up, and there was plenty of good old Monongahela Corn going around. There was lots of splendid loud gunfire, too: a mass turkey shoot left a cloud of gunpowder that hung in the humid Pennsylvania air all afternoon. Bradford, naturally, was acclaimed commander-in-chief by enthusiastic voice vote: in a grand powder-blue uniform, mounted on a great white gelding, he trotted around waving his saber all afternoon, execrating Pittsburgh as "a Second Sodom" and calling for its invasion forthwith.

The Whiskey Boys moved out in the late afternoon. In a column two and a half miles long, they staggered whooping into Pittsburgh, where the residents had already buried the silverplate and locked up the young ladies. Plank tables, in fact, had been set up, from which the rebels were fed heaping plates of hot venison, turkey, ham and bear, washed down with high-octane Pennsylvania hooch. The rebels extorted from the Pittsburghers a pledge to expel the more noted Federalists among them, and curled up contentedly in the storm drains and passed out.

Dean Latimer
High Times, Dec./Jan 1975

artist of being immoral. Physicians and pharmacists dispensed habit-forming drugs with as free a hand as anyone. And so the air was rent

with the cries of dope dealers denouncing the competition as deceivers and murderers.

This Punch and Judy show may have played indefinitely had the agricultural chemists and their public relations arm, the muckraking journalists, not exposed the foul adulterating and packaging of food and the fraudulent practices of the patent medicine industry. On the ensuing wave of nausea, Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. In the long run the Act didn't seriously damage the nostrum makers—they grew larger and richer as manufacturers of "ethical" pharmaceuticals and over-the-counter remedies—but the exposure of their frauds made the public much more inclined to accept what physicians said about the evils of drugs. (As when in a political campaign the revelation that one candidate is a receiver of bribes results in his rival being automatically credited with an honesty he frequently doesn't deserve.)

What doctors thought they deserved was the exclusive prerogative to prescribe the drugs people used. That is, they believed they had the right and duty to decide what drugs were taken, why they were taken and when they were taken. To promote this view, a now-familiar alarm was sounded across the country. The availability of habit-forming drugs, cried the leading lights of the profession, threatens the American way of life. Well everyone knew that the white slave traffic, the black coke menace and the drug-inspired crime waves were a threat. Yes, agreed the doctors



Atlanta Georgian, Feb. 27, 1935

INTERVIEW WITH KEITH STROUP, THE GREAT WEED HOPE

STROUP: At first we didn't know how the hell to go about getting equal rights for the marijuana smoker. We had a few resources: It was sort of a big country and they were all against us. The battles came when the Amorphia people started in California, about the same time we did.

They were trying to do a very similar program, but perhaps aimed slightly more at the counterculture. We were all friends at first; we got together and discussed the possibilities of a freak lobby on the left and a straight lobby on the right. Of course, NORML would be the straight lobby and Amorphia the freak. But there was a period of a year or so when it was anything but friendly. It became deadly competitive, and finally it got to the point where not only did we not work together, but we used to try to do each other in.

HIGH TIMES: What were the disagreements between your group and the other legalization groups?

STROUP: I used to publicly chastise the Amorphia people for practicing too much street theater. It seemed to me that they were reinforcing the very image NORML was trying to do away with—that of the crazy freak in the street. But I realize Amorphia had every right to do this. Now, with some hindsight, I see our conflicts as an inevitable fight for limited resources.

HIGH TIMES: Has NORML attempted to form an alliance of the various groups?

STROUP: Most of the people who now work for NORML represent factions of various organizations that have dropped by the wayside. Our California contingent used to be Amorphia. Our New York group was the Lawyers' Committee to Legalize Marijuana. What we have gradually done is incorporate into NORML all the groups from around the country that were doing serious work on the marijuana issue.

Although all the early marijuana reform groups talked about consolidating forces, no one was really willing to give up the turf. We all agreed there might be an advantage in having a countercultural lobby and a straight lobby. We figured it might sell better. But we became competitive because there wasn't much money available—you couldn't keep the organization going unless you got credit for accomplishments, so we all took a lot of credit for the slightest little achievement. Everyone was stepping on each other's egos.

HIGH TIMES: NORML now functions as a collective of 50 "distinguished" individuals, including the national advisory board. Isn't there a danger that with so many people in policy-making positions, diverse viewpoints could politically cripple NORML?

STROUP: In the early stages I had some honest concerns about that happening. But now I'm quite satisfied with NORML's overall makeup. I prefer it this way because it makes sense to have many people

involved. The collective structure is no longer a stumbling block. It's to our benefit to have a broader perspective.

HIGH TIMES: Was it your idea to set up NORML as a collective?

STROUP: As NORML got rolling, I got to know a group of young lawyers in New York and California. We became a coalition out of necessity and simple strategy. There were Guy Arcter and Frank Fioramonti in New York and Gordon Brownell on the West Coast.

HIGH TIMES: Why were young lawyers getting involved with the marijuana issue?

STROUP: It was an era when law school graduates were inclined to do public interest-type work, but by the time I got out of law school there was a tendency to look around for new minor issues. No one had stumbled onto grass. In different parts of the country a number of us got the same idea at the same time. We never felt that we were "bright young men."

HIGH TIMES: What are the Washington tobacco lobbies doing about the coming decriminalization of grass?

STROUP: Whatever they're doing, they're being very careful and very private about it. I'll bet that some of the last holdouts to approve any kind of legal marijuana will be those senators and representatives from the tobacco states. The companies will hold us back as long as possible, and when they see they can't hold us back any further, they'll jump in and try to get their corner of the market. I hope High Times is going to be there to represent another aspect of that industry. And the government will certainly be involved. The one faction with no one around to speak for it is the consumer. I think NORML has a really strong obligation to continue work on this issue until we make sure that some kind of regulated market is set up to protect the interests of the consumer.

HIGH TIMES: Is there any chance legalization may not happen at all?

STROUP: I don't rule it out as a theoretical possibility, since the smoking public's attitudes might turn sour toward the prospect of commercialism. I think you know I am very much against the idea of commercializing the marijuana market. If consumer demands for a low-key commercial exploitation aren't heeded, they might stop at decriminalization and say, "The hell with you, I'll grow my own," or "I'll buy it on the black market; I don't want to deal with you." But I think that's unlikely. I think the more likely route will be some kind of legalized marijuana.

HIGH TIMES: Will there be governmental controls if you are successful?

STROUP: Well, the only way you're going to get pot legalized is with some governmental control. Personally I would favor no controls. An absolutely open market with no age controls, no street controls. That way we could avoid a lot of bureaucratic horseshit. Unfortunately, we are dealing with a real

political body, and the government will eventually control the market.

But I am most concerned about protective devices. Instead of putting its resources into arresting people who smoke, I want to see the government put them into protecting people who smoke by providing grass that is pure, telling us how strong it is and giving us a choice of grass from different places. There are numerous things they can do to help us. They don't have to put energy into fucking us. The American government is now moving at an incredible rate for a government. Terribly slow for what we want, but there has been more progress in the last six months than in the previous six years. I think that is going to continue.

HIGH TIMES: If NORML does continue to function, and legalization or decriminalization does come into effect, what do you foresee as your problems?

STROUP: Mostly trying to avoid commercial exploitation.

HIGH TIMES: How will NORML combat the commercialization of marijuana?

STROUP: To the extent that I have any say in it, I would like to see NORML become the consumer lobby for the grass issue. Coming into this as a product safety lawyer, I saw the marijuana issue as a consumer question, and I still see it that way. The consumers in this issue are the smokers, but we can't deal with their problems as long as we are in danger of being locked up. We are only now reaching the starting point. We're taking care of the gross inequity—that the government arrests us. After legalization, I want to see a good market. I'd like to have marijuana blends from a lot of countries. I'd like to have the same choice wine drinkers have. I'd like to have it pure. I'm sure High Times has developed some sort of scenario on its own.

A. Craig Copetas and Michael Foldes
High Times, June 1976



Keith Stroup

"The other Greenwich Village drug habit that deeply outraged the respectable was cigarette smoking. In 1921, it will be recalled, cigarettes were illegal in 14 states and 92 anticigarette bills were pending in 28 states. Smoking cigarettes in speak-easies and other public places was almost as alarming to some respectable members of society as engaging in non-marital sexual encounters. Young women (Edna St. Vincent Millay among them) were expelled from college for smoking cigarettes much as in the 1960s young women were expelled for the smoking of marijuana."

Edward M. Brecher and the Editors of Consumer Reports
Licit (and Illicit) Drugs, 1972

by not disagreeing, but the threat we speak of concerns "ordinary citizens," millions of whom are victims of the drug habit. Put the drugs under our control and we'll rid the land of this terrible scourge. Addiction is a disease, and we can cure it,

The most eloquent chanters of this litany were Opium Commissioner Dr. Hamilton Wright and Dr. Alexander Lambert, medical advisor to Theodore Roosevelt. They assured the country they had an "infallible" cure developed by Charles Towns, but it didn't work any better than previous infallible cures. The good doctors couldn't cure addiction then any more than they can cure it now-methadone is nothing more than the replacement of one addiction with another-but the Congress passed the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914 and gave them control of drugs.

Most physicians simply went on doing what they had always done, dispensing drugs to anyone who could afford their fees. And being the only wheel in town, maintaining addicts was a lucrative business. This wasn't, however, what the Wright and Lambert faction had in mind when lobbying for the Harrison Act. They were serious about curing addiction and, despite the evidence, believed they *could* cure it. And they gained enough public support for their position so that in 1919 the Supreme Court ruled that it wasn't permissible under the Harrison Act to maintain an addict.

Many doctors disagreed, especially those knowledgeable ones who strongly believed that drug maintenance was the only humane alternative for addicts who didn't respond to treatment, as most did not. But Lambert was elected president of the American Medical Association in 1919, and his antimaintenance stand became the organization's official position. Shortly after his election, two further Supreme Court rulings made it illegal for a physician to prescribe drugs to an addict even in the course of

THE DOPE DICTATORS

"America's drug laws are actually a secret plot to control the world—just as you always suspected. The plot is the secret weapon of the Nixon Doctrine: the basis of defense against hijackers, kidnappers, terrorists, guerrillas, dissident intellectuals, leftist labor unions, militant peasants and national liberation movements in the Third World in the post-anticommunist era. In the years to come, the rhetoric of Dope War will replace the rhetoric of Cold War as the justification for foreign military intervention. Instead of sending in the marines, Washington will send in the narcs."

"Jamaica, Thailand, Turkey, the Philippines, Bolivia and Chile are all in various stages of Vietnam-style 'stabilization' by narcotics actions, and Mexico in particular is taking on the dimensions of another Vietnam—complete with massive military actions, deforestation, herbicides that cause birth defects and the financing by the U.S. of a corrupt puppet government and its incompetent army against a popular revolution nearly 150 years old."

"The plotters include Nixon, Kissinger, Rockefeller, Ford, G. Gordon Liddy, Egil Krogh, CIA Director George Bush, past and present Drug Enforcement Administration chiefs John Bartels and Peter Benninger and approximately 30 foreign heads of state. Apart from them and their intimates, perhaps a few dozen people in the world understand the meaning of the Dope War, or even suspect that it is being waged. Most Americans learn about drugs from "Kojak," and to follow the tangled skein of drug legislation and law enforcement, let alone the backstage economics of foreign policy, is more than the news media will demand of their audience."

"The turning point of the Dope War came in 1971, when Henry Kissinger began to replace John Mitchell as the intellectual of the Nixon junta. Until then, Mitchell, Krogh and Liddy had run the Dope War as a domestic vendetta against radicals while permitting the 'heroin epidemic' to run amok. By early '71, Kissinger's ascendancy was being demonstrated by the Paris peace talks, the Vietnam troop withdrawals and the press's growing enthusiasm for détente. By June 17, 1971, when Nixon's Message to the Congress declared drug abuse to be "the nation's number one noneconomic problem," the Dope War had hit its stride as the heir to Vietnam. It was the answer to a central dilemma: the exhaustion of the Cold War."

"The grand aim of the Dope War was to serve as a rationale for sending American troops overseas when the Red Menace could no longer be believed. But the Dope War served several other purposes. It revolutionized the sprawling narcotics law enforcement bureaucracies that had grown up since the 1930s as a sort of social security program for incompetent cops and federally funded researchers."

"The various drug agencies were reorganized into one centralized bureau, the Drug Enforcement Ad-

ministration (DEA). It transferred responsibility for narcotics from the Justice and Treasury departments to the president, giving Nixon another private police force and placing the political spoils of the Dope War completely in his hands, as was other foreign policy. By staffing the DEA with CIA personnel, Nixon expanded the CIA's capacity for domestic spying and laid the groundwork for the era when the DEA would supplant the CIA as the primary instrument of foreign military adventures.

"Here then are the paradoxes of the Dope War in action. The U.S. helps stamp out the drug traffic in order to support friendly dictators. The dictators need the drug traffic in order to receive U.S. support in order to stamp out popular revolution in order to remain dictators. The U.S. needs the drug traffic in order to support the friendly dictators. Hence the Dope War is being waged both to terminate and stimulate the drug traffic—"drug traffic," being understood in the same sense as "communist subversion," is any threat to U.S. economic or political or military interests in the country in question.

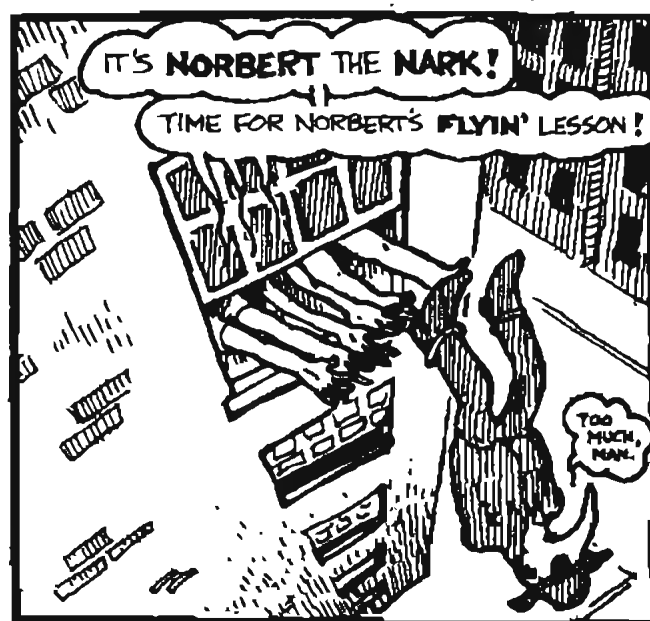
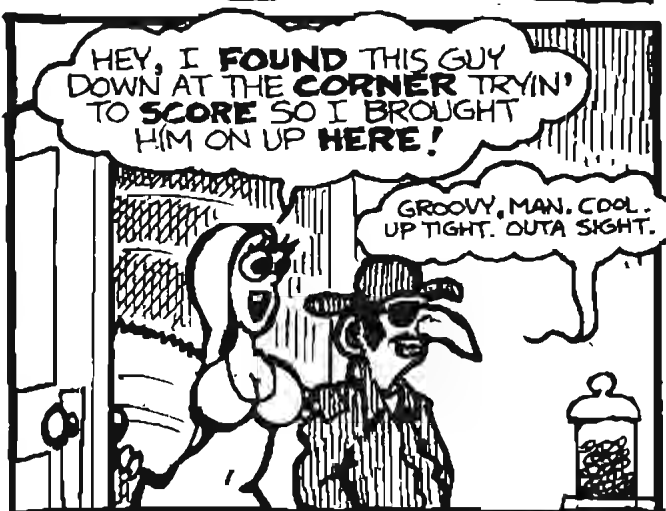
"Ah, national security. As Daniel Ellsberg said of the Pentagon Papers, you can read them till you turn blue looking for an action being taken on behalf of honor, democracy, human decency, common sense or any other ideal, but the only motivation you'll ever see mentioned is the only one the Pentagon takes seriously. National Security, used to justify everything from assassinations to My Lai. Fightin' words."

—Robert Singer, "The Secret Rise of the Dope Dictators, in *High Times*, March 1977.

an attempted cure, and Wright and Lambert had just the drug law they wanted. Those who persisted in treating addicts as they saw fit were cruelly harassed and persecuted.

Yet even Lambert didn't believe that most addicts could be cured. He, Wright and the other leading prohibitionists made a sharp distinction between the "respectable" members of society, who could be cured and the "lower elements" who couldn't.

The latter had weak characters and were best sent to prison where they couldn't spread their vice. Or, as Lambert put it to the AMA's narcotics committee in 1921: "... the heroin addict is of an inferior personality compared with the morphinist. The social and public health problems of the narcotic drug question are practically confined to the addicts of heroin and cocaine The problems of the morphine addicts are more easily solved and show no tendency to become a social menace." He didn't bother to add he didn't have to, everyone understood that when morphine, heroin and cocaine were all still available over the counter at your neighborhood drugstore the morphine customers tended to be



patients carrying out their doctor's orders to stick with the old standby, while smack and coke buyers tended to be lower-class types who couldn't afford a doctor's services.

The class distinction among drugs and drug users, between those who are considered a social menace and those who are not, remains as strongly in force today. Heroin and cocaine users are sent to jail whenever possible, while those who can pay their doctors' bills score Percodan and Dexedrine in complete safety. And the doctors are in a better position than they ever were. To the public they are the sole priests of healing, and only mavericks challenge their authority as "drug experts." While the government enforces the laws against their competitors, they dispense medically approved mood-altering drugs to whoever can afford their fees. They control the lucrative drug research and treatment programs, and almost unanimously endorse the drug laws of America.

WANTED



HIP COPS

We know it's a heavy trip, but there are more than 30 vacancies on the Berkeley Police force. If hip people do not apply and go on to fill those vacancies, we'll get none of the same old stuff and have the same old fustles! Put yourself on the line and get some change for it, too. Starting pay for Berkeley officers is \$783 per month.

We want PEACEmen, not POLICEMEN

If you are sane,
If you love children and other growing things;
If you do not like the use of force when gentleness will work;
If you will defend justice for all, regardless of race, appearance or politics;
If you believe that all people should be free to live their own lives if they do not harm others;
If you value people for themselves, not for their money or ones;
THEN WE NEED YOU TO REMOLD "THE MAN" AND HIS JOB.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS—Applicants must:

1. Be between 20 and 29 years old;
2. Have completed two years of college;
3. Be 5'-8" or taller and of proportionate weight;
4. Have a valid driver's license;
5. Be in good health and physical condition;
6. Have at least 20/70 correctable or 20/30 eyesight.

You must also be willing to undergo a medical examination, take a loyalty oath, and have a background check. You must be a United States citizen but need not live in Berkeley.

TO MAKE APPLICATION—Write to: Berkeley Police Department, Personnel Dept., 2100 Grove Street, Berkeley, CA 94704. Call: 841-0200.

Recruiting information is available free from the Berkeley Police Department.

IF YOU APPLY—If you are hip (black, white, red, yellow or brown) and decide to apply, please notify the BPP or the Berkeley branch of the ACLU. We want to be sure that you are hired without prejudice as to your appearance, race, or background. BPP Patrol can be reached at 526-6370. ACLU can be reached at 548-0921, or at 1919 Berkeley Way.

Published as a public service by The Better Berkeley Council, 1534 Grove Street, Berkeley.

JRB:—

Which of course do not work, except in the perverted sense of working for those who profit by them. We have more people using more drugs than ever before. No law can do anything about this. As Spinoza observed some 300 years ago: "All laws which can be violated without doing anyone an injury are laughed at... And men of leisure are never deficient in the ingenuity needed to enable them to outwit laws framed to regulate things which cannot be entirely forbidden." And, he added, "He who tries to determine everything by law will foment crime rather than lessen it." Amen. Addicts must commit crimes to get money for dirt-cheap drugs made expensive by the laws (legal heroin costs only pennies a dose); narcs perjure themselves daily to make cases and daily take money not to make them; researchers tailor their findings to please their government employers; and the difficulty of enforcing laws where all violations are between consenting parties has made Swiss cheese of the Bill of Rights. To mention only some of the most obvious crimes incited by the drug laws.

Less apparent, perhaps, but a more damning example of sheer pigheadedness or organized greed is our failure to learn the simple lesson that tastes cannot be legislated. The prohibition against alcohol was a long and costly fiasco, but instead of drawing the obvious conclusion that people won't obey laws regulating their private conduct, the government started a growth industry in narcotics law enforcement. Nothing succeeds like failure. T-men signed on for the big push the way vaudeville comics flocked to the talkies after the silents died. Instead of common sense, we got Harry Anslinger.

As for the future, marijuana will probably be legal within a few years, and there is increasing pressure to examine the myths surrounding cocaine. But this is no more a signal that drug law enforcement will eventually fade away than a hanged man's erection is a sign of life. The Drug Enforcement Administration will remain in business just as the Pentagon does after a war has ended. Whatever decriminalization takes place will represent nothing more than an acknowledgement that so many respectable people are using a certain drug that is no longer politically profitable to go on trying to arrest them. It isn't likely to result, from understanding that drug laws can't work. Legalize all the current illicit drugs and the prohibitionists will draw up a new list. There is no shortage of candidates. Alcohol has led to more addiction than all the other drugs combined. Cigarettes cause cancer. The game won't end until the futility of attempting to legislate morality is apparent to even the Neanderthals.

FLASH!



1. Law

N.E.W.S.F.R.O.N.T

Feds Can't Fire Smokers

Pot smokers can't be fired by feds—at least not for smoking pot. So says a recent ruling by the Federal Employee Appeal Authority.

FEAA ruled that use of marijuana or other illegal drugs by federal employees during nonwork hours is not an offense serious enough to warrant firing of the employee provided the conduct does not interfere with the individual's job performance, pose a threat to other workers, or reflect adversely on the government.

The ruling came in a case involving a Navy "civilian" employee who admitted smoking grass and using other dope while off duty. He was ordered fired after an investigation by a regional officer of the Civil Service Commission.

The employee appealed his firing and had the support of the captain of the Navy base where he was employed. The FEAA decision on the appeal said there is no "rational connection" between the employee's off-duty activities and his job performance.

—Norman E. Kent

Paraphernalia Registration Proposed in Massachusetts

A bill to regulate the sale of rolling papers has been submitted to the Massachusetts legislature. Backers of the legislation see it as a way of discouraging grass-taking commonwealth residents.

If enacted into law, the bill would make it illegal to sell rolling papers to people under the age of eighteen and require persons buying papers to enter their names and addresses "legibly in a permanently bound register" along with a written promise that they will not use the papers to "smoke any material the possession of which is illegal." In addition, the proprietor of the store where the rolling papers were bought would be required to give police access to the "permanently bound register." Violators could receive six-month jail sentences or fines up to \$200.

The bill was filed with the legislature by Senator Arthur H. Tobin and Representative Thomas E. Brownwell. Perhaps next year they will try to halt alcohol consumption by outlawing the sale of bottles.

Deadly Arm of Oriental Law

Tough new dope laws that aim to hang dealers and heavy users of opiates and marijuana are under consideration by governments in Malaysia and Singapore.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Hew has introduced legislation in Singapore that would institute the death penalty for persons in possession of more than 30 grams of morphine or 15 grams of heroin.

The Singapore Home Office is also considering dropping methadone maintenance programs in favor of cold turkey withdrawal and prison terms for users.

The Malaysian law institutes the death penalty for anyone caught growing either opium poppies or marijuana, no matter what the amount.

It would also be an offense to possess seeds of either plant.

Visible Rolling Papers No Grounds for Search

Police may not search a vehicle and its occupants merely because they see cigarette rolling paper in the car, the Appellate Division of New York State Supreme Court has ruled. The decision overturned the misdemeanor guilty plea of one Lloyd Baldon on the grounds that the lower Court of Claims should have granted an earlier defense motion to suppress as evidence a bag of marijuana found in the defendant's pocket.

Baldon was arrested after two policemen approached a car illegally parked on a sidewalk, and while inspecting the license and registration of the driver, they saw cigarette rolling paper on the auto's seat. The officers ordered three other men out of the car and found a bag of grass on Baldon when they frisked him.

In a four-to-one ruling, the Appellate Division said that "the fact that a police officer has knowledge that marijuana is often used in connection with cigarette rolling paper" does not justify a search.

"Cigarette rolling paper is a commodity that is openly bought and sold in the marketplace," the court said in a written memorandum opinion. "That it also may be frequently used in the furtherance of an illicit scheme" does not give "probable cause" for a search.

"Thus," the court concluded, "the officer's observation of cigarette rolling papers in the car, although arguably suspicious, is susceptible of various innocent interpretations."

Associate Justice Reid S. Moule of Buffalo dissented: "The facts here are sufficient to give rise to more than a mere suspicion in the police officer's mind that marijuana might be found. Circumstances which would lead a reasonably prudent police officer to believe that a crime has been or is in the process of being committed justified the search."

Idaho Schools Threaten Search and Seizure

Public school students in Idaho now face the prospect of what would be "illegal search" and seizure for adults, according to a decision by Idaho Attorney General Wayne Kidwell. Under a new rule, school administrators will be allowed to conduct warrantless body searches of high school students. The Kidwell opinion says officials may search a student's body, locker or car— if it is parked on school grounds.

The attorney general cautioned that such a search can be conducted only if "reasonable grounds" exist for believing "a search will result in seizure of contraband, particularly drugs."

Pharmacists Seek Federal Protection

The nation's pharmacists have failed to win legislation making it a federal offense to rob controlled substances from a drugstore. Since 1970, the Justice Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration have opposed such legislation, but have been unable or unwilling to propose a satisfactory method of combating the problem.

Congress has relegated to the individual states most of the responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 that apply to community pharmacies. In three cases when state authorities request assistance, or when a pharmacy is either selected as part of a survey documenting abuse of a particular drug or the subject of a specific complaint—

the DEA will occasionally conduct a "compliance investigation." This frequently involves detailed inventory analysis of controlled substances and records pertaining to their dispensation by the pharmacist...

Many of the nation's pharmacists wish the government would take as much care when investigating robberies involving the same controlled substances.

Grass Returned to Owner

In an unprecedented decision, a Kenai, Alaska, Superior Court judge has ordered that eight ounces of marijuana must be returned to its rightful owner. Judge James A. Hanson ruled that the Kenai Police Department has to return the grass to the home of Randy McGahan.

According to McGahan's attorney, Chuck Robinson, this is the first time a court has ever ordered that marijuana be returned to its owner after it has been seized from that person's home. Police had been searching McGahan's home for stolen items listed on a search warrant, but marijuana wasn't on the list. A recent Alaska Supreme Court ruling stated that any amount of marijuana held for personal use is constitutionally protected.

Despite the ruling, McGahan may not get to use his grass for quite some time. He pleaded guilty to two counts of larceny and faces a jail sentence.

Court Nixes DEA Search Techniques

Search techniques used at airports to halt hijackings are no longer transferable to the DENs fight against cross-country drug trafficking. According to the U.S. District Court for eastern Michigan, "the nation's drug problem does not directly threaten the fabric of society in the same way that air piracy does, and the DENs airport search program based on courier profiles, must meet traditional Fourth Amendment standards."

The DENs so-called drug courier profile is based on various characteristics developed by DEA personnel working with airline ticket agents trained by the DEA to spot suspicious individuals. Until the Michigan decision, suspects were detained, questioned in a relatively secluded area of the airport and arrested if the DEA felt their suspicions and information constituted probable cause.

Garbage Held Sacred

It has long been established that the Fourth Amendment protection of "person, houses, papers and effects" against unreasonable search and seizure extends beyond the home to automobiles, luggage, even the garbage placed in front of a house. A California court recently broadened that principle of law to the benefit of apartment tenants.

Late last year Jeffrey Lord, a police officer in Glendale, California, was approached by Derek Dolson, who advised the officer that he had just left a pot party and could show the officer where some marijuana was located. Lord followed Dolson to a communal trash receptacle behind the apartment where the alleged party had taken place. At Dolson's direction, Lord retrieved a shopping bag from the garbage, which turned out to contain marijuana. Using Dolson's story about the party and the grass recovered from the bag as the requisite "probable cause," he obtained a search warrant and busted Gregory Smith. (The court never did question or explain why anyone was tossing dope into garbage receptacles.)

Smith then moved to suppress the evidence, claiming that the search of the communal trash receptacle by Officer Lord was an infringement on his Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable searches. The court agreed.

"Pot Profits" Beat Embezzlement Rap

Dennis Eason, 29, of Shreveport, Louisiana, told a federal court in Shreveport that the \$70,000 he had been accused of embezzling came from trafficking in marijuana. Eason, on trial for allegedly stealing the money from a local bank, told the court that the extra money found in his possession came from "selling large quantities of marijuana." Judge Thomas Stagg found Eason innocent, saying that in his opinion the government "failed to disprove Eason's claim that he made large amounts of money by trafficking marijuana."

Dope Probationer's Rights Upheld

The search of a marijuana probationer's

car by a Texas border patrolman has been declared illegal by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. In the case of *Tamex v. Texas*, the court decided that the search procedures used with probationers were too broad and too sweeping and infringed upon the probationers' rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. Prior to the court's decision, law enforcement officials were permitted to search the probationer's person, vehicle or home at any time without probable cause.

The Texas appeal case stemmed from the discovery of a weapon by a border patrol officer in the car of a marijuana probationer. Texas Judges Douglas and Odom concurred in their opinions by stating that the search of the car, based solely on the grounds that the driver was a marijuana probationer, was unauthorized and that the weapon should not have been admitted as evidence in Mr. Tamez's probation revocation hearing.

Supreme Court OKs Narc Frame-Ups

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled five to three that it is constitutional to convict a person for selling drugs even when undercover agents or government informers initially supplied the seller with the drugs and other undercover agents acted as the purchasers. This ruling substantially strengthens the power of the DEA, which employs the use of undercover narcs as a major enforcement tool. In effect, this ruling broadens the extent to which the DEA and local drug-enforcement units may participate in planning an illegal crime to make arrests.

Entrapment was initially developed as a legal defense under which a defendant could be acquitted if the government was shown to have instigated the crime. This decision, the latest in a long line of related cases, comes three years after a major court ruling limiting the circumstances in which a defendant may claim entrapment as a defense.

Until this decision, there had been various contradictory rulings by lower courts on the extent of government involvement necessary in setting up a crime to allow a defendant to claim entrapment. Then several lower courts began to rule that even if a defendant was not entitled to claim entrapment, because he was not an unwary innocent, government involvement in planning a crime

could sometimes be so extensive that it would be fundamentally unfair to convict the defendant. Now the court has drawn a clear line between "the trap for the unwary innocent and the trap for the unwary criminal."

High Court Rejects Religious Pot Use

For the second time in four years, the United States Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal of a marijuana conviction based on a "free exercise of religion" defense. Both appeals were on behalf of the 1,000-member Church of Plenty, a self-sufficient communal farm and spiritual village near Summertown, Tennessee, as reported in "Law: High Times, July '76.

Four members of the community were arrested in 1971 for growing marijuana and were convicted and sentenced two years later. At that time, they made their first appeal to the Supreme Court.

After their release from prison, the four initiated a second petition to the court, raising the issue of cruel and unusual punishment as well as that of religious freedom. Both appeals were denied "for want of a substantial federal question"—that is, for failure to present strong evidence that the convictions had violated any federally guaranteed rights.

Although these decisions set legal precedent, it is impossible to foresee how they will be interpreted, since the justices rejected both petitions without accepting legal briefs or oral argument and without explaining their reasoning in a written opinion. They may preclude any use of the religious defense, or they may be held to apply only to the Church of Plenty. It is possible these rulings may even affect sacramental use of peyote by native Americans, which was protected by a 1964 decision of the California Supreme Court.

Customs May Search All Boats Entering U.S.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco has upheld the right of the Customs Service to search any boat arriving at a U.S. port or shore, as long as there is a "reasonable certainty" that it has come from foreign waters. In this case,

the defendants had been observed making several trips in and out of the San Diego Bay area in an ocean-going motorboat of a type commonly used for overnight smuggling runs to Mexico.

Agents later searched the craft on its trailer in a nearby parking lot and found 880 pounds of marijuana. The appeals court ruled that Customs officials did not need reason to believe the vessel contained pot, but only reasonable certainty that it had been in foreign waters.

DEA to Control Pharmaceuticals

The federal Court of Appeals in Boston has granted the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) the authority to control prescription drug manufacture under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970. The agency had ordered manufacturers to reduce by 616 kilograms the amount of phenmerazine (Preludin), a widely used diet pill. In ruling against the manufacturer, Ciba-Geigy Corp., the court gave the DEA the power to set manufacturing quotas for drugs it feels are being extensively diverted to the illicit market.

GI Court Splits on K-9 Corps

A general search of an army barracks by dope-detecting dogs turned up marijuana in a certain soldier's locker. His conviction was later reversed on grounds of an improperly issued warrant. In considering this case, however, the three-judge U.S. Court of Military Appeals gave three conflicting opinions on canine searches in the armed forces.

Judge Cook reasoned that a general inspection in which the canine nares sniff only in public areas is not really a search and that the Fourth Amendment guarantees against invasion of privacy do not, therefore, apply. Judge Ferguson held the opposite view. Chief Judge Fletcher, who wrote the lead opinion, declared that base commanders have the right to conduct such inspections to find out if drugs are being used. Fletcher maintained, however, that the potential for abuse of this power is so great that any drugs discovered may not be used as trial evidence or as the basis for a search warrant.

No Warrant Required for Toilet Search

The Maryland Court of Special Appeals has ruled that no warrant need be obtained to search a suspect's feces. In the case of *Venner v. Maryland*, police learned from hospital X-rays that Venner had probably swallowed several balloons. They waited until the evidence was passed and recovered balloons filled with marijuana extract.

After he was convicted, Venner appealed on the grounds that the evidence had been obtained by illegal search and seizure and thus in violation of the Fourth Amendment. The appeals court, however, held that his bowel movement was abandoned property and that his person and property were not violated by the warrantless search.

Baton Rouge Bar Endorses Decrim

In a ballot by mail in which less than half of the membership voted, the Bar Association of Baton Rouge, La., has endorsed decriminalization of marijuana. The resolution favors substituting a civil fine of up to \$100 for the present criminal penalties applied to possession of up to an ounce. Louisiana NORML had planned to submit the proposal to the meeting of the Louisiana State Bar Association in May, but decided to wait: "for a more opportune time."

Two bills with similar provisions have been introduced in the Louisiana House and Senate. Both have been in committee since mid-June. If passed as written, pot misdemeanors would be punishable only by a summons, and offenders would not have to spend the night in jail.

Supreme Court Curbs Protection from Illegal Search and Seizure

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that prisoners convicted in state courts after arrests that violated Fourth Amendment guarantees against illegal search and seizure can no longer gain an automatic hearing in federal courts to exclude the wrongfully obtained evidence and reverse the conviction. The decision overturns previous Supreme Court opinions

during the Warren era. William Brennan, Jr., and Thurgood Marshall, holdovers from the pre-Nixon Court, bitterly protested the "continued evisceration of Fourth Amendment protections" represented by this and other decisions.

This right of appeal to federal courts, an extension of the habeas corpus doctrine, will still be available to state prisoners on a limited basis. However, the appellant will have to show to the federal court's satisfaction that the state appellate procedure was not "full and fair." The prisoner must also show that the evidence was illegally seized before a hearing is granted. Justice Lewis Powell, [r, who wrote the majority opinion, argued that continued inquiry into the validity of a search and permitting convictions to be overturned would generate "disrespect for the law."

In related cases, the Court held that a drug search of the glove compartment of a locked car impounded for unrelated reasons was legal; the owner's subsequent marijuana conviction was upheld. The Nixon-Ford majority also decided that the U.S. Border Patrol-looking for illegal aliens - may legally stop and question motorists without a warrant or any reason for suspicion. Justices Brennan and Marshall dissented.

Mail Checks Ruled Illegal

The U.S. Customs Service may no longer open mail from overseas to look for drugs without a search warrant, according to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C. The ruling reversed the convictions of Charles W. Ramsey and James W. Kelly, recently sentenced to 10 to 30 years for allegedly smuggling \$1 million worth of drugs into the United States through the mails.

Two other circuit courts have held such searches to be legal, however. This judicial inconsistency will probably send the case to the Supreme Court. Many courts have allowed Customs agents to search anything else without warrants. In making an exception for mail, Judge Carl McGowan wrote, "Letters ... implicate both our deepest privacy and our interest in free expression, far more than packages or suitcases or automobiles." McGowan also cited mail tampering by the CIA as a reason to uphold this Fourth

Amendment protection of privacy.

The ruling will not stop inspection of mail for dope, however. The court suggested mail should be sniffed by dogs or x-rayed before getting a warrant to open suspicious packages. They recommended special magistrates be assigned to major post offices to review requests for warrants.

DEA Sued for Pot by Blind Man

A Washington, D.C., glaucoma victim has filed a petition with the Drug Enforcement Administration to be allowed to use marijuana legally. Robert Randall, 28, is blind in one eye and has lost much of his sight in the other. Daily use of conventional medications failed to control his disease. Randall has prevented the condition from worsening since 1972 by smoking "about five joints a day, unless of course I don't have any." He has thereby managed to continue writing theater reviews and teaching speech at Prince George's Community College.

"The ... medical evidence is that without marijuana, Mr. Randall is sure to go blind; with it, there is some chance that his sight can be saved," wrote John Karr, Randall's lawyer, in his brief to the DEA. This contention is backed by affidavits from Dr. Ben S. Fine, Randall's ophthalmologist, and Dr. Robert S. Hepler, the U.C.L.A. researcher who in 1972 confirmed pot's value in controlling glaucoma.

Randall faces charges in D.C. Superior Court for plants police allegedly found growing on his porch. At present, the only way he could legally be treated with marijuana is by being accepted in a government-approved research project. The only one now in existence is in Los Angeles, but Randall has not applied because he does not want to "become a permanent research subject nor a ward of the state."

Under current law, the Food and Drug Administration must approve legal marijuana use and only as part of a research project: the controlled substance is then released to the experimenters by the DEA. DEA and FDA personnel are trying to find a doctor willing to let Randall smoke pot in his office as part of a federally approved experiment. Dr. Fine has reportedly refused because of the

paperwork. Johns Hopkins Medical School has also declined to get involved. Even if a research protocol is approved by all parties, the DEA still must act to give Randall immunity from prosecution.

At present, Randall plans to continue his suit based on Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and using government-sponsored research proving marijuana's therapeutic value. "All I'm asking," he stated, "is a simple prescription, monitored and validated by a doctor, under the same criteria applied to other medications."

British Court Finds Magic Fungi Legal

Even though they contain an illegal drug, Psilocybe mushrooms are legal in Great Britain, held the Reading Crown Court in the case of *Gastland v. Wilkinson*. Judge Blomefield reasoned, "Psilocin is a chemical: these mushrooms are mushrooms."

Incidental Drug Busts Okayed in New York

Police have long been allowed to do things in an emergency that would be constitutionally prohibited under normal circumstances. Now if police find drugs on an emergency search made for an unrelated reason the dope can be used as evidence even though it was found without a search warrant. For example, they can search a hotel or house without a warrant if they believe a burglar or murderer is loose on the premises. The New York Court of Appeals recently wrote the first guidelines for these emergency actions: (1) Police must have reasonable grounds to believe there is an immediate need for their assistance to protect life or property; (2) The search must not be primarily motivated by intent to arrest or seize evidence; and (3) There must be some reason to associate the emergency with the area or place to be searched.

California Sets Double Search Standards

The supreme court of California has created two distinct sets of criteria for considering whether a search for drugs is

valid. In *Wimberly v. Superior Court* the judges distinguished between the probable cause needed to search a car when police think the occupants are marijuana users as opposed to dealers transporting the drug for sale.

The case arose when two highway patrolmen stopped an auto that they observed swerving and speeding at 2:30 A.M. Shining a flashlight into the car, one of the cops saw "a jacket, a paper bag, a water jug and a smoking pipe on the floor." Spotting a number of seeds, the officer asked to see the pipe; he later testified it smelled like burned marijuana. A search revealed a small amount of grass in a pocket of the jacket. The police then opened the trunk and found several pounds of pot and hash.

The court ruled the search of the car's passenger area was legal, because the pipe and seeds provided probable cause. In suppressing the evidence found in the trunk, however, the judges held, "discovery of a quantity of marijuana indicative only of personal use in the interior of the car does not provide probable cause to believe that more marijuana will be found in the trunk."

Life Sentence for Acid Reversed in New York

In a landmark ruling, a New York Appellate Court in Brooklyn has voided a drug conviction because of the defending lawyer's incompetence. David Ramos was arrested for possession of LSD in January 1974. While he was stopped at a red light in Brooklyn, police ordered him out and searched his car because "the gentleman looked fairly young." The officers testified at the trial that the car was searched only because Ramos's youthful appearance "aroused our suspicion." He was convicted of possession of 5.1 milligrams of LSD (5.0 milligrams is the felony amount in New York) and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The appellate court ruled that Ramos's first lawyer, Nathan Diamond of Queens, N.Y., was so "inadequate and ineffective" as to deny him a fair trial. Diamond, who was referred to Ramos by a city marshal, failed to question the legality of the search or the accuracy of the chemist's report on the amount of LSD confiscated. Ramos's new lawyer, Martin Gershon, is hopeful that the search will be ruled

invalid and the charges dismissed at a new trial scheduled for September.

Judge Asks Appeals Court to Void His Own Decision

A Florida paraphernalia distributor was busted for marijuana possession after police "checking for burglaries" reportedly spotted two pot plants on his terrace. A search of the apartment turned up 10 grams of herb. Mark Gilbert, owner of Bong City, a Miami headshop, pleaded no contest to the possession charge, but his lawyer argued the case on grounds of invasion of privacy and the right of a citizen to be left alone in his own home.

After a month of testimony, Judge Joseph Durant of the 11th Judicial District upheld Gilbert's conviction. Nevertheless, he recommended appeal and hoped the Florida Supreme Court would have the "courage and conviction" to reverse his own decision. The judge added that he would rather have his son smoke pot than drink alcohol.

Third-Rate Coke Remains First-Class Felony in Illinois

The Illinois Appellate Court (Third District) has upheld the constitutionality of that state's Controlled Substances Act. The court affirmed the conviction of firmin Thomas under a law which provides that drug violators are guilty of different degrees of offenses depending on the amount of substance illegally delivered, rather than on the amount of the illegal substance. For example, you are guilty of a first-class felony if you deliver 20 grams or more of any substance containing cocaine (regardless of the amount of coke).

"Guilty-Bystander" Law Struck Down in Nebraska

The Nebraska Supreme Court held unconstitutional a state law that made it a crime "to visit or be in any room, dwelling house, vehicle or place where any

controlled substance is being used, .. if the person has knowledge that such activity is occurring." The court found the statute so poorly worded that it offered no guidance as to how a citizen of ordinary intelligence could avoid breaking it. Judge Donald Brodecky's majority opinion stated that any law so vague that people have to guess at its meaning is a violation of the right to due process.

The law had been one of Nebraska's most widely used since its passage in 1971. Lancaster County Attorney Ron Lahners reported that his office got as many convictions under it as for actual possession - about 100 a year.

Students Get Off on Florida Mystery Load

Last year, college students Mark Sindrich and Christopher Ken Takagi decided to earn a few dollars by driving a truck from Miami, Florida, to Columbus, Ohio. When they picked up the truck, they noticed that the cargo hold was padlocked; they were provided with no key or information about the freight. When the truck failed to stop at an agricultural inspection station in Hamilton County, Florida, it was stopped by inspectors from the Florida Department of Agriculture. They obtained a search warrant, broke the padlock and discovered a shipment of cannabis.

Both students were convicted of possession despite the defense that their lack of knowledge of the truck's contents defeated any argument that they were in "actual" or "constructive" possession of the grass. On appeal, the Florida District Court reversed the conviction, upholding the principle that, although one may be in actual possession of contraband, if one doesn't know it, one cannot be convicted for possession.

South Dakota Finds Vehicle Seizure Illegal in Possession Case

South Dakota police stopped a motorist for reckless driving, allegedly smelled marijuana smoke, searched the car and found 0.4 ounce of pot seeds. The defendant paid the \$20 misdemeanor fine, but found his car had been seized. On appeal, the South Dakota Supreme Court

declared the state's forfeiture law applies only to vehicles used to facilitate the sale or distribution of controlled substances. The car was returned.

Grass Taken in Weapons Search Fair Game in Arizona

The Court of Appeals of Arizona has ruled that marijuana accidentally discovered in airport searches for weapons is admissible as evidence even though the search was not directed toward contraband.

Leonard White, departing on a trip, took his luggage to the Sky Harbor Airport in Phoenix, Arizona, and approached the security check. His hand luggage was examined by the guard, but his larger carry-on bag was checked by fluoroscope. A "large, gray, indeterminate mass" was revealed. The bag was opened, and rectangular packages wrapped in green polyethylene were found. Police opened the parcels and then arrested White.

White's attorney, Phoenix Deputy Public Defender Joel M. Glynn, conceded that the airport had a right to search for weapons or explosives because of the state's interest in preventing skyjackings. However, he argued, the "indeterminate mass" was obviously not weapons or explosives, so the state's interest in continuing the search is then overpowered by a citizen's Fourth Amendment right to be secure from unreasonable searches.

The court rejected this argument, emphasizing that all aircraft passengers are voluntarily submitting themselves and their belongings to searches. They have the opportunity to take their baggage from the security area at any time,

Informer's Identity Ruled New Mexico State Secret

The New Mexico Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the prosecution need not reveal the name of the informer who set up a drug bust, unless the informer was the prosecution's only witness. The defense relied on a U.S. Supreme Court case, *Roviaro v. U.S.*, in which testimony by the informer was required. The New

Mexico court, however, ruled the *Roviaro* case applied only to situations in which the informer was the sole witness of the transaction. In this case, the narcotics agent was also present and was the main prosecution witness. The trial judge had interviewed the informer in private and concluded his testimony was not relevant or necessary to the defense.

Supreme Court Sanctions Search of Impounded Car

The United States Supreme Court on July 6 upheld the conviction of Donald Opperman for possession of marijuana that was found in a search of his car after it was towed away for parking violations in Vermillion, South Dakota. The pot was found in the unlocked glove compartment during a routine police inventory of the car's contents. The Court's six to three majority held the seizure did not violate the Fourth Amendment right to privacy because it resulted from a routine "caretaking procedure," not a search, and because "the expectation of privacy in one's automobile is significantly less than that relating to one's home or office." The South Dakota Supreme Court had previously reversed Opperman's conviction on grounds of invasion of privacy. He was sentenced to a \$100 fine and 14 days in jail.

D-Men Push Computerized Drugstores

The Drug Enforcement Administration has nabbed a couple dozen pharmacists and doctors for illegal drug distribution as part of a pilot project testing the use of computers for drugstore record-keeping. Project DART (DAWN/ARCOS Registrant Targeting) is composed of a network of computer terminals in pharmacies in the Watts district of Los Angeles that feed data to a central computer in the Charles R. Drew School of Medicine in Los Angeles. DEA agents can thus get a print-out of all prescriptions issued for Schedule III, IV and V medications written within a given period. Any doctor, druggist or customer who has dealt in suspicious quantities of any such substance can then be investigated by the agency's ARCOS (Automated Records and Consummated Orders) bureau. For

news of the street trade in bootleg prescription drugs, the DEA currently relies on tips from 1,300 hospitals, drug crisis centers and medical examiners participating in yet another alphabet-soup bureau, Project DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network).

The DEA is encouraging the adoption of computer systems by pharmacies throughout the country, but has received mixed reactions from state pharmacy boards. Six competing computer systems were displayed last June at the annual convention of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy at Lake Buena Vista, Florida. These systems typically respond to a refill order with a read-out of the patient's and physician's names, the patient's previous prescriptions, allergy and drug interaction warnings and the prescription label in triplicate. Ken Durin, director of the DEA's Compliance Investigation Division, said that any system he approved would also have to prevent unauthorized prescriptions from being entered under the forged initials of the pharmacist.

Heroin Courier Gets It Up the Ass in California

The failure of Customs agents to get a warrant or use less painful methods in their internal search of a suspect rendered their search illegal, ruled the U.S. Court of Appeals (Ninth Circuit) last June. The court said such drastic invasions of privacy "must be conducted with regard for the subject's privacy and be designed to minimize emotional and physical trauma." Kenneth Cameron, out on bail on another smuggling charge, was stripped at a Chula Vista, California, hospital and forcibly subjected to two finger probes of his throat and anus, two enemas and a laxative treatment, despite his struggles and his insistence that he was under treatment for stomach and rectal pain. The next morning he allegedly passed a heroin-filled condom.

The court stressed that less drastic procedures could have been used. Cameron was wanted for bail jumping, so he could have been simply held and his bowel movements observed, the judges agreed. Securing a warrant, they felt, would have alleviated Cameron's fear by assuring him the search was legal and would be done without violence.

Massachusetts Court Allows Dope Search of "Any Person Present"

A warrant to search a suspected heroin dealer's apartment and "any persons present" was upheld as not overly vague by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court on May 24. The court agreed with the defense that in most cases such broad search authorization would violate the Fourth Amendment. Nevertheless, the majority of the judges ruled that "due to the nature of drug trafficking, any person in the apartment would probably be involved." A dissenting minority opinion held that warrants for such searches are unconstitutional.

Pennsylvania Ripe for Reform as Bicentennial Closes

In an ironic twist of fate, the home town of the late Harry J. Anslinger, anti-drug czar, is the site of the first major test case challenging the constitutionality of Pennsylvania's cannabis laws. Harold "Burr" Isely, 36, is the state of the Blair County courthouse, where lawyers representing NORML and the ACLU are seeking the release of Donald Dillon, charged with the sale of four ounces of dope for \$55 to an undercover narc. Similar motions have been filed for about 20 other grass arrest victims in Blair County.

Defense briefs claim that the state's pot laws constitute cruel and unusual punishment and deny equal protection because the herb is classified with more dangerous substances.

Spy vs. Spy Equals Zero

A man who claimed to be an undercover agent on assignment for the DEA was acquitted by the U.S. District Court in Boston after the prosecution was unable to prove he hadn't been working for the law all the time. Jud Stewart Pollack was arrested in Boston on charges of buying and selling cocaine when the three men he'd contacted turned out to be DEA agents. However, Pollack maintained that he had been sent to Boston as an undercover agent after he'd been busted on a marijuana

charge by Deputy Sheriff James Brinson of a federal-state DEA task force in Colorado. Brinson admitted that he'd sent Pollack east, but to investigate pot dealers, not coke dealers. Pollack's lawyer then subpoenaed Brinson's notes to establish exactly what orders had been given, but Brinson destroyed the evidence. The court then ruled that Brinson acted in bad faith, and the charges pending against Pollack were dropped.

ACLU Fights Arbitrary Search in New Jersey

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has asked the Third Court of Appeals in Philadelphia to order the New Jersey state attorney to forbid New Jersey State police from arbitrarily stopping long-haired motorists in order to search them for drugs. In 1971 and 1972, the ACLU successfully proved the illegality of 35 such actions around the country, including one case in New Jersey where U.S. District Court Judge H. Curtis M. Caporale awarded four plaintiffs \$1,500 in damages. However, the state attorney refused to enjoin the state to end harassment and the state attorney is now appealing the awards.

California Bell Disconnects Phone Wizard

John Draper, also known as Captain Crunch, the man who discovered that toy whistles in Captain Crunch cereal boxes mimic one of Ma Bell's electronic signals and enable the user to make free long-distance calls, has been sentenced to four months in Terminal Island's minimum security prison for "fraud by wire."

California Federal Judge Robert Pegham sentenced Draper for using a blue box (an illegal device that functions as a portable switchboard) to make \$30 worth of free phone calls. Evidence was provided by an undisclosed FBI informer, who testified that the Captain had a handbook giving him access to the FBI's National Crime Information Computer in Washington. The informant also claimed that Draper had learned how to listen in on any phone conversation in the world, including the FBI's lines and the Pentagon's top-secret Autovon Network, used for military emergency calls.

Canada Kills Decrim

In the four years since John Munro, then minister of health, said reduction of cannabis sentences would be given a high priority by the government, hopes for reduced penalties for simple possession of marijuana in Canada have died. Privy Council President Mitchell Sharp announced last September that the bill no longer has priority and will be killed at the end of the fall session of the legislature. It will not be reintroduced until at least some time in 1977, Sharp revealed. The bill would have set the maximum penalty at a \$500 fine, instead of the current \$1,000 and/or six months in jail.

Finders Keepers

Lee Chilton of Lewisburg, Tennessee, was fined \$67.50 after he tried to claim his confiscated marijuana plants at the local police station in response to a newspaper ad. Lewisburg Police Chief Ray Bivins said that a tub of pot plants was found by officers just outside of town. Since the force lacked the personnel to keep the tub under surveillance until the owner showed up, the plants were taken in. A photo of the contraband was then printed in the Lewisburg Tribune with the caption "Have you lost a tub of marijuana? If you have, you may claim it at the Lewisburg Police Department." Chilton showed up the next day, but he did not get his plants.

California Switches on Parole for Second Pot Sale

The California Supreme Court has decided that ten-to-life for a second marijuana sales conviction is cruel and unusual punishment. The seven-judge panel unanimously declared the penalty unconstitutional. The no-parole clause was kept in the state's recent shift to fixed sentences, but the court's decision will apply to the new law, too.

Virginia Bench Lowers Rap for Bad Deal

The Virginia Supreme Court has reduced a pot-dealing sentence because the prosecution did not keep its part of a plea-bargaining agreement. William A. Jones II pleaded guilty to a pot-selling charge in exchange

for a recommendation of leniency. The state prosecutor made no such suggestion at trial, and Jones was sentenced to ten years on the grass rap and a hash-sales indictment. He sued the state for breach of promise, and the hash penalty was subtracted from his total time. The court did not have the power to overturn the pot conviction or to let Jones withdraw his guilty plea.

Bayh Vows No Legislation Without Decriminalization

Senator Birch Bayh hopes the Carter Administration will support his attempts to decriminalize marijuana this year. Federal decrim is an integral part of Bayh's new drug enforcement bill, introduced in the opening weeks of the Ninety-fifth Congress. The bill's main purpose is to bolster government efforts against high-level heroin traffickers. Charging that the DEA's refusal to support decrim aggravates the heroin problem, Bayh pledged to fight for an Oregon-type law that favors a \$100 civil fine for possession while retaining stiff penalties for import and sale. The Indiana senator first outlined his plan at last summer's hearings on the Ford Administration's narcotics bill, which died in committee.

At the hearings, Bayh attacked the opposition to decrim by former DEA Director Peter Bensinger, who claimed, "I don't think we have enough knowledge medically," without mentioning five years of government reports that have found no dangers in pot smoking. Bayh countered, "Do you think we will ever get enough information so that it won't be a political hot potato? I think we'd better stand up and face realities." He said the vast expense of the grass war prevents an effective campaign against heroin smuggling.

Worker Repaid for Leaf of Absence

A Toronto labor arbitrator has ruled that Air Canada must rehire with back wages a man the company fired following his pot conviction. Air Canada said that the man, identified only as Mr. Poole, was discharged for an unsatisfactory attendance record and "the potential hazard that involvement with drugs could have on other

employees, customers, and company property and equipment."

Poole, an aircraft mechanic, countered that he was unjustly discharged, since he only indulged in grass-smoking when off duty. The arbitrator said the evidence showed that Poole was able to perform his duties and that his absences did not stem from marijuana use.

Lone Star D-Men Follow DEA Script

New DEA guidelines for spotting forged prescriptions are being used by a Fort Worth, Texas, "script detail." D-man L. D. Ansley says the crackdown has led to revocation of some druggists' licenses for failing to check suspicious prescriptions. Demerol and morphine top the forgers' hit parade.

The DEA says tip-offs include legible handwriting, unusual dosages or directions, lack of proper abbreviations, textbook language and photocopied forms. The agency advises pharmacists to check both doctor and patient on all prescriptions written on hospital blanks, since these are easier to pilfer than are forms from doctors' offices.

Kangaroos Get Their Kicks

New South Wales will soon become the second state in Australia to legalize grass possession for personal use. Attorney General David Walker, 32, said the move will be part of a reform of victimless-crime laws, including legislation on homosexuality, prostitution and nonnarcotic psychochemicals. South Australia went legal last year, but all is not yet well in platypus country: Several states still have right-wing laws dealing harshly with marijuana. In Queensland, for example, possession of a joint still rates ten years in the hole.

Illegal Seizure OK in Alaska Parole Case

The Supreme Court of Alaska ruled last August 20 that evidence obtained by an illegal search and seizure can be used to revoke parole on an unrelated crime. In a 3-1 decision, the high court allowed mari-

juana illegally seized from Timothy Sears to be used against him in a probation hearing, even though the marijuana charge was dismissed in 1975. The majority opinion held that, although excluding such evidence from probation hearings as well as trials would help deter unlawful police actions, this benefit was outweighed by the needs of the probation system.

Feds Slow Speed

After limiting medical use of amphetamines mainly to obesity several years ago, the Food and Drug Administration and Drug Enforcement Administration are asking a Senate subcommittee to disapprove that option. The agencies cited overprescription by doctors, diversion of pharmaceutical speed to the black market and "trivial benefits" in dieting before Senator Gaylord Nelson's Small Business Subcommittee. The legislators also heard testimony from Dr. Lester Grinspoon on possible fetal and brain cell damage resulting from overuse.

Glaucoma researcher Dr. Frederick M. Blanton protested that Nelson sought no advice from physicians who've written on the benefits of ups for some when used wisely. He outlined his own Project Groundstar 3 in telegrams to the senators and asked to be allowed to speak. Committee spokesman Ben Gordon said Blanton's request would be considered "if he can offer new information."

A 20-year survey of controlled use for increased productivity, Groundstar allows the patient to choose within a limited dose range. Subjects are 20 to 50 years old with stable lifestyles and previous speed experience. They are dropped from the program for any adverse reaction whatever. Of 300 people, only 7 percent were dropped. As Blanton said, "Citizens will do the mood-altering substance ... of choice with or without our help or hindrance. Can we do less than supply accurate information?"

Medical Marijuana Goes Legal

A Washington, D.C., judge dismissed pot possession and cultivation charges against Robert Randall last November because he needs the herb to save his sight. In allowing the "defense of necessity," superior court judge James Washington, Jr., opened the door for future cannabis defenses based on medical need.

Randall, a victim of advanced glaucoma, proved that grass controls his disease while legal medications are ineffective. The DEA, FDA and NIDA have set up a special research project so Randall can get federal smoke legally (see January's "Law").

But Island Court Thwarts Herbal Medication

A suit to allow medical use of marijuana has been denied by a Honolulu court. Judge Ronald Greig convicted Walter Bachman of possession after the defendant set up the test case to argue his right to smoke under the right of privacy and for medical reasons.

With the encouragement of his doctor, Bachman has smoked pot for four years to improve his digestion, which had been impaired by a stomach operation. Physiologist Richard Smith testified that the herb decreases gut motility, allowing better absorption of nutrients.

Bachman received a suspended sentence for the misdemeanor. He and lawyer Chris Ferrara will appeal to the Hawaii Supreme Court.

Nose News Is Good News

A federal court in Tucson, Arizona, dismissed a weed case against Ronna K. Roberts when the defendant proved the dog that busted him commonly confused the smells of pot and plastic. Judge James Walsh ruled that canine informers must be at least as reliable as human pigeons, or their evidence will not be allowed in court. The dog, Apache, was confused by the training method of rewards for finding plastic baggies filled with pot.

California Erases Arrest Records

Another 800,000 pot-arrest records, affecting about 450,000 people, can be erased on request in California this year. The new law will also prevent prospective employers from learning of busts more than two years old.

N.Y. Court Frees Acid Search Victim

A Brooklyn, New York, man arrested for possession of LSD was set free last November 4 after serving 14 months of a life

sentence. David Ramos was granted a new trial due to the incompetence of his original lawyer. Evidence was suppressed by Judge Nicolas Coffinas of the Supreme Court of Kings County on grounds of illegal search and seizure. Ramos's car was searched because police thought he looked "fairly young."

G.I. Court Limits Barracks Shakedowns

Shakedown searches of military barracks are still OK, states the U.S. Military Court of Appeals, but dope evidence from them can't be used for trial or additional searches. A majority of the tribunal ruled that soldiers are entitled to a reasonable amount of privacy in their quarters.

The decision overturned the court martial conviction of George A. Roberts, jailed for pot possession after a "fishing expedition" search of his barracks room. Dissenting justice Albert Cook held that the base commander was justified in the shakedown "to ferret out the instruments of danger to his community."

Secretary-Spy Upsets Coke Case

Discovery that a legal secretary was a government informer has led to acquittal of four cocaine defendants and new trials for three others. Lawyer Samuel Antonelli had been charged with coke sales after his girl friend and secretary, Susan Reichard, reported to prosecutors on conversations with Randall Company, whom Antonelli was defending on import charges.

Antonelli and three codefendants were released, but Company and two others previously charged got new trials. The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio, said spying on the lawyer-client relationship might require acquittal of Company, but only if his lawyer can prove the spying prejudiced his case.

Human Guinea Pigs to Get Protection

A Congressional advisory panel is proposing comprehensive rules for most medical research on humans in the United States. Two years ago Congress ordered the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to adopt regulations that protect children, fetuses, prisoners and the men-

tally ill from violation of their rights and safety in the name of science.

Recommendations on prisoners were completed last October. The advisory committee asked for a de facto ban on prison experiments because no known jail can meet non coercion standards. Members agreed no inmate can be a true volunteer as long as filthy, crowded cells, unpaid work, censorship and boredom make a paid stint as test subject seem like a "holiday in the Bahamas." Final rules must be issued by HEW by May 1. HEW has already followed the panel's advice that fetal research be allowed only under detailed safety measures with the mother's consent.

Psychosurgery is one of the most controversial issues before the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects. Several witnesses called it some patients' only hope. Others said operations to control violence by destroying part of the brain are so easily abused for political and personal reasons that they must be outlawed. A preliminary rules draft would allow this surgery in prisons and mental hospitals only when all other treatments have failed. Each operation would require approval by a court, a board of doctors not involved in psychosurgery, and the prisoner's or patient's legal guardian.

General guidelines for children and mental patients are expected late this year. Ethical procedures governing "average citizen" volunteers will be a legal by-product of rules for special groups.

Korean Nazis May Kill Busted G.I.'s

Since January 1, 1977, marijuana has posed a grave health hazard in South Korea, where a new law provides death for "habitual offenders." Playfully dubbed "the South Africa of the Far East" by the 65,000 American G.I.s and civilians who call it their vocationland, South Korea had never been known for political leniency. But the new law is Draconian.

Anyone "who habitually imports or exports marijuana for profit" risks death or ten years at hard labor, a Korean spokesman for the Health and Welfare Ministry explained. First smuggling offense rates seven to life; intended or actual sale of grass or manufacture of other cannabis products one to fifteen years. Simple possession holds a sentence of up to ten. There's a reward system for informers, and the Seoul brothers have asked- and re-

ceived-full cooperation from the U.S. military command.

Stars and Stripes reported that 225 servicepersons, 12 dependents, and two civilians were busted between January 1 and October 31 of 1976. Most American arrestees are turned over to U.S. authorities, but the South Koreans do have the option to fry them under native laws.

Surprise Judge Gives Southerners Comfort

An Arkansas judge who took on a felony pot case at the last minute released all five defendants last November with fines and probation and docked the irate prosecuting attorney \$50 for contempt of court. Circuit Judge Henry B. Means of Malvern, Arkansas, worked the case into his docket the night before trial. He dismissed 96 prospective jurors, levied fines of \$1,000 and \$2,000 with five years probation and retired to his chambers. The 250-pound intended-sale rap could legally have slammed the defendants with three to ten years and a \$15,000 fine.

Prosecutor John W. Cole was fined for his vehement protest that four months of police work had gone down the drain, and he vowed to seek a separate prosecution in federal court. Local Police Chief David Miller said, "I've never been so fucking mad in my life. That much pot may not sound like much, but it's the biggest thing that ever happened around here."

Leaves Legal in London

Hemp leaves are not marijuana as defined by English law, ruled a London appeals court recently. The decision overturned a fine imposed by a lower court on Kevin Goodchild, a 19-year-old clerk, and opened a new defense for at least 50 more London leaves cases awaiting trial. The current Misuse of Drugs Act clearly defines pot as the "fruiting or flowering tops" of the cannabis plant. Observers expect an amendment from Parliament that will include the entire plant.

You Can't Take It Out, Either

Customs and the Coast Guard may stop and search vessels leaving American waters as well as those coming in, ruled a

federal court. Allegedly helping to solve the U.S. drug problem by steaming for the high seas with five and a half tons of pot, Frank D. Stanley's boat was still boarded and busted by coast guardsmen nine miles offshore.

Stanley's *O/S National* had been seen entering California's Bodega Bay Harbor after midnight and leaving early the next morning. It aroused suspicion by being rigged for albacore fishing, then available only near Mexico. When a routine check of a truck whose rear wheels had broken through the Harbor Fish Company pier revealed grass debris, the suspicious boat was apprehended at sea.

On appeal of a dismissal motion, the Ninth Circuit Court agreed there was nothing to connect the truck with the boat but allowed the search because of the overriding need to stop grass from crossing the border— in either direction.

Let's High-gones

B B e y gones

Grass possession convictions older than two years may not be used against Californians by any public agency, according to a decision of the state's supreme court last January. The full legal effects of the case are not yet known, but it should help prevent government job discrimination against those with pot in their past.

It may also keep prisoners from being saddled with additional time in probation hearings for prior grass convictions, whether or not their arrest records have been destroyed.

Lawyer Challenges Unreal Coke Law

A New Jersey attorney is goading the federal bureaucracy to put some realism in the cocaine laws. If the move is successful, coke would be transferred from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act, reducing the maximum jail term from 15 to 5 years. In addition, explained public defender Roger Lowenstein, if the feds accept the facts about too, state lawmakers will be inclined to follow suit.

Lowenstein's administrative challenge asks the Justice Department to transfer the question to the Department of Health,

Education and Welfare for hearings on current knowledge about cocaine. The Andean elixir is now classed with heroin as a narcotic with no redeeming social virtues. But even scientists now know that blow is no down. In fact, recent studies have shown it's medically useful, nonaddictive and harmless.

These and other facts were recognized in a recent Massachusetts state court decision ("HighWitness News," February '77) that declared the coke classification unconstitutional, but that verdict will probably have little effect outside Massachusetts. Lowenstein feels his challenge has a good chance. If the Justice Department ignores the request, he predicted, federal courts would be willing to update the law themselves.

Blows Against the Empire

Cocaine decrim lawyers are fighting to enlarge the nosehold won in recent Massachusetts and Alaska cases. In San Jose, California, attorneys George Eshoo and Victor Vertner are leveling the constitutional challenge against the law. They contend that it's a fundamental injustice to prosecute users of harmless coke while coffee and tobacco addicts are wooed by ad campaigns.

Miami lawyer Selig Goldin is adding another barrel to the same gun. Beefing up the constitutional argument on behalf of Gainesville defendant Bob Bockius, he's using the government's own admission that cocaine is normally a mixture of eight alkaloids, only one of which is illegal.

Miranda Rule Squeaks by Top Court

By one vote, the Supreme Court upheld the Miranda rule that protects arrestees from police intimidation. Nixon's chief justice, Warren Burger, headed a dissent that called the guarantee "bizarre" and "irrational." Under the provision, a suspect must be told he has a right to keep mum until his lawyer arrives.

Seadog Hash Fink Fights for Cut

Merchant seaman Thomas Taylor turned in an acquaintance's 33 pounds of hash hidden in a stereo speaker, then demand-

ed his reward under a federal law governing seizures at sea. The rule gives an informant 25 percent of the contraband's "legal market value." The court refused Taylor a quarter of the street price, or illegal market value, but said he can collect if he can figure out what people would pay if the law allowed them to buy the resin.

Binocular Boo No Cause for Bust

A policeman's alleged sighting, through binoculars, of a person trading "what appeared to be a cigarette, from a plastic bag, in exchange for folded U.S. currency," gave him no cause to make an arrest, according to New York's Bronx County court. The cop was told he must overhear some incriminating conversation or see something unequivocally criminal before moving in with the cuffs.

Killer Narc Eludes Law

Facing a California murder rap for killing a suspected dealer in 1973, D-man Lloyd Clifton recently was set free under a precedent that forbids a state from prosecuting a federal agent for an "alleged crime committed within the scope of his duties."

Suspect Dirk Dickensen ran like hell when a copful of narcs landed on the front lawn of his remote northern California home. During the charge, one of the feds tripped and fell. Clifton, assuming his partner had been shot, gunned down the fleeing Dickensen. The judge decided it was not necessary that Clifton's shot be justifiable, as long as he thought it was at the time.

Smoking Lawman Eats Words

A Kansas legislator's admission that he smokes pot prompted an inquisition into his sources. Sponsor of the state's decrim bill, Michael Glover "came out of the closet" to show his staid colleagues that a nightly smoke of the magic leaf doesn't make you a burned-out zombie. The shocked reps forced him to apologize on the house floor, and a federal judge gave him immunity but ordered him to talk to a grand jury about his dealer friends. He

reportedly gave no useful information.

Coerced Consent Foils Coke Bust

Randall Bradley slipped through the narco net when undercover agents jumped the gun and busted him without a search warrant. They browbeat him and slapped him around until he led them to a cocaine stash in his apartment. Citing the Fourth Amendment, southern New York's district court dumped the case and sent the heat back to the beat.

Bayh, Bayh, Boobird- Decrim to Pay DEA

Indiana Senator Birch Bayh has introduced a Carter-backed bill to decriminalize marijuana and use the money saved to pay for more intense DEA action against smugglers. Bayh demanded that the federal drug agencies "get out of the business of making headlines" and concentrate on "major traffickers of high-risk drugs." The bill proposes an Oregon-type civil fine of \$100 for possession and non-profit transfer of grass. Bayh stated he also plans to offer an amendment that would end all federal jurisdiction in small sales or possession cases.

DEA N" IXeS Homegrown Poppies

The Drug Enforcement Administration turned down requests by American doctors and pharmaceutical companies to allow domestic production of codeine poppies. During June hearings, spokesmen for the American Medical Association and the du Pont, Merck, Mallinckrodt and S.B. Pennick drug companies testified that U.S. poppy farms are needed to avert a shortage of medical codeine.

The Health, Education and Welfare Department denied any impending shortage, and the DEA and State Department said the proposal would be a slap in the face to countries where the feds are muscling farmers out of the poppy fields. However, the poppy under consideration, *Papaver bracteatum*, produces the codeine precursor thebaine rather than the opium yielded by the embattled *Papaver somniferum*.

DEA Smuggler Profile Shows Court Bad Side

Regional DEA offices have developed "drug courier profiles" to show agents whom to finger, but the technique lost its first major court test. The U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a conviction that resulted from an arrest based on the feds' suspicion checklist.

Robert Ross McCaleb and Brenda Page were detained on arrival at Detroit's Metro Airport because they had only one suitcase, had flown to Los Angeles the day before and "seemed nervous." The court said these observations fell far short of probable cause for search or arrest. The narcs undid their case even further when they allegedly coerced McCaleb into unlocking his bag without a search warrant.

Other "telltale" traits include using an alias and buying a ticket with small bills.

Fake Dope, Real Jail

Montanan John Eugene Hendricks unknowingly burned a narc in a \$30 sale of Methedrine that turned out to be caffeine and sugar. But he found that the state doesn't care what you actually have, as long as you think you're selling illegal highs. The Montana Supreme Court upheld Hendricks's conviction and sentence even though he was technically clean when nabbed.

America Going Stir Crazy

The United States imprisons a larger proportion of its population than any other country, reports criminologist Eugene Doleschal in *Crime and Delinquency* magazine. The rate of 215 inmates per 100,000 people is rising, and Doleschal says America's average sentence is the world's harshest, with the exception of political terms in places like South Africa, Russia, Korea and Latin America. The U.S. prison percentage is 12 times Holland's would low of 18 per 100,000.

The study also shows that, in America, states with the highest incidence of crime tend to have the lowest incidence of prisoners. Furthermore, Doleschal concludes that jail rates are determined not by crime rates, but by the size of the nonwhite population.

When You Care Enough to Send the Very Best...

Harold Riley found out the hard way that cheap mail can be searched without a warrant, while the law keeps expensive communications private. In upholding his 90-day sentence and \$3,000 fine for sending cocaine and a free-phone blue box through the mail, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals quoted chapter one of the Postal Service Manual: "Mailing of sealed parcels at the fourth-class rates of postage is considered consent by the sender to postal inspection of the contents."

Minnesota Bench Bumps Domino Busts

Under new Minnesota decrim laws, a person who has a ticket for a minor pot violation cannot be arrested and searched without a warrant, says the state's high court. After writing Terrell Martin a marijuana citation, cops in Winnetago pulled him down and busted him for marijuana. An alleged pot found on his person. The Minnesota Supreme Court freed Martin, saying that fishing for felonies on a ticket offense is skating on thin constitutional ice.

Judge Drops Reefer Sanity Hints

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has ordered the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to investigate marijuana's standing in the schedule of controlled substances. A five-year NLRB suit for looser pot controls has threatened the DEA on the grounds that it would violate U.S. obligations under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, an international treaty.

The court ruled the DEA had usurped the state's power in classifying controlled substances and ordered hearings on new evidence that shows hemp to be harmless, and a medicinal use. Judge J. Skelly Wright listed several options that would,

not violate the treaty. He suggested pot could be reclassified in Schedule II and "the Department should allow for mutual USI-of hemp, while huavos and seeds could be shifted to Schedule V, the outer limits of the bureaucracy's chemical hell. Pot is currently in Schedule I (no socially redeeming virtues) along with heroin and cocaine.

Toot Twins Open Possible Loophole

Cocaine exists in two forms, one of which, is legal, explained a DEA chemist testifying as an expert witness at a recent trial. The two compounds, levo-cocaine and dextro-cocaine, are mirror images of each other, just like right and left hands. Dextro-cocaine "doesn't meet the exact reading of the Federal Controlled Substances Act," admitted the chemist. Thus it could possibly be argued that a defendant did not "knowingly and intentionally" possess or intend to distribute the controlled, form of snow.

Information on the relative potency of the two forms is sketchy, because they are unstable and tend to change back and forth into each other. Thus it is very difficult to isolate a pure form of either type for testing.

New York Ruling Undermines Rocky Law

Judge Constance Baker Motley recently declared the five-to-life coke possession sentences of three New York women to be cruel, unusual punishment and thus unconstitutional. The ruling may herald the end of another section of the Rockefeller drug laws. Defense lawyer Mark C. Morrill said it "cast serious doubt on the continued validity of every sentence" under the law. Because New York has the harshest laws in the country, the decision, may have little effect outside the state, however. Martha Carmona, Donna Foggie and Roberta Fowler were returned for possible resentencing, but Motley ordered that if the state court doesn't come up with a constitutional term in 90 days, the women must be released after the minimum allowable sentence.

Airport Search Ends in Freedom

The Oregon Court of Appeals recently reversed the conviction of a man whose roach clip triggered an airport metal detector and led to his arrest for pot and hash. After a security guard ordered Robert Chipley to empty his pockets and walk through the checkpoint again, a nearby cop spied the clip, asked permission to examine it and then searched and busted the would-be traveler.

Even though the officer claimed Chipley consented to the search (despite the defendant's denial), the court said airport searches must be limited to the prevention of hijackings unless contraband is in plain view. A roach holder is neither dope nor probable cause to believe its owner is carrying any, ruled Judge C. J. Schwab, citing testimony that the utensils are often used as jewelry or good luck charms.

Pot Garden Decrim Headed for Ballot

Three Oregon citizens filed a petition with the Oregon election board to place a marijuana-growing decriminalization measure on the 1978 ballot. The proposal would provide a civil penalty of \$100 for growing up to ten plants, instead of the current felony rap with sentences of up to ten years. Oregon voters will decide the issue if 46,235 signatures can be gathered by July 7 by sponsors Frank Crewett, student body president of Chemeketa Community College in Salem, Michael McCarty, student body vice president of Clackamas College in Oregon City, and Gary Davis of Grants Pass.

International Mail Can Be Opened

The Supreme Court recently gave Post Office inspectors the right to open mail from abroad if they suspect there is dope inside. The opinion came in the case of eight letters from Thailand, found to contain heroin, which were opened because they were bulkier and heavier than normal and came from a major dope-producing area. The Nixon-era Post Office had claimed the right to such searches since 1971, but until this six-to-three ruling they had been required to turn offending packages over to Customs for opening.

DEADonkeyProfileKilled

Narcs looking for drug couriers can no longer search airline passengers merely because they match the DEA suspicious list. In the case of *U.S. v. McCaleb* (21 Cr. L. Rep. 2101), The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals recently ruled that the list, which has been in use for nearly a year, was too loose. It included such dubious qualifications as buying tickets with small bills, travel to dope-exporting countries, lack of luggage and general nervousness.

Heroin Gets Federal Nod

A new federal panel to administer medical research on heroin has fueled speculation that President Carter is planning British-style maintenance for heroin addicts in America. White House advisor Dr. Peter Bourne, along with representatives of the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute on Aging, has created a panel at the National Institute of Health to aid scientists seeking grants to study medical uses of various illegal substances.

For the moment, the only heroin studies allowed will be on its relief of the pain of terminal illnesses. One such experiment is now under way at New York's Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

However, critical of what it sees as Carter's halfway measures, the Committee on Treatment of Intractable Pain plans to sue for immediate legalization of pain-killing heroin. Committee member Rt. Rev. C. Edward Crowther complained, "The only people who can't get heroin are people who are dying."

High Court OK's Random Searches

An ACLU suit in New Jersey has ended in a Supreme Court endorsement of random dope searches by law enforcement officials. The court refused to hear the appeal of an injunction against harassment of long-haired motorists by state troopers.

The injunction was based on the court's earlier ruling that "cease and desist" orders can be issued against police when there is a "plan or scheme to suppress constitutional rights." The appeal followed an earlier Third Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that the 35 documented cases of arbitrary checks-and reports of hundreds of others-did not show a policy of harassment.

Paraphernalia Pogrom

A headshop opened up next door to New York State Senator Frank Padavan's office in Queens, and Sen. Padavan has proposed a law to outlaw sales or advertisements of pipes, papers and other grass-smoking paraphernalia. He will try to add the items to the existing state law banning over-the-counter sales of hypodermics and glassine envelopes in order to fight "the destruction of young minds" caused by marijuana.

New York NORML counsel Frank Fioramonti predicts the bill will die in Albany in the Codes Committee chaired by decrim law sponsor Senator H. Douglas Barclay, after Padavan reaps his quota of publicity. It's another reminder that the battle for civil freedoms is never completely won.

Other States Reject Alaska Dope Rights

Courts in Arizona and Nebraska have refused to follow Alaska's lead in recognizing that the right of privacy includes the right to smoke marijuana in one's own home. The Nebraska Supreme Court ruled against Robert Kells, who pleaded guilty to possession of less than a pound, rejecting his argument that the 1972 Schaeffer Commission report had recommended more lenient penalties because grass is harmless. The judge concluded that the commission wanted softer penalties because of the costs of enforcement, not because pot is safe.

The Arizona Supreme Court likewise refused to recognize any constitutional right to personal use of pot in the home. In upholding the conviction of David Allen Murphy for 0.3 gram, Judge C. J. Cameron stated that marijuana's public-health effects are still debatable and better left to the legislature to decide.

Voiceprints Fail Court Requirement

Michigan narcotics agents recently lost a case built on voiceprint identification when the state supreme court ruled the technique inadmissible as evidence without independent scientific corroboration. Narcs reportedly set up two heroin buys by phone and recorded the conversations.

Law ————— THE SUPERLAWYERS

"Man, you're in trouble." The words send sharp pains to an already frayed stomach; they're an attorney's standard opener to a new client. And when the bust is for dope ("But they're just flowers; they grow in the ground!"), reality strikes deep. "Man, you're in trouble."

A variety of lawyers handle drug cases—public defenders, family attorneys and local criminal lawyers all deal with an occasional drug bust. But a dope lawyer is a special creature. The best can be counted on, time and again, to deflect the battering ram of the law.

No one knows exactly how many dope lawyers there are. Hundreds, at least. Maybe thousands. The American Bar Association doesn't recognize dope law as a specialty; there are no law journals devoted to it. Yet, in courtrooms across America, new decisions are handed down and new precedents set with a frequency that makes it one of the most rapidly changing areas of criminal law.

The good dope lawyer reads every new ruling even remotely connected to dope cases. And he consults regularly with other dope lawyers to exchange information and work out new defenses. The ones who stay on top just keep getting better and better—and usually more and more expensive. They're beyond being just information brokers; they not only have information, they know what to do with it.

Unlike the majority of criminal lawyers (who might defend a burglar or a murderer), most dope lawyers empathize with their clients. A dope bust is more than just being innocent or guilty; it's a matter of being wronged by society. So it's no accident that most criminal lawyers handling dope cases are also involved with civil liberties.

In many communities, the dope lawyer has to have guts, too. Dope lawyers have been hassled and tailed and wiretapped and set up and

busted. Along with paraphernalia manufacturers and retailers, they're the legal tip of the iceberg—the visible portion of the marijuana business community—a four billion dollar-a-year business.

But do dope lawyers smoke dope? Many of them do. Like the corporate lawyer who promotes his practice by golfing with his business clients, the dope lawyer often finds he can enhance his client relationships by sharing smoke. Some believe in smoking. For others it's a daily routine. "I've smoked dope every day for the last six years and dropped acid every few months for the last four. You publish my name and I'll sue you for a million dollars," remarked one dope lawyer, who shall remain nameless.

Many dope lawyers don't smoke pot. Some have only an academic or political interest in drugs. Others fear being busted themselves, and having to fight both a trial and the bar association over their right to practice. And one lawyer commented, "I have enough problems with booze."

Dope lawyers are a diverse bunch. Some have been district attorneys and some have been public defenders. Some have waist-length hair and others could pass as legal counsel to Nixon. Some are soft-spoken and some are bombastic. Some get off on the illegal aspects and others remain staid and respectable. Some are astute, tough, brilliant and others are bumbler. And some are the most ego-centric people in the world.

High Times has chosen ten attorneys who are highly respected by their peers for handling dope cases. They are not the ten best; there are many other good dope lawyers. We believe they're representative of many, many more. They're the dope defenders.

Leonard Rubin

Leonard Rubin has been a dope

lawyer longer than almost anyone. "Back in 1961," says Rubin, who practices in New York, "when I first started handling dope cases, we were practically the only lawyers who would not lay this whole rap on you and reinforce what your parents were saying."

One of his first dope clients was Nick Sand, of orange sunshine acid lab fame, clear back in 1962. "When I met Nick for the first time," says Rubin, "I was walking through the courthouse, and Nick was standing there, talking to an older lawyer. The lawyer called me over, and said to Nick—who was an eighteen-year-old kid then—'Look, I'm telling you that marijuana is definitely harmful, that it definitely leads to heroin use, and if you don't believe me, this young fellow is a former district attorney and he'll confirm it.'"

"I didn't know what to say to this older guy—he'd been nice to me and he liked me. But I said, 'Well, actually, from what I read, marijuana does not lead to heroin abuse, it's not harmful and that's an old wife's tale.' Well, Nick fired his lawyer right on the spot. Paid him what he owed him and fired him. Hired me."

Rubin's voice quietly floats across his antique wooden desk, small compared to the half-acre ones some lawyers prefer. A thick mustache, short hair and a bright flowered shirt give Rubin a mild appearance. His New York office, designed by a client, is styled with antiques, a mirrored wall, and black silhouetted windows with red tasseled curtains. It distinctly resembles French Quarter New Orleans. But Rubin's thrown in a touch of incongruity: four Indian prints, a three-foot hookah, and a penny bubblegum machine holding up one end of a row of law books.

Rubin's radical politics—he describes himself as an anarchist—were formed as a young child. "I remember," says Rubin, "being impressed by my uncle. When he saw a cop walking down the street, even though he was

doing nothing wrong, he'd just take my hand and cross the street. I'd ask him why and he'd say, 'It's just as well to avoid contact with the Cossacks.' "

In 1957, Rubin became a prosecuting attorney in the DA's office. When he finally quit in 1960 to become a defense lawyer, he didn't intend to specialize. But Rubin and his partner, Bill Gold, began building a volume of drug cases.

In those days, it was the parents who were footing the bills and selecting the lawyers. "We were talking to parents in terms of, 'Well, it's never been demonstrated to be harmful. Now maybe your son shouldn't be dressed in a top hat with a beaver overcoat and yellow shoes carrying a rucksack with 300 pounds of grass down Madison Avenue. Of course he'll be searched. But that's what he's doing wrong, not smoking grass.' We lost a lot of clients that way."

Many of those clients came back, though, after they became financially independent. New clients proliferated around the country and when Rubin couldn't try cases himself, he would select reliable local attorneys. "In the '60s, you would actually have to go and sit next to the attorney to make sure YO!r client wasn't sold out, thrown to the wolves."

Rubin has handled cases as small as possession of two joints. He's also handled some big ones. He represented Nick Sand in Colorado after Sand was arrested and charged with possession of an illegal laboratory in the back of a truck, allegedly used to manufacture acid. The whole case was dismissed on illegal search and seizure. And he handled a case involving eighteen pounds of cocaine and conspiracy to import hundreds more. His client was acquitted after a jury trial. Rubin's also represented demonstrators and members of the Black Liberation Army and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

But to Rubin, the client is far more important than the case. "Bill Kunstler once said that he only takes cases where he loves the defendants. I'm not as extreme, and possibly not as fortunate," says Rubin. "But I would say I have at least identified closely with more than 80 percent of

my clients. So I consider myself lucky."

Gerald Lefcourt

Gerald Lefcourt comes from a similar political mold. His New York reception office is strewn with underground and alternative papers, civil rights leaflets and movement books; leaflets, posters and stickers adorn the walls. The offices were carved from the raw space of one floor in an industrial building. It's a far cry from the poshy Wall Street firms.

It's a holiday, but some of Lefcourt's partners and a half dozen legal workers are already hard at work. Sneaker city! And every pair of legs in the place is clad in jeans. Then Lefcourt strides in, wearing a suit, sleeveless sweater, and tie.

Lefcourt grew up in Manhattan. "I went to Brooklyn Law School and then I went to NYU Law School and started a masters in taxation, if you can believe that," he laughs. "They had most of the classes at night, and one night, we had a cigarette break. It was sixty people and we all went out into the hallway and a lot of people were smoking cigarettes. You could hear a pin drop. Nobody was talking to anybody. These were the most boring people I've ever met in my life. It freaked me and I quit. I went criminal."

Lefcourt tried his first dope case in '68, while working for the Legal Aid Society. The Society-New York's public defenders-represents several hundred thousand people each year. "At that time, about 20 per cent were dope cases. There were around 140 of us, and we had caseloads that were astronomical. I remember one day I represented 200 criminal defendants in one day. We were clerks on an assembly line. We put a part on this human being as it floated by. The part was usually a guilty plea." The experience was so traumatic for Lefcourt that he began organizing a union to demand maximum caseloads. It got him fired.

His experience in private practice has been no less controversial, but it's been more widespread. Lefcourt has handled cases in places like Tucson,

Chicago, Washington, New Jersey and Miami. He was burned out of his first office (the fire marshal called it arson) in 1970 in the middle of the Panther 21 trial, which he was handling. Most of his work, though, has been drug cases. "They're interesting. I love the Fourth Amendment (search and seizure, privacy, etc.). I love Fourth Amendment litigation. And with 39 million people smoking marijuana, it's kind of ridiculous."

But Lefcourt has also filed a 250-page motion challenging cocaine's classification as a narcotic. The motion included thirteen affidavits from leading pharmacologists and medical people around the country. But to no avail. The court accepted the state's response, which consisted of one affidavit—the sworn testimony of the New York City medical examiner.

"Wilt Halpern, the medical examiner, turned around in his chair and pulled down his copy of Goodman and Gilman, a pharmacology textbook used in all the medical schools. He read the chapters on cocaine, he copied down some quotes from the book and he put it in his affidavit. And that was the gospel," Lefcourt says, his New York accent slurring through. "Except that the book had been put on that shelf 30 years ago. And the book has had seven revisions since. And the 1970 edition totally eliminated the language about cocaine that he quoted from. In fact, the author of the 1970 edition—Dr. Jerome Jaffe—gave us an affidavit supporting our position."

"It's only at the lowest level. It's not even on appeal because the case hasn't been tried yet. It's really just the beginning."

Michael Kennedy

San Francisco lawyer Michael Kennedy got into dope law for reasons even more political than those of Rubin and Lefcourt. "I was doing a lot of First Amendment work and was branching out to predominantly antiwar work," says Kennedy, "when the government started using an important part of our culture—namely our desire to smoke flowers—as one of the

ways of breaking political. That's when I became interested in dope. If they couldn't bust a guy like Plamondon from the White Panther Party for his political activities, which were driving the government crazy, they would plant something on him.

"I've been an opponent of this government almost as long as I've had a familiarity with it. The reason that I'm interested in defending people charged by the government with dope is because I want to undercut the government's political base and their use of dope as a phony enemy. The enemy's not dope. The enemy's the goddamn police force."

Kennedy started practicing law in 1963, exclusively handling personal injury work. He left that job a few years later to become staff counsel of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in New York, where he gained a reputation for military and draft work. It wasn't until 1969, when Kennedy moved back to San Francisco, that he got heavily involved in dope cases. And after he took over Leary's appeal in 1970, the dope cases flooded in.

While many lawyers have handled cases outside the U.S., Kennedy and partners actually developed an international practice, setting up and operating an office in France for several years (run by partner Michael Tigar). "It was a paralegal, quasilegal job," says Kennedy. "In most of the foreign experiences, you don't end up in court. What you're there to try and do is develop as much pressure as you can to get the individual out. We bug the congressman; we try to get the parents to contact as many influential people as they can; we bug the Senator, the ambassador, the consul; we try to develop local pressure. It's really more of a political than a straight legal activity."

But Kennedy has taken cases into overseas courtrooms, too. In one case in Sweden, his arguments were simultaneously translated into Swedish by an interpreter specially trained in technical law terminology. Some of his bigger U.S. cases have had an international flavor, as well: charges have ranged from smuggling hash in Himalayan bear cages from Nepal to

smuggling hash plates-made to look like fine China-from Afghanistan. Kennedy was chief counsel on the biggest acid conspiracy case-the Sand-Scully case. And he and Tigar represented Michael Boyd Randall, one of the Brotherhood of Eternal Love defendants-filing 75 separate suppression motions in that case alone.

Kennedy's seen some significant changes since he tried his first dope case. "There's been an increased tolerance in the judiciary, an increased tolerance among juries and the citizenry abroad, an increased viciousness on the part of the police and increased imagination on the part of dope dealers."

It was his clients who turned an old townhouse into the beautiful offices Kennedy now occupies. They laid bricks, put up wallpaper, put in floors and walls and planted flowers. Inside and out, the house is bright red: red desks, red typewriters, red clock, red saloon doors, red woven waste basket and red dictating machines. A bright red sign planted in the lawn out front reads: Michael Kennedy, Attorney.

Michael Stepanian

Across town, there's no sign outside the old white townhouse, but inside there is. "Drugs" flashes a neon sign in two-second bursts. Beyond is Michael Stepanian, a big, affable, boisterous, flamboyant Armenian bear of a man.

Stepanian's office reflects his character-a huge room, high-backed chairs (from an early client), a squash courtsize desk, chandeliers, fireplace-it looks like Texas. Stepanian-droopy mustache, curly black hair, red bow tie, black vest and suit, over white shirt, huge ring, stogie in one hand, beer in the other, feet on the desk, body rocking forward and back in the big leather chair.

A book (*Pot Shots*), lavish parties, articles in the rock press, a position on NORML's advisory board and a voice which, some contend, was responsible for the last San Francisco earthquake have made Michael Stepanian one of the best-known dope lawyers in the U.S. "I got my first dope

case in January of '65 and tried it in '66," Stepanian booms. "It was a very famous case in Marin County in which the defense was, 'It was my brother's pants' (where the dope was found). That's how it started."

When the Haight became the place to be, Stepanian was there. "We did hundreds of cases in 1967 for the Haight-Ashbury Legal Organization-HALO, it was called. We gave free legal aid, and they paid the rent on a big house and the Grateful Dead practiced upstairs. We did a regular job during the day, working like regular people. Then at night we went to the Haight-Ashbury; and there were hundreds of kids represented and we did millions of cases. Anybody who we represented that summer gets a free ride here, automatic, no matter what. That's our policy."

"I got three rules in order to represent somebody. Three rules. I never deviate from them in all these years. One, they can never turn over on anyone else. That's the rule. Two, they never run away. Three, they never lie on the stand. And four, which is a subsidiary rule, they don't drive me crazy with phone calls."

"We don't represent punks. He's got to be a good old boy or woman. If he's an asshole, forget it. There is nothing that will make me represent an asshole. That's why I don't do organized crime. We don't need money in San Francisco. We're kinda cool. I walk down the street happy. So I mean what? I mean what? I need \$3500 to represent some asshole who's gonna drive me crazy and give me trouble sleep in' at night? Forget it. We don't need money. A six-pack of beer is only \$1.25."

Stepanian was a high school tough until truancy and terrible grades got him kicked out. After jobs at assorted folk clubs, he finally finished school at Boston University and ended up in San Francisco in 1965.

Since then, he and law partners Brian Rohan and Kayo Hallinan have handled rock musicians, underground cartoonists, artists, and smugglers in places from Puerto Rico to Jamaica, Tijuana to Baltimore. When the time came to divide the practice, Stepanian took the dope cases (as did

Hallinan; Rohan took the artists and rock stars). "It's fun for me, I get into interesting smuggling networks. I meet new guys, different entities, different concepts. It's good, the clients are cool, I like the guys, I like the women, it's fascinating, I know it, I know what's happening. And I'm honest."

Mike Metzger

"I really do not want to be called a dope lawyer," says San Francisco attorney Mike Metzger. Talk with him for an hour or two and you discover he really isn't one. He's a very tough, aggressive criminal lawyer who happens to be handling drug cases right now and may do something completely different a year from now. Metzger wants to keep his options open.

With a touch of grey in his hair and dressed in a bleached denim shirt, jean bellbottoms and white sneakers, Metzger looks like the man in the Marlboro ads. And like the Marlboro man, he's tough, rugged and relentless.

Metzger got his start as a New York DA in 1963. Over the next five years, he captured headlines again and again, handling some of the stickiest cases in the office. Brothers of legislators, aides to judges, corrupt city officials and Mafia chieftains all fell before Metzger's zeal. "I was a knight on a white horse, working for the people," says Metzger.

Then he moved to the U. S. Attorney's office in California, where he suddenly found himself prosecuting 18 year olds for not registering for the draft or for doing dope. "It just didn't set well with me. That's not what I'm all about."

Metzger had already turned down his father's multi-million-dollar ironing board cover business. "I could have made a lot more money than I could ever make as a lawyer, but I was uninterested in the product." So when the prosecuting business became distasteful, he opened his own office the next week.

His first client was Jim Gurley, lead guitarist of Big Brother and the Holding Company. "He and his wife had

been up in Sonoma County on the Russian River and he had a heroin habit and she did too and they both shot up and she died. So they charged him with homicide. We walked him."

Metzger proved to be as able a defense lawyer as he had been a prosecutor. He came up with one hypertechnical-legal defense after another, plus the occasional spice of a courtroom surprise. In one of those, he convinced the judge to make an unprecedented ruling and require the chief prosecution witness—a narc—to undergo lie detector tests.

The narcs had hated Metzger before, but this was too much. They busted him. "They made up an informer who had made up a story and got a made-up search warrant and planted some made-up evidence. Ultimately the case was dismissed. It was an interesting experience."

Metzger currently has law practices in both California and New York. He has tried cases all over the country and handled cases in France, Crete, Greece, Spain and Colombia. "Guys get ripped off all the time overseas," Metzger says grimly. "The advantage of having a decent American lawyer who's concerned about the guy is that he's going to go over and he's going to rap with this lawyer and he's going to say, 'Stop the shit.' Because most lawyers overseas are full of shit. They don't really practice law—there is no law. Everything is in one book."

Metzger claims to be the father of the three-species defense. "They're all based upon the original work that we did in '74, which was convincing Harvard professor Richard Schultes that there was another species of the genus cannabis—that it was a multi-species genus. And that's where this whole thing came about." Metzger won an acquittal last year in Miami with the defense and is currently using it in a California appeal.

Metzger glances down at his D.A. badge, mounted on a desk plaque. "It's hard to be a lawyer and do any kind of decent job," he says. "When you start doing a volume business, your quality is going to be shit. It's either Woolworth's or Saks Fifth Avenue. There's nothing in between."

George Goldstein

The story in Philadelphia is that George Goldstein has never lost a case. "It's a vicious rumor," says Goldstein with a laugh. "The only lawyer who's never lost a case is Perry Mason. That's because his clients are never guilty."

Goldstein looks like a snowman come to life. Bald on top, his fringe of hair extends to his collar. He's a cherubic guy, delightful and quick, with a tremendous sense of humor. Like many attorneys, Goldstein takes a patriarchal attitude toward his clients: dope is trouble—stay out of it.

His office is a very tasteful and expensive brownstone in the old section of Philadelphia. Clients have noted that it looks more like a head shop than a law office. Hookahs and coke spoons, hash pipes, rolling papers, vials, sniffers and snorters are all on display, the implements of his various cases, used for demonstration in court. The office itself is appointed with a melange of Brazilian leather, African woods and old, expensive brass and silver.

Goldstein tried his first drug case in 1964, two years after he began practicing law. Dope work didn't become a significant portion of his case load though, until '67 or '68. Since then, he's been called on to handle cases all over the country.

The one client Goldstein won't handle is the smack pusher. "I was involved as a founder of HELP in Philadelphia (a local youth crisis hotline) and was chairman of the board for two-and-a-half years. As a result, of that-helping people with all kinds of problems—we do not represent heroin pushers unless they are junkie-victims. We felt it would be hypocritical and bad karma."

Goldstein has tried cases involving large quantities of nearly every kind of drug. "One case that I won involved 30-some pounds of hash where the police claimed there was a fire somewhere. They went with the firemen to an apartment where they claimed they smelled burning hash or something. They went in, and we had it all thrown out."

"We're prepared when we go to court," says Goldstein. "We're prepared on all the issues and all the angles. And we don't cop pleas."

Bob Knott

Bob Knott lives in a 120-year old adobe house on a small farm near Albuquerque. He milks goats, raises chickens, geese, and vegetables and makes his own cheese and yogurt. He's also a dope lawyer. His office downtown-a six-foot rolltop desk, carved oak furniture, a cut-crystal chandelier, bay windows and Ming Dynasty furniture-is directly across from the Albuquerque narcotics division.

One of Knott's current cases has been called the largest drug bust in history. It happened in Seattle. "The papers refer to it as the Northwest Connection," says Knott, with a sweet southern drawl. "They say it was a \$1.6 billion drug operation-amphetamines, cocaine, grass, hash. The narcs said they were dealing in a half a million amphetamines a day. So the scope's enormous."

Knott's also handled one of the largest marijuana busts in the country. His client, along with a half dozen others, was accused in Seattle of moving 55,000 pounds of marijuana-27% tons.

Knott grew up in Albuquerque, but left for a California law school. In 1966 he became a prosecutor in the D.A.'s office. "I didn't handle any prosecution of drug cases, though" says Knott. "I had an understanding when I went in that I would not have to handle drug cases."

Knott did handle drug cases-as a defense lawyer-almost as soon as he left. "It was exciting to me and I'd sort of been a rebel, you might say. Not really intentionally, but I didn't want the system to mold me into what they wanted. I was told to cut my hair-that I might get disbarred. So I grew my hair down to my waist. I figured if they're going to disbar me over my hair length and the fact that I ride a chopper motorcycle and drive a Rolls Royce-it was a gold Rolls Royce with a telephone in it."

Knott does most of his own investigative work. In one case he solved a murder his client was falsely accused of. "It took me two days, I rented a plane, flew to Colorado, ran down a guy, ran down leads. I let my beard grow, posed as a junkie and tried to make a score of heroin in Cortez, Colorado. That's how I got the guy."

Knott has also handled Mexican cases. "Money doesn't buy you out of anything in Mexico," says Knott. "You can put down \$50 million and you won't get out unless you have the right people working for you. If you can turn the President's ear toward you-Echevarria-or the attorney general will hear you, you're going to get some results. If you don't get your story to the top people, you're just going to be peddling backwards."

Henry Florence

Phoenix attorney Henry Florence practices in the Southwest, too-almost exclusively there. In fact, most of his practice is confined to Arizona. That has its advantages, one of which is the informant defense.

"When you deal with a big case, you're also dealing with informants that are in a serious position of actually being burned," says Florence. He sounds, his voice alone, very impressive, very heavy. "The informant is someone who has been in the home of the resident within 24-48 hours prior to the issuance of the search warrant."

"You handle the volume I do, I have what I call my master list of 60 to 70 informers. I'm probably the only person in the state that knows. When I have determined who the informant is, I will go to the officer in charge of the investigation and say, 'Officer So and So, I might subpoena Sam Jones in the case. If you'd rather me not subpoena Sam Jones, I'd appreciate it if we might get a dismissal in this case.'" Florence smiles, "I've had six cases dismissed because of the information I had on one informant alone!"

Florence began practicing law in Window Rock, Arizona, in 1962. He was hired by the Navajo Indian Tribe to defend Indians at the time and was forced by sheer volume to run his practice like a legal clinic. A year la-

ter, Florence moved to Phoenix to become a prosecutor, where he tried his first drug case.

In 1967 Florence changed sides. "We had a girl working for us whose step-dad was a rather notorious alleged dope dealer. He got arrested, so she asked me to go see her dad, whose name was Jack the Bear, and I undertook his representation. Something like two years later, we were still in preliminary hearing. This was in the days when a preliminary hearing was a half-hour proceeding and a walk-through. So the word got out that there was somebody who knew how to defend somebody."

Florence has a flamboyant look about him. Maybe it's the red hair, gigantic handlebar mustache and twinkling blue eyes. Or maybe it's the office, done in wild yellows and blues, and the Italian sofa and plants everywhere. Or maybe it's the orange Porsche 911-T parked out front. Whatever the reason, the effect is heavy duty. Says Florence, "We call ourselves dope lawyers, OK?"

David Michaels

David Michaels' New York office is littered with legalization materials, newsclips and brochures. A dozen books on pot vie for space on his shelves. Michaels is the guy who brought Amorphia to New York years before it merged with NORML. As a New York State Bar Association sub-chairman, he drafted its positions on decriminalization and study of sale. "Too many attorneys are all too willing to see higher penalties enacted and to play little or no role in changing or improving the law. I disapprove," says Michaels.

He started in civil law on Wall Street, but found himself being increasingly drawn to criminal work and drug law. He served as drug and criminal counsel to the Woodstock Festival and became editor of a short-lived legal periodical called the "Drug Law Bulletin"-the first effort to bring together the field of drug law across the country. When he couldn't stand Wall Street any longer, he dumped his job and, after a brief stint at legal aid, opened his own practice.

"Dope law is a field particularly concerned with the dividing line between freedom and repression. Lester Maddox once said that the jails aren't going to get any better until we put a better class of people in them. But I am fond of saying, "You meet better people in criminal law than in corporate law."

Joseph Oteri

"I was the first and I'm the best," says Boston attorney Joseph Oteri, leaning back in one of the plush chairs of his modernistic Boston office a few hundred feet from the courthouse. "The first case brought in the United States to legalize marijuana-I brought it. And James D. St. Clair-who was President Nixon's special counsel-was appointed by the government as a special prosecutor to prosecute the case. It was the first real airing as to what marijuana was all about.

"The defendants were Joseph Weis and a fellow named Leis. Weis and Leis," Oteri laughs. "I blew \$26,000 of the firm's money on it-the kids didn't have a quarter. We brought in experts from all over the world. It was all a pretrial motion to dismiss. And then we took it to the appeals courts-and, of course, lost it all the way. But as a result of that we changed the laws in Massachusetts, reducing marijuana-including sales-from a felony to a misdemeanor level."

That was in 1967. Oteri had been practicing law since 1958 and trying pot cases since '64 or '65. He grew up in Boston and almost became a priest, but "I didn't have the strength of character." He went into the Marine Corps, instead, becoming a legal officer during the Korean War. That led him to law school. It took a different set of influences to lead him into dope law.

"I got interested in marijuana because all the kids used to tell me there was nothing wrong with it. You've got to remember my background. I'm an Italian Catholic, Jesuit-educated, and a Marine Corps captain. For Christ's sake, I thought marijuana-you shot it in your arm and became an addict. What the hell did I know about marijuana?"

He soon found out. A couple of kids supplied him with a book on pot. It aroused his intellectual curiosity, so much that he spent the next six months studying with Dr. Joel Fort, a leading expert on marijuana. "We came to the conclusion that marijuana was a relatively harmless substance. And we decided that we'd change the insane laws."

So Oteri tried the Weis and Leis case and many more, all over the country. He started writing articles, gave about 60 lectures at colleges, appeared as a guest on almost every major talk show (including a two-hour marijuana special on the "Today Show") and spent a year playing the first advocate on PBS's "The Advocates" TV series.

Somehow Oteri still found time to practice dope law as far away as England and the Caribbean. He filed an amicus curiae brief in a Tim Leary case which led the Supreme Court to throw out the presumption that all grass is imported. Oteri is currently handling a case involving over 100 tons of pot and a Supreme Court challenge to IRS seizures.

"I consider myself a bridge between the outcasts and society. My function is to see that the outcasts don't get fucked by society." Oteri thoughtfully strokes his full salt-and-pepper beard.

"They'll probably land on me, one day," he continues. "It's the price you pay. I think every good trial lawyer in the United States has been indicted and tried at one time or another-Earl Rodgers, Clarence Darrow, Lee Bailey." Oteri pauses and chuckles. "It adds an element of interest to your work. It's not a place for the weak of heart. I'll tell you."

"I think it was Webster who said, 'For a trial lawyer, an unpopular cause is a post of honor.' I don't say that very often, because it sounds very pompous, but it's one of the things most good trial lawyers live by. And you certainly can do more for freedom."

CHOOSING A DOPE DEFENDER

The prosecutor hates your guts and wants to put you so far away they'll

have to shoot you at daylight with a cannon. Obviously, selecting a dope defender is serious business. If you are smart, you've already been gathering information for some time, noting who represents the heavies when they get busted, and watching whether they get off. Ask friends, remember names-you'll be glad you did when the sauce hits the aircrew.

After being busted, the first thing you need is representation at your arraignment. Almost any lawyer will do for arraignment, although the better lawyer may be able to get lower bail or more favorable appearances schedule. Once the arraignment is over, you will have time to shop around for the attorney who is, hopefully, going to rid you of this totally unjust rap of which you're completely innocent.

A lawyer's office is part of his act, lots of expensive furnishings and shiny employees. Very little about the quality of legal wit can be determined from looking at the office, don't be taken in. A thickly padded carpet usually means a thickly padded legal bill, but it may be worth it. Top lawyers do tend to live a bit high.

As a matter of fact, unless you have bundles of green in the wall safe, it might be wise to check out the public defender's office. Some public defenders are top shelf attorneys and many public defenders are competent to handle routine busts with ease. In many areas, your case is just another number, another appearance, another guilty plea.

A lawyer on retainer sounds secure and arrived, but it doesn't mean much. Attorneys are accustomed to short hiring notice, retainer or no, if you have money available. It's going to be expensive anyway, so why drain resources in advance. Money stashed you can always recover; if your lawyer has it, goodbye.

O.K., you need a lawyer to appear with you at arraignment, to arrange bail, set conditions of release, to arrange an appearance schedule, and to take depositions, and to file early motions the next week. One possibility is to consult NORML's two lawyer referral numbers: Washington (202) 223-3170 and San Francisco (415) 563-5858.

This lawyer is used initially for the arraignment and for the first week's activities. He needn't be used thereafter. The best lawyer you can come up with in jail, with one phone call, may not be the best lawyer you can find given a week or two to scout around, so don't commit yourself to the first lawyer you involve. Don't lock yourself into a "gratitude factor" with that first lawyer, and don't cough up any money or retainer fees until you've had a chance to sit down and think. If possible, avoid being released in your attorney's custody so that a switch later will not entail a trip back to court.

As for collecting information, a lawyer friend may be willing to level with you about who's good and who isn't. Lawyers usually know more about their peers than they are willing to admit, but friendship can sometimes secure a frank appraisal, especially if the lawyer friend is not in the running for your money. A civil lawyer may also be a good source of an objective referral. Pal's experiences are good sources, but the fact that a lawyer got them off may do nothing for you. Your case may be much more complex and serious, or it may be so easy that you would be overpaying for their attorney. Law clerks, bailiffs, stenographers, and other tipsters in the legal industry are all good sources. But anyone person could be wrong. Never rely on a single source: get as many opinions as possible.

Don't be misled by the idea of the lawyer with connections. This sometimes works but less than most people think. Attorneys with pull may be good for getting a paving contract with the mayor, but that may not help your federal bust. Likewise, the lawyer who implies that part of his astronomical fee will be spread around to grease the wheels of justice should usually be avoided, unless you're sure the system of corruption is working smoothly in your town. Very often, the \$2000 that supposedly went to the judge went into your lawyer's pocket, and you would have been cut loose anyway.

In really heavy cases, the question becomes whether to go with a local attorney or bring in the out-of-town torpedoes. The local boy knows the

background of the judge (may even play golf with him), knows people at the prosecutors' office, and knows the way the political wheels turn locally. You can consult with him often, and there are no heavy travel expenses.

If you have a family lawyer who is non-specialized, he probably will not be useful unless it's a very light bust. Dope law practice is so incredibly complex, with new defenses being developed daily and hundreds of opinions being handed down, that a non-specialist, no matter how sincere, is out of the running.

The out-of-town hired gun may have specialized skills unavailable locally. Unlike the local barrister, he doesn't care if he offends the locals, if that's what it takes. He'll never be running for office, so he doesn't care, whereas local attorneys are notoriously political animals.

Don't overestimate your case: this is the most common mistake after a bust. Don't hire more lawyer than you need. Keep a sufficient margin, but if you've got a relatively simple case (considering locale and laws), don't fly in the heavy artillery for a light skirmish. Narrow your selection to three attorneys and decide. But before final decision, consider their records carefully; some lawyers are champions in the flyweight category alone.

It usually costs nothing to talk to a lawyer about your case. In the course of the interview, you can get an idea of how quick the lawyer is, how good his ideas are on how to beat your case, how good an impression he will make in court, and so on. The lawyer should exhibit a familiarity with current drug and search-and-seizure rulings, should be trustworthy, and a hairsplitter. Don't fall for the prints on his wall, you're buying the lawyer, not the lawyer's office.

After the lawyer tells you, "You're in big trouble!" to scare up the bill a bit, the lawyer will state a fee. A word to the wise; don't take your fur-coated parents with you. As soon as parents are involved, the price rises. Never pledge your entire fortune to a lawyer-some will gladly take it.

Don't feel discourteous bargaining. Be astute and make a reasonable counter offer. Find out exactly what

you will get for your money; will the lawyer go through pretrial, trial and appeal? And set an ascending schedule of payment. Paying the least if you plead guilty. Try to extend the payments out as long as possible. After all, he's doing his work over a long period of time. Preferably, it should be on a pay-as-you-go basis.

A few attorneys are willing to make a deal that you pay no fee unless you get off. This is almost always a good deal, if you can get it. A good lawyer who has confidence in his abilities and is sensitive and sympathetic to your case may make such a deal. Go ahead and ask. Whatever the final arrangement, obtain a letter of confirmation of the deal or a written contract detailing what and for how much. Make certain that you know who will really be handling the case. Sometimes the big name attorney is just bait, and a young inexperienced lawyer will actually be handling your case. Forget this-you can get a young, inexperienced lawyer cheap if that's what you want. Cover things like this in your contract.

Once the handshake is over, keep on the case. Any suggestions for a better defense should be brought up; your attorney may have missed a crucial angle. You will be asked to write down every detail of your case. Do it. A change of hairstyle or appearance often works in your favor with the judge, so cooperate with your lawyer. Over all, make sure you're getting your money's worth.

Law

ENFORCEMENT

INTERVIEW:

John Finlator

The BNDD's former chief speaks frankly on pot, narcs, and other subjects.

In 1972, *John Finlator* resigned his post as Deputy Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD). As America's chief narc, he occupied a *controversial* position. He *deliberately* made it twice as hot by *openly* advocating the decriminalization of marijuana while still in office.

This year, *Finlator* published *The Drugged Nation: A "Narc's Story"* (Simon & Schuster), which takes us for the first time into the inner sanctum of drug law enforcement. . . *Distasteful* as this life seems to many, it is nonetheless rife with adventure, Mexican gun battles, cocaine-laden diplomatic pouches, corruption, clandestine espionage, and death—all part of the job.

The only story this retired narc does not tell is about the first time he smoked grass—it's something he hasn't yet found time to try. Although for many years he has fueled himself with liquor and cigarettes, he is nevertheless a member of the Advisory Board of the National Organization to Reform the Marijuana Laws (NORML). But don't let that fool you. "I can get better stuff than you've got," he told *High Times*.

Playboy staff writer Larry DuBois interviewed John Finlator for *High Times*.

High Times: Now that you've left the BNDD, how do you see yourself in relation to law enforcement in America? Especially regarding marijuana?

Finlator: I still consider myself a strong law and order man, but I have a different view of pot from many of those people. I think we should decriminalize it. And I think a lot of law

enforcement people, as well as people in the HEW [Department of Health, Education, and Welfare] and NIMH [National Institute for Mental Health] feel somewhat as I do, that marijuana is relatively harmless and we ought to decriminalize it.

High Times: You feel that way now, in 1974. When did you change?

Finlator: I changed in 1966. I was director of BDAC [Bureau of Drug Abuse Control], which was a law enforcement outfit in the FDA [Food and Drug Administration] and HEW was quite concerned what their stance should be on marijuana. HEW wanted a position paper, and I got tagged for the job. While doing it, my staff and I debated for months what we knew about marijuana and what we didn't know. We also discussed the great amount of pot arrests that built up during the '60s. In the paper we came to the decision that marijuana ought to be decriminalized.

High Times: How did you decide?

Finlator: Well, we felt we ought to be paying more attention to the dealer than to the user. So we made a distinction. We decided that the ordinary person ought to have the right to possess small amounts like three ounces. They should be able to possess this without fearing Prohibition-type arrest.

High Times: Before we go further into your positions on decriminalization and your experiences in aNDD, let's talk about you, your past.

Finlator: In high school I was a jazz musician.

High Times: That explains it.

Finlator: I had my own orchestra with the unlikely name of Finlator's Footwarmers. I played dance bands in college. Then for ten years I was a radio announcer in Raleigh, North Carolina—I was a flop. After that I taught and coached football at my high school. I started with the government in the Depression years, in the post office in Raleigh. From there to eight different departments, as inves-

tigator, agent, administrative positions before I went to head up BDAC. *High Times*: You left the federal law enforcement field right around the time Watergate was beginning to happen. What was your relationship with John Mitchell?

Finlator: I knew John Mitchell and had a good working relationship with him. I remember that Martha Mitchell organized the Justice Department wives. They were looking for something to do under the aegis of Mrs. Mitchell. The drug problem was good for them, talking to parents and young people. Nothing really came of it, except we got to know her. We would see them sometimes in the wee hours of the morning when we'd have a big bust and they'd come down to the Bureau and spend most of the night with us.

High Times: When you retired and joined NORML, what sort of reactions did you get from friends and colleagues in BNDD, Justice, and the White House?

Finlator: One of utter amazement, not believing it. Of course, some individual people within the bureau are still friends. "Crazy John, but he's still a buddy." To tell you the truth, I'm very happy to be in the company of some of the people who support marijuana reform, like the Consumer's Union, the President's Commission, the Le Dain [the Canadian national commission investigating marijuana], Professor Grinspoon, Ramsey Clark, the Board of Trustees of the AMA, and such great conservatives as James Kilpatrick, Art Linkletter and William Buckley.

High Times: After 1968, weren't you suspect within the Nixon administration? "Finlator's soft"?

Finlator: I think they always knew I was soft on that one issue, but I wasn't suspect, or I never would have remained as Deputy Director. I don't think Nixon gave a damn about marijuana. But being the smart, intelligent politician, probably the most intelli-

gent since Franklin Roosevelt, he thought that the myths are still out there, and the great percentage of the people were with him when he said, "I will not decriminalize, I will not legalize pot under any circumstances." The great majority of the people said hooray and cheered for him.

High Times: What's your sense of the public attitude towards marijuana legalization today? Are we kidding ourselves about change being around the corner?

Finlator: The last Harris poll showed seventy percent still against legalization. But when asked how they felt about the new Oregon law, where marijuana is treated like a parking ticket, thirty-six percent favored it with forty-nine percent opposed. So you can see the trend. Decriminalization is coming soon.

High Times: Why did seventy percent of the public decide marijuana was so bad?

Finlator: Before Harry Anslinger came along, the public didn't know anything about marijuana and didn't care. They just believed what people told them. Particularly, the Mexican-Americans were using it, and we thought that was bad for a number of reasons. Racial bias was one of them.

High Times: You undoubtedly followed the Marijuana Initiative in California in 1972, which was the first major attempt to bring straight voters around to the pothead's point of view. What's your opinion of that approach now, considering that it failed in California although it did receive thirty-four percent of the vote?

Finlator: It was a success and a failure. It wasn't a big loss. It showed there were a lot of people in favor of it. And it will come up a second and third time, and if they can garner the right state leaders, who will guide them into a more dignified campaign, I think it's got a chance.

High Times: How long were you at BNDD? Could you see any changes beginning while you were there?

Finlator: I was there from its creation in August, 1968, from two previous bureaus. That was a point when the government started lessening its negative attitude toward marijuana, from

an enforcement point of view. That went along with the lessening of the laws from a felony to a misdemeanor. Most people don't realize that that came from a law enforcement outfit itself. BNDD actually proposed that the time had come to make at least the first offense a misdemeanor, and we hammered it out, and got the Justice Department and Congress to approve it. It was really a step forward, I say it was a helluva step forward considering the risk.

High Times: Where does the DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency-the superagency that superseded the BNDD] get its narcs today?

Finlator: In the old FBN [Federal Bureau of Narcotics] they used to take guys off the streets who talked out of the side of their mouths, because they thought they might be good for undercover work, knowing the street ways they did. But a lot of these guys got into trouble. Later, we instituted a requirement that no one except college graduates would be accepted. Some today are ministers. We've hired a number of guys right out of the ministerial schools, and some from the priesthood, for undercover work.

High Times: Could this change in types account for the change in attitude at BNDD while you were Deputy Director?

Finlator: When you go out today and hire hundreds of young agents, they're not all squares. Some of them were probably hippies at one time. Now you take a hundred young men out of college today and tell me they're not smoking grass, and I'll say horseshit.

The first day of a new training period I'd go in and look at those fifty-some guys, beards, cool characters-some of them look like they've just come from Haight-Ashbury and some from Harvard. We had a rule: we always asked, have you used any drugs? Have you ever smoked marijuana? If they said yes we refused to hire them. A bad rule, but we had it. But they wanted in so bad they soon learned to lie to that question.

High Times: You think most narcs today aren't interested in pot?

Finlator: I believe that most intelligent police wish we could settle the

marijuana question and get on to the real drug problems, not just messing around busting kids for grass.

High Times: You obviously have a lot of respect for the men in the drug law enforcement field. If your estimate of these men is still valid, why do narcs have such a bad reputation?

Finlator: It's the local narcs that have usually given the drug culture a bad time. It was really the local narcs that gave narcs a bad name.

High Times: Were you personally involved with marijuana busts?

Finlator: As much as anybody else.

High Times: What did that consist of?

Finlator: I was in an administrative position, which isn't the same as being out on the streets.

High Times: So tell us a few inside stories.

Finlator: Back in 1966 or '67, there was a story came out of Haight-Ashbury, that there were certain procedures by which you could process banana peels-dry them and smoke them and get a beautiful high. This story was carried by the underground press. One magazine printed the process. AP and UPI picked up the story, and people thought there was something to this banana story.

We didn't know what the hell was going on. At the time I was director of the BDAC, so we bought thirty pounds of bananas, took them into our laboratories and cooked them and scraped them and smoked them and did everything else the underground press told us to do. We really worked on the thing, and after about three months we found that it was a real put-on. It was a beautiful put-on.

High Times: Were there any other put-ons?

Finlator: Catnip was another one. This was about '69. You could use catnip and it was a great high. Pet shops that had been selling two or three packets a week were suddenly selling it by the pound. Well, we went through the same things, explored the dangers of catnip, but by the time we found out the true story, it had died out.

Then there was a Dr. Da Silva in New Jersey who went to the school board at Garfield, N.J. and told them he had a test by which he could prove,

by a swab of the mouth, whether any of the kids had ever smoked marijuana. The school board, the PTA, the principals, the police department, the mayor got together and were about to sign a contract: five dollars a head for the whole town. The kids found out and raised hell. It leaked to the press, and some of our pharmacologists knew it must be a hoax. The whole community was up in arms about what to do about Dr. Da Silva, and by the time the city fathers caught on, the guy was gone from the country. They never heard from him again.

High Times: Does the DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency-the super-agency that oversees all operations] see it in their interest to continue prohibition? Or are they merely reflecting the Administration line?

Finlator: I think that if we passed the [Davis-Hughes decriminalization bill that most of the law enforcement people in the country would say, thank God we don't have to worry about that problem any more. But so long as there is a law, most will continue to enforce it.

During Prohibition, when John Nance Garner was in Congress, at the end of a day he'd call in his newspaper friends, lock the door, open a bottle of bourbon, and say, "Now let's strike a blow for freedom."

High Times: Have there been any repercussions from your decision to go upfront on marijuana?

Finlator: Not really. Kind of a "leave him alone" attitude. I say what I believe, that I think that no conceivable amount of law enforcement can stop the marijuana traffic, and I go to bed at night and sleep like a baby. I know I'm right.

I am not pro-grass at all. I just don't believe we should arrest people for simple possession and use. I look around and see my friends along with millions of people using it and I see a growing disrespect for the criminal justice system. I expect to see the time when people are out carrying banners and really fighting for a change in the pot laws. That's coming for sure.

High Times: When you explain your position you are very careful to make the distinction between legalization

and decriminalization. Could you explain that?

Finlator: Before you can start talking about legalization, you've got to take the first step. Decriminalization would eliminate criminal penalties against the user, but retain them against the seller. *Legalization* would go a step further and create a legal market where the smoker could purchase it without going to the black market. Legalization is going to be damned difficult. But decriminalization could be easy. I think it's going to be done politically, step by step.

Last October, Oregon adopted a form of decriminalization, which other states are watching closely. Several additional states will probably adopt decriminalization in the 1975 session.

I favor decriminalization, rather than legalization, in order to continue a policy of discouragement by focusing law enforcement resources against the seller. We may eventually want to legalize marijuana, but for now I would be satisfied with decriminalizing the user.

If you're gonna have eventual legalization, you're likely to have big companies in there making money out of it. Someone's gonna produce it. We have a capitalistic society. Someone needs to study various methods of legal distribution. The government will undoubtedly license manufacturers and distributors. So when we get to the "keep the companies out", that's just a bunch of shit. Maybe it will be Ford Motor Co., or ABC Pot Co., but what's the difference? They're still going to make money and be just like R. J. Reynolds.

High Times: Are rumors about cigarette companies preparing for legalization true?

Finlator: I would suspect that they have an abiding interest.

High Times: Are you, then, totally persuaded that legalization will happen eventually and this isn't just wishful thinking?

Finlator: When you find a society such as ours that uses a substance such as this as much as we do, something must happen. Here we are in 1974, with twenty-six million people using or experimenting with grass, and it's not just kid stuff anymore. It's

people in my profession, young doctors, lawyers, dentists, men in the executive suite. So it's not just kid stuff. Marijuana is today, in many parts of our society, a respectable drug for recreational use. It's going to come down to the proposition that an American has a right to any substance he wishes so long as it doesn't harm others.

High Times: One of the excuses for keeping grass illegal is that it causes fatal car accidents.

Finlator: I'd rather be riding with a guy who's stoned than with a guy who's drunk, or on heroin.

High Times: What about the effectiveness of local initiatives to decriminalize grass, for example the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti referendums?

Finlator: That's good if it can hold up in court. But what in the hell does a town like Austin do? At the University of Texas, some seventy percent of the students smoke, the student president testified before the State Senate. And they have forty thousand students there. What does a community like Austin do with forty thousand students, seventy percent smoking, with a penalty of two years to life? Easy to say we don't have to do anything.

High Times: Why haven't rock groups and festivals been busted more?

Finlator: Simply because we felt it was not good publicity. It was bad publicity, and it didn't prove anything. I can see Harry Anslinger going in and putting them all away at Woodstock. There was a helluva difference between the old FBN and BNDD.

High Times: One of the most publicized attempts of the BNDD to deal with the "real" problem of heroin pushing was the Heroin Hotline. How did that work out in practice?

Finlator: It's been a big failure. Who in the hell's going to use it? What they got was a large percentage of crank calls, guys calling up and saying, "You a narc? Fuck you!" You can call them right now. I've got the number.

High Times: I wouldn't want to admit to you that I'd do something like that.

Finlator: Oh, I've done it several times ... but not on the telephone.

It is also suggested that labeling on

daytime sedatives—such as relief of "nervous irritability" or "calming down and relaxing" should be banned.

The Proprietary Association, which is the industry trade organization, accused the panel of ignoring evidence that daytime calmatives and sleep aids are safe and effective.

The FDA report is a preliminary to setting up a committee to determine whether some drugs should be taken off the market and it should be left up to the industry to prove the effectiveness of certain chemicals.

Acid Veterans Found "Normal"

A California-based dope researcher reports that the dope-using young people of the 1960s are not now morons permanently destroyed by their sometimes heavy use of psychedelics.

Doctor Stephen Pittel of the Berkeley Center for Drug Studies followed the lives of nearly 250 "flower children" from 1968 into the 1970s. He reports that by 1972 they were for the most part much straighter than they had been in 1967.

Pittel's study was funded by the National Institute of Mental Health. However, Pittel has complained that the NIMH lost interest in his research when his results began showing that most drug users had escaped unscathed by their psychedelic years.

Pittel also said that in spite of a loss of interest in most psychedelics by 1972, many of his subjects remained strongly influenced by the psychedelic vision.

Nitrous Oxide Eases Coronary Pain

According to Dr. Peter J. Thompson and Dr. Bernard Lown, nitrous oxide can provide relief for people suffering from acute heart attacks. The doctors' conclusions were based on a study of patients suffering coronary pain at the Harvard Medical School.

In one instance, the patient was a cardiologist who had intractable pain from a heart attack. He vomited after morphine injections, and other pain-killers had little effect. After inhaling "laughing gas," however, he suffered less pain and was able to recover.

Dr. Lown's use of laughing gas on coronary patients was inspired by a visit to a Moscow hospital in 1968: "When I walked into the hospital's coronary care unit, I couldn't get over the fact that there were little tanks of nitrous oxide near every patient's bed."

The pain-killing effects of N₂O have been known since 1799, when Sir Humphrey Davy, having experimented with the gas himself, suggested its use as an anesthetic in surgery.

Heavy Taking Takes Toll on Lungs

A UCLA study has found that smoking an average of five joints a day for eight to ten weeks can produce mild but significant difficulty in breathing. The study showed that the air passages of the lungs become inflamed and partially obstructed due to the irritating quality of the smoke, not the brain-affecting delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC.

The Mad World Turns

Attitudes in two non-Western cultures toward certain types of behavior appear analogous to Western attitudes toward so-called mental illness. According to a study published in *Science* magazine, mental disturbances and social attitudes toward them are widely more similar than previous theories have proposed.

The study, conducted by anthropology professor Jane M. Murphy of the Harvard School of Public Health, dealt with the cultures of the Eskimos and the Nigerian Yorubas. In both societies, a word translatable as *insanity* exists and is used to describe conduct consistent with the Western definition of schizophrenia, including such symptoms as talking to oneself, hearing voices and sudden violent behavior. However, neither the Yorubas nor the Eskimos has a single word to express *neurotic*.

Successful Syphilis Vaccine Foreseen

A syphilis-causing bacterium has been grown in a test tube for the first time and is being used to develop an experimental vaccine against the sometimes fatal venereal disease. Dr. Robert H. Jones, of the

Medical Research Institute of the Florida Institute of Technology, combined *Treponema pallidum* (the spirochete that causes syphilis) with a slime layer harvested from rabbit testicles to create the vaccine. Rabbits injected with this serum and then challenged with a massive dose of live syphilis organisms developed a less severe infection than unvaccinated animals. Dr. Jones cautioned that the vaccine must be tested further in rabbits, chimpanzees and other animals over a period of years before it can be injected into humans even under experimental conditions.

British Plan Aspirin Ban

A proposal by the British Department of Health would ban aspirin and other pain-killing analgesics from open sale in supermarkets and pharmacies. The agency is asking for changes in the nation's Medicines Act that would take common painkillers off the shelves and force customers to request them from their druggists. The plan would also restrict the maximum number of tablets per bottle to 25 unless special arrangements were made by a licensed druggist. The curbs are an attempt to decrease the number of overdoses from nonprescription drugs and to reduce the risks to children, who frequently take aspirin packages from store shelves. If approved, the new regulations would go into effect in England in September 1977.

In America, revised requirements for the packaging of aspirin and aspirin-containing products took effect in 1972. In that year, there were 46 fatalities from aspirin ingestion among children under the age of five. Since 1972, aspirin-related deaths in the United States have declined 48 percent.

Low-Tar, High-Taste Cigarette Tested

A quest for chemical additives to improve the flavor of low-hazard cigarettes has been undertaken by the National Cancer Institute, according to an agency official.

"We can remove things from cigarettes known to be harmful, but what's left isn't smokable," confided Dr. Thomas Owen, assistant director of the institute's smoking and health program. "What good is it

if no one's going to use it?"

The consulting firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc., in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been awarded a \$183,000 contract by the institute "to try to make a cigarette people will perceive as a real cigarette" without the usual toxicity.

The research is an extension of so-called "flavor profiles" developed for foods and perfumes. Several hundred additives have been tested in cigarettes, but no single additive will work.

Close to \$1.5 million will be channeled into the institute's project. Budget cuts in other programs will boost the "flavor-improvement" share of its \$6.1 million budget allotment from less than 3 percent to 12 percent over the next three years, according to Owens. The tobacco industry is not known to be participating directly in the research.

Methadone Alternative Discovered

A new treatment for addiction to opiates is being developed at Indiana University. Dr. Hanus J. Grosz, a professor in the university's school of medicine, has discovered that a drug known as propranolol blocks the euphoric effects that an addict experiences and eliminates the craving for the opiate.

In the past, addicts have been encouraged to substitute methadone, a synthetic narcotic, but methadone itself has been found to be addictive. The propranolol is said to prevent recurrence of a craving for opiates, whether or not the patient has been treated with methadone.

Feds Slap Controls on Darvon

A Food and Drug Administration advisory panel has advocated strict controls on Darvon, a frequently prescribed painkiller, because of evidence implicating it in hundreds of overdose deaths. The committee voted seven to one to recommend that Darvon (propoxyphene hydrochloride) and mixtures containing it be regulated by the Controlled Substances Act.

In practice, the resolution advised FDA Commissioner Alexander Schmidt to require that druggists refill a Darvon prescription no more than five times in

six months and that suppliers and pharmacists control inventories to deter possible abuses.

Legally, physicians would be free to prescribe Darvon and products containing it. But the new requirements would alert doctors to the possibility of abuses. Last year, physicians wrote 16.4 million prescriptions for Darvon and products containing it manufactured by Eli Lilly and Company of Indianapolis and an estimated 1.6 million more prescriptions for similar products made by other manufacturers. Darvon was first marketed in 1957; a recent study by the FDA found that deaths involving overdoses from propoxyphene hydrochloride increased from 152 in 1972 to 269 in 1974 in areas with a total population of 52.6 million.

Connecticut Rules Pot Safe

The Connecticut Superior Court has ruled that there are substantial differences between marijuana and psychoactive drugs such as amphetamines and barbiturates. The decision came after overwhelming evidence indicating that experimental, moderate and intermittent use of marijuana carried minimal public risk was presented to the court.

The Connecticut court concluded that the classification of pot along with amphetamines and barbiturates denies the marijuana smoker equal protection under the law. Said the court in relation to the state's statutory classification of marijuana with amphetamines and barbiturates, "neither rests upon grounds which have a fair and substantial relation to the purposes of this legislation, nor are there any state of facts which can reasonably be conceived by this court to justify such a classification."

Chicago Research Yields New Contraceptive

After four years of clinical research, Dr. Antonio Scommegna at the Michael Reese Medical Center in Chicago received a patent for a hormonal contraceptive that promises year-long protection. Implanted in the uterus, the device releases progesterone slowly over 12 months, altering the womb lining so a

fertilized egg cannot adhere to it.

"We have orders in the house for \$2.25 million worldwide," said Dr. Bruce Pharriss, principal scientist at the Alza Corporation of Palo Alto, California, which has been licensed by the FDA to market the contraceptive. Dr. Pharriss said that the device, called Progestasert, is made of ethylene acetate, a plastic polymeric material. It is obtainable only through a physician.

Aborigines Sniff Gasoline Down Under

Authorities in Australia are becoming increasingly concerned over the growing amount of gasoline sniffing among aboriginal children. Government social worker John Tomlinson said that at least 100 children, some as young as ten, were addicted to gasoline sniffing.

Gasoline has an uninhibiting effect; many aboriginal children have described the sensation as making them drunk and silly. "Children on Elcho Island," said Tomlinson, "use the effects of gasoline to confront the spirits of the dead." Children go into a cemetery, sniff themselves into a stupor, then open graves to talk to the spirits within, he explained.

Research at Elcho Island has shown that gasoline sniffers typically either have lost their fathers through death or have fathers who are described as "inadequate" by mission authorities. Sniffers on the island have indicated they would give up sniffing gasoline for drinking liquor.

Fertility Drops in Rats with Pot-Smoking Grandmothers

Canadian research has shown a sharp drop in fertility and sexual drive among second-generation descendants of rats exposed to marijuana smoke during pregnancy. The pregnant females themselves and their first-generation offspring were unaffected, according to Peter Fried of Carleton University in Ottawa.

Fried, an associate professor of psychology, explained that none of the young rats affected was actually exposed to any dope. The pregnant rats were exposed to smoke from one joint per day, equivalent to human use of five per day. The study was prompted, he said, by the

knowledge that THC crosses the placental barrier in humans and may be absorbed in large quantities proportionate to the weight of the fetus. It is not known if the fetal liver can detoxify cannabis as the adult liver can. Fried plans additional research to determine whether the male can also transmit this effect to his grandchildren and whether grass smoking is more dangerous in one stage of pregnancy than in others.

At Harvard Medical School, pot-smoking rat research indicates that a substance in the water-soluble portion of pot smoke acts as a poison that (in rats) decreases the body's ability to kill invading bacteria. If these findings hold true for humans, the germicidal properties of THC would be nullified when marijuana is smoked. The researchers did not indicate whether this component is effectively removed when the smoke is passed through a water pipe.

Legalizing Pot Sales May Reduce Heroin Addiction

The "Potsville to Mainline" myth has resurfaced in a three-year study of marijuana use conducted by sociologists at the University of Kentucky and the University of California at Berkeley. Interviews of 2,500 men 20 to 30 years old showed that 55 percent had used marijuana and 11 percent had subsequently "graduated to heroin," Dr. John A. O'Donnell claimed most of these heroin users initially tried the drug because it was sold by the same dealers who provided their smoke. O'Donnell stated that pot sales, as well as use, would have to be legalized before this aspect of the addiction problem could be solved.

Ounce-Plus Smokers Risk Sperm Loss

Scientists at Columbia University feel they have come up with evidence that marijuana has a direct and adverse effect on the germinal epithelium, the tissue that produces sperm cells. Eleven men, regular users of hemp, were tested for hormone levels and sperm production over a three-month period during which they also consumed large, specified amounts of marijuana. Hormone secretion was unaffected, but sperm produc-

tion decreased by an average of 57 percent during the experiment, and there was an increase in immature and abnormal sperm cell formation.

These results are suspect, however, because of the unrealistic quantities of pot the men were required to inhale. Each subject had to smoke over a pound of high-quality National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) weed in two weeks, or more than an ounce per day. All aspects of reproductive functions had registered normal during an earlier period of moderate smoking. Sperm counts decreased during and after the reefer blitz. The researchers also failed to determine which chemical component of pot smoke caused the results and neglected to find out whether the effects were temporary or permanent.

Propanolol Effective for Coke OD

Two California doctors have reported dramatic results in experimental use of propanolol to save the lives of victims of cocaine overdose. Propanolol is widely used in hospital emergency rooms to lower the blood pressure of cardiac patients. Excessive amounts of coke often raise the blood pressure sufficiently to cause a fatal heart attack or cerebral aneurysm (rupture of an artery in the brain). Dr. Richard T. Rappolt, editor of the periodical *Clinical Toxicology*, and Dr. George R. Gay, former director of the Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic, have successfully treated over 50 emergency cocaine cases with propanolol.

Marijuana Serves as Insect Repellent

Police in Winnipeg, Canada, believe they have uncovered a new use for marijuana: as an insect repellent. One elderly couple whose garden boasted seven-foot plants said they didn't know what the weed was but they let it grow because it kept the bugs away. A local farmer reported the same effect. He noticed that whenever his cattle went to pasture during the mosquito season, they would head for one specific clump of bushes. A closer look revealed hemp in the vicinity. The area was remarkably free of flies and 'skeeters, the farmer said.

THCDrops: Highs Through the Eyes

Eye drops made from synthetic THC have been developed that are effective in reducing pressure within the eyeball in glaucoma cases. The drops are the first drug to produce a high by being absorbed through the eyes. Dr. Keith Green, an ophthalmology teacher, said researchers will continue to work on drops that "hopefully won't have the euphoric side effects." The high is linked to marijuana's temporary effect of increasing the pulse rate while reducing blood pressure. This makes it medically inadvisable for persons with heart ailments, according to some physicians. Dr. Robert Peterson of the National Institute of Drug Abuse confirmed this drawback and added, "Not everyone enjoys getting high."

Chinese Cure Headaches with Hemp Seeds

For fast relief of headaches, many Chinese chew marijuana seeds, reports John W. English, a recent visitor to the People's Republic of China. The remedy is cheap and readily available, because hemp is grown in small clumps throughout the countryside for rope production. The nutritious seeds have been eaten roasted for thousands of years, especially during famines, and are still grown as a food source in Manchuria and the Ukraine. The seeds are 20 to 35 percent oil, which is extracted and used for lamps in Russia.

Pot Fertilizers Debated

Dope that has been fertilized with high-nitrate-content fertilizers may possibly contain a cancer-causing substance, according to Drs. Norman R. Farnsworth and Geoffrey Cordell of the University of Illinois Medical Center. Some of the nitrates may be reduced to nitrites while still in the soil or during growth, storage or use of the grass. Conceivably these nitrites could react with nitrogen contained in other compounds that have recently been found in marijuana, called basic alkaloids. And catalyzed by the catechol derivatives, other substances in hemp, this reaction could form n-nitrosamine, which is known to be a potent carcinogen that is formed in the stomach

during digestion of meats or fish preserved with nitrates or nitrites.

The pharmacologists emphasize this is only speculation, and there is no evidence as yet that any pot contains nitrosamines. No known commercial crops are currently fed high-nitrate fertilizers, though fish emulsion, an organic preparation high in nitrogen, is often used by small-scale domestic growers. Nitrates are one of the three major nutrients needed by all plants, so it would be impossible to grow pot without them. Nitrogen promotes lush foliage and is especially important in the marijuana plant's early stages of growth. Overfertilization might become more common after legalization in the U.S. in attempts to grow high-yield crops. Controls over farming methods may then be needed to prevent sale of cancer weed.

Latest Research Finds No Pot Perils

Neither large doses of synthetic THC nor a history of marijuana smoking has any adverse effect on the body's defenses against disease germs, according to research by Drs. Reese T. Jones and Neil Benowitz of the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute in San Francisco. Jones is known for his liberality in dispensing synthetic THC for the sake of science (see "Subsidized High," *High Times* Dec. 1975/Jan. 1976.) The eight volunteers in this most recent experiment received 210 mg. of 6,9-THC per day for 18 days, a prodigious amount by American standards. All the testees were regular users, taking an average of 13.5 joints a week for 3½ years. Tests showed no impairment of disease resistance in any of them, nor in an additional seven pot smokers, who did not receive the synthetic THC.

Pot's effect on the immune response against disease has been debated since Dr. Gabriel Nahas reported in 1974 that lymphocyte (one type of white blood cell) response in chronic smokers was 40 percent below normal. Nahas' tests were done only in test tube cultures. Two other groups of scientists conducted tests on live subjects and found no adverse effects.

In another clinical study, a battery of psychiatric tests has failed to show any

impairment of mental function from intermittent, moderate marijuana use. Psychiatrists at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, tested students (10 male, 10 female) who had smoked pot an average of six times a month for a year or longer. They were compared with 20 students who had never smoked the herb. Subjects were given standard psychiatric measurement tests of motivation, hand-eye reaction time, immediate memory, muscular coordination and attention while they were not stoned, to test pot's residual effects only. No differences in performance were found between the two groups.

These studies join a long list of studies in the last five years that have found no harm in chronic marijuana smoking including investigations in Jamaica, Greece, Egypt and Costa Rica. The Costa Rican study is especially significant because of the inclusion of sleep electroencephalograms, a recently developed means of evaluating a chemical's long term effect on the brain. Thirty-two Costa Rican men were sleep-tested; they had smoked 2½ to 40 joints daily for 10 to 27 years. A lack of brain wave disturbances during sleep was the "most impressive" finding, according to sleep researcher Dr. Ismet Caracan of Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

Police Test Developed for Grass in Blood

A blood test for marijuana, sensitive to cannabinoid levels of less than one part per billion, has been devised by Dr. Joe Vinson, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Scranton in Pennsylvania. Vinson described the test as fast, cheap and ideally suited for police laboratories, but said its major drawback is that it must be made within two to three hours after the suspect has smoked. THC levels in the blood drop so fast, he explained, that it is virtually undetectable after a long period. The procedure involves treating a blood sample with a series of compounds that cause THC to fluoresce. It cannot yet show the exact amount of THC present, but Vinson expects to solve that problem within a year. He says he has already been get-

ting calls from police departments throughout the nation.

Dopers Breathe Easier

While debate rages around the comparative danger of lung cancer from marijuana and tobacco, two independent studies have confirmed that the active ingredient in pot is an effective breathing aid for those suffering from chronic asthma or bronchitis. Aerosolized 1,1-9-THC was administered to asthmatics by Dr. Louis Vachon at the Boston University School of Medicine; Dr. Vachon recorded a 44 percent increase in airflow in his patients.

While at UCLA Dr. Donald Tashkin measured the effects of marijuana smoke, aerosolized THC and isoproterenol (a common bronchodilator) on asthmatic volunteers. Tashkin found that marijuana produced a dilation of the breathing passages that lasted about an hour, reaching peak effectiveness 15 minutes after smoking. This was longer, but not as strong, as the effects of the isoproterenol. However, 10 mg. of aerosolized THC was more effective than the smoke or commercial aid, improving breathing ability by 90 percent.

Urine Tests Fail Accuracy Exams

Scientific studies show that many laboratory tests of urine samples for drugs are startlingly inaccurate. The tests, routinely used to check for illegal euphoria among probationers and methadone patients, often determine whether an individual will receive addiction treatment, continued parole or reduced sentences.

The most recent investigation, one of a half-dozen studies made, checked the performance of two reputable labs. One establishment got 47 percent of the answers right. The other scored 14 percent. Especially disturbing were the number of false-positive results, which indicated drug use when the urine showed none.

You Are Growing Very Stoned ...

If given a choice between drugs and self-hypnosis, most people will go for the dope. Or they'll do both at the same time. That's the conclusion of the researchers at the United States Health Services Drug Educa-

tion Program. They trained ten male and female subjects aged 18 to 50 in self-hypnosis, the object being to re-create their favorite high spontaneously. In less than six sessions the men and women were able to produce marijuana, heroin, alcohol and Dilaudid stones without the drugs. Nevertheless, the program was a flop. Many new subjects dropped out of the program. Those who stayed seemed unable to keep appointments, and follow-up study revealed that former participants continued to use their favorite psychoactive along with the self-hypnosis.

Atom- Tagged Methadone to Foil Booster Shots

Methadone patients may soon need a Ph.D. in nuclear physics to up their dosage on the side or sell their own quota to others. Three University of Toronto chemists have produced methadone labeled with deuterium, or "heavy hydrogen" (a non-radioactive isotope of hydrogen containing an extra neutron), making the methadone molecule slightly heavier than normal. Clinical tests can then distinguish the amount of prescribed methadone in the urine from quantities originating from other sources. Labeled methadone can also be used to check on illegal resale from clinic to clinic.

Boys and Girls of Two Minds

The hemispheres of boys' brains begin to specialize at age 6, while the brain halves develop symmetrically in girls until they are 13. Recent experiments showed that left-hemisphere specialization for language begins by age 6 in both sexes. But girls retain plasticity of the right hemisphere until adolescence.

In most right-handed adults, the left hemisphere is the domain of logic, speech and reading. The right takes care of touch, space perception, intuition and creative insight. The unspecialized right hemisphere in young girls could also take over the logical functions in case of disease or injury of the left side. This may explain why females are relatively free of such language-related problems as dyslexia, aphasia and autism. Ontario psychiatrist Sandra Witelson suggested that female hormones might be tried in treating these conditions in boys.

Smokers Are Better Students

Students who start smoking pot in their early teens wind up with better college grades than late tokers, according to a survey at the University of Vermont in Burlington. Data on over 500 students revealed that women smoke as much as men, athletes as much as nonathletes, and that students with the highest grades had, on the average, begun using grass earliest.

Researchers speculate that the most adventurous children try hemp earliest, or that pot may stimulate curiosity. It certainly doesn't decrease intellectual motivation, according to the recent study.

THC Lowers High Blood Pressure in Rats

It may someday be used by doctors for patients with high blood pressure. Recent work on hypertensive rats shows that injected delta-9 THC lowers blood pressure to normal and may also help reduce fevers. Medical use will probably have to wait, however, until chemists create highless THC analogs with the same effect on blood pressure as the real thing.

Asbestos in Wine Uncorks Cancer

A bottle of cheap French wine often includes 40 million fibers of asbestos, a suspected carcinogen, according to a French consumer magazine. The residue derives from the filters used for poorer grades of red wine, particularly in cheaper types of Beaujolais Villages and Cotes du Rhone. The wine is subject to no U.S. import restrictions, even though asbestos filters have been banned from American wineries, breweries, distilleries and soft-drink factories.

The U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was unaware of the problem in imports, admitted Randy Dyer of the bureau's laboratory. Two years ago, the agency commissioned a study of asbestos in domestic beverages by the Franklin Research Institute and the Food and Drug Administration. Results will be released within six months, he said. Dyer believes American processors are fully cooperating with ATF's asbestos ban, although several wine shipments were recalled last year.

Workers in asbestos plants risk stomach

and bowel cancer due to irritation of the mucous membranes by the tiny fibers. The material has been studied as a water contaminant in Duluth, Minnesota.

A Sobering Pill to Take

The traditional "one for the road" may soon wash down an antialcohol tablet. Amethystic agents, such as Lvdopa, ephedrine, apomorphine and aminophyllin work in much the same way as adrenalin: they increase the production of brain enzymes that neutralize alcohol by up to 50 percent in half an hour. The U. of California at Irvine project director, Ernest Noble, also expects the sobering agents to help save the lives of people who O.O. on a combination of booze and downs.

Pot Cools Human Hostility

Harvard Medical School researchers have found that cannabis does not increase animosity in social groups. They monitored 20 small groups of men, all strangers, to each other, who met once a week to smoke either grass or placebo joints without knowledge of their contents. The subjects became friendlier when given real reefer.

The scientists also tested frustration levels by giving the men tasks to perform and then arbitrarily telling them their work was unacceptable and had to be redone. Stoned groups took the news calmer.

Grass Better Than Glasses

Pioneer glaucoma researcher Dr. Frederick M. Blanton announced plans last December for a nationwide glaucoma prevention study in which persons with a family history of the eye disease would be given federal THC by ophthalmologists throughout the country. The eye pressure and incidence data would then be compared to those of the general population by Blanton at the Robert B. Criswell Eye Hospital in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Glaucoma afflicts 4 percent of all Americans and 12 percent of those whose relatives have it. Blanton added that since the condition is hard to treat, medical efforts should also be directed toward prevention. Patients would be issued cards for quick proof to police that they are bona fide project members.

Dr. Blanton himself will not participate

in the experiment. Federal agencies have denied all his requests to study pot, even before his successful but unauthorized hemp brownie treatments of glaucoma a few years ago.

Your Brain Waves May Choose Your Highs

The brain's characteristic response to external events seems to determine which psychochemicals an individual chooses, says Dr. Edward Deaux of New Mexico's Department of Hospitals. Neurologists have established that most people are either "augmenters", whose minds increase the perceived intensity of stimuli, or "reducers," whose heads play it down.

Deaux compared barbiturate users with amphetamine enthusiasts and found that the drug of choice compensated for the innate pattern. Deaux cautioned drug counselors that relaxation therapy or meditation could "encourage an extreme reducer to seek more stimulation" with ups.

Psychiatrists Discover Contact High

You don't really have to smoke to get high, report scientists who found some of their control subjects were getting off on smoke exhaled by a group of tokers under study. Five heavy smokers and one nonsmoker were tested in a locked ward at the New York State Psychiatric Institute in Manhattan. The control subject—and some of the staff members—complained of dizziness, nausea, rapid pulse and red eyes and began staying at the far end of the ward, away from the potheads. Eventually a closed-circuit television system was installed to observe the subjects. Drs. Phillip Zeidenberg, Raymond Bourdon and Gabriel Nahas suggested that no-smoking laws be extended after legalization to protect non-tokers from "absorption of cannabinoids."

Volunteers Get Off Without Help

You can trip every time you sit down, according to experiments by Dr. Harry Hunt, a Canadian psychologist, and his associate Cara Chefurka at Ontario's Brock University.

The research team seated a group of people on straight-backed chairs in an

empty room. Some were told to just relax; some were asked to concentrate on how they felt; others practiced introspection techniques; and the rest pretended that they had taken a psychedelic and were waiting for it to take effect. Half the volunteers smoked pot frequently, and a quarter of them had some experience with psychedelic substances.

Within ten minutes, many of the subjects, especially those in the last two groups, reported altered states of consciousness: they saw stationary objects moving, they saw unusual color patterns and they felt like they were floating. Those who had been exposed to psychedelics saw more intense colors and reported that their experiences in the experiment were similar to LSD trips or intense grass highs.

The experimenters concluded that the focusing of consciousness "on itself" rather than "outward" in the usual way produces "anomalies of awareness" as a natural function of the mind.

Lady's No Tramp, Doctors Admit.

Recent medical tests on coke showed none of the risks long reported by scientists and drug agencies. According to doctors at New York Medical College, tests on 200 opiate addicts who also used cocaine prove that coke does not produce psychotic reactions, increased breathing or pulse rate, palpitations or a need for increasing doses to maintain the high. Drs. Richard Resnick and Elaine Schuyten-Resnick found that post-snow depression is largely a myth, too, and paranoia is caused by social setting rather than the stimulant.

Drinking Dads Damage Genes

Fathers who are heavy drinkers may damage their chromosomes, according to Dr. F.M. Badr. The damage manifests itself in dominant mutations of the genes that in turn may cause birth defects and death of fetuses. Dr. Badr conducted a survey of 100 families at St. Vincent's Hospital in Worcester, Mass. The results of his survey indicate that the father, as well as the mother, is responsible for "fetal alcohol syndrome." Dr. Badr plans to investigate the matter further with an additional 20,000 families.

Sage Replaces Food Chemicals

Professor Stephen Chang of Rutgers University's Cook College in New Jersey has discovered that the oils of rosemary and sage are excellent natural preservatives for food. The food-science professor has patented his method of preparing the rosemary-sage mixture and hopes to have it on the market soon. Chang says the natural preservatives will be cheaper, easier to produce and less toxic than the endless numbers of chemical additives that are now pumped into mass-produced food.

Alcoholism, Smoking Cured by Meditation

A sensory deprivation tank is being used by a San Diego, California, therapist in a three-year project to help people stop chronic drinking or smoking and achieve other psychological goals, such as increased honesty in self-evaluation. Mark Kammerman of the United States International University claims the experience of deep meditation is produced easily in the tank and is effective in solving many kinds of problems. The tank slows the body's metabolic rhythms in much the same way meditation does and causes the brain to emit alpha wave frequencies characteristic of serenity.

Washington Develops Ersatz Cigarette

A synthetic cigarette that tastes like tar and nicotine is now being developed thanks to a grant of \$183,000 from the National Cancer Foundation of the Health, Education and Welfare Department. Part of the grant is going to the Arthur D. Little Corporation, which has isolated several food-additive chemicals that resemble the taste of real tobacco smoke. The rest of the grant is going to other companies for the production of decancerized tobacco and cereal fillers that are just like the real thing.

I've Got Juice Under My Skin

A time-release skin implant that brings on flu-like symptoms the minute a reformed drinker falls off the wagon has been de-

veloped by University of Winnipeg researcher Dr. Allan Wilson. The implant, composed of Antabuse, an anti-alcohol compound, is effective for approximately six months.

Alcoholics' Kids Deride Booze Risks

Children of alcoholic parents view drinking as harmless because they can't admit their parents have a problem with it, concludes a Philadelphia sociologist as a result of a survey of tenth-graders in an area where there is a high rate of alcoholism. The students with drinking parents were themselves heavy drinkers and considered school alcohol-education programs "subversive." At the same time, these students shunned the use of other drugs in the belief that they are of greater danger than alcohol.

Western Docs Dig Underground Herb

A London biologist has broken new ground by following health food healers eastward to seek the roots of medicine-ginseng, to be exact. Curative claims for the slow-growing tuber have long been pool-pooled by experts, but Western medics may now be ready to dig it at last. Stephen Fulder's recent article in *The New Scientist* reviews Russian and Chinese research that confirms even the most extravagant claims of barefoot doctors. Used in the Orient for three millennia as an energizer, preventive medicine and longevity tonic, ginseng has been condemned as useless in the West because it doesn't cure any specific diseases.

Professor Israel Brekhman of Vladivostok's Institute of Biologically Active Substances has documented 35- to 100-percent increases in stamina in both mice and men as a result of ginseng use—proof that the Vietcong soldiers and Russian cosmonauts who chewed the root weren't just shell-shocked or spaced out. Ever quota-conscious, the Russians also found the herb ups efficiency in boring, repetitive work like proofreading and telegraphy.

Mouse tests in Russia and Bulgaria have yielded dramatic evidence that ginseng offers protection against a wide variety of stresses: bacteria and virus infections,

effects of alcohol and medicines, radioactivity, environmental poisons, temperature extremes - even injections of cancer cells.

Fulder's article raises the hope that American medics may develop increased interest in ginseng's powers of prevention. Still, it's doubtful they will adopt the practice of their ancient Chinese brethren, who got paid only as long as their patients stayed healthy.

A Ripple A Day

A glass of the grape kills more viruses than a shot of penicillin, say Canadian researchers. Jack Konowalchuk and Joan Speirs of Ottawa's Bureau of Microbial Hazards tested wines, grape juice, fresh grapes and raisins against several sub-cellular bugs. They found that compounds called phenols in grape skins are good medicine for polio, herpes and several other viral ills. Because only the skins work, red wines or roses are better than white ones, although whole white grapes are just as potent as Concord or Tokays. So next time you've got Benghi Fever, stop off at the corner bar on your way to the doctor's office.

Here's Spit in Your Mouth

A Stony Brook, New York, dental researcher has synthesized sialin, the chemical in saliva that prevents tooth decay. State University professor Israel Kleinberg said the compound works by neutralizing acid from bacteria. British studies show nuts and cheese make good desserts or snacks to stimulate saliva flow. But Kleinberg expects sialin toothpaste, mouthwash, gum and candies in five years, so people can OO on sugar and still have teeth.

Now Where Did I Put That Joint

New evidence that grass impairs memory comes from the University of Kentucky. Previous tests have shown no permanent forgetfulness among smokers when they're not stoned, but scientists have now confirmed those legendary lapses during the high. The Kentucky experiments showed a decrease in both recall and storage (absorption), but the input phase of learning was affected most. The

researchers think hemp impedes the transfer of knowledge from short-term to long-term memory banks.

Flying Stones No Road Hazard

Despite some well-publicized scare stories, stoned drivers are proving themselves quite safe. UCLA researchers recently compared alcohol and marijuana in their effect on vision during simulated road tests. Boozers missed many hazards, while grassheads kept normal alertness.

New Zealand physician Sally Casswell found that drunk drivers function poorly but think they're doing fine, driving faster and more recklessly than normal. Smokers' reflexes were slowed somewhat, but they knew it and took extra precautions. A swill-smoke combo was deadly, however, combining the worst coordination with the greatest confidence. These results confirm a Department of Transportation study that showed pot users have no more accidents than straight drivers.

Pot Probes Expose Shrunk Head Live

"Research" showing brain atrophy among pot smokers has been officially debunked by reports in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. A 1970 British study that called hemp a real head shrinker made plenty of headlines at the time, though it was widely criticized as unscientific. Only ten persons were tested; all used many drugs besides pot, and many had a previous history of brain damage, or head injury.

Finally, two groups of doctors, one at Washington University in St. Louis and one at Harvard Medical School, improved on the first experiment. One group tested subjects who had toked at least five joints a day for five years. The other had volunteers puff five or more registered reefer in the lab for three weeks. In neither sample was there any evidence of any structural changes in the brain or nervous system.

J. tiiQh Afhlentu,-eR DE MONEREID



The Great Charas: Fighting The Drug Ring

And so I embarked on my last and most important charas venture. The charas adventure, I might well, call it.

My original plan was simple. I learned that Greek hashish had vanished from the market. The thought of another smuggling trip to Bombay, of traveling indefinitely shuttlewise from the Himalayas to Suez, the endless formalities, the shady interventions, the journey itself—the battle with the monsoon and the tedious weeks of tossing in the swell of the Indian Ocean—all inspired a distinct aversion.

I longed for a respite—a villa by the Mediterranean. Why not grow hemp myself: compete openly with Chinese charas and have done with contraband? I realized the logical country for a hemp plantation was Abyssinia. Hemp-fiber would be welcomed for local rope manufacture and hemp leaves for export. But it would be several years before I could count on my hemp plantations producing a high-grade quality of ganja. To put Abyssinian ganja on the market immediately, the best method, I felt, was to mix with the dried hemp leaves some powdered charas, the resin from the tops of the finest female ganja plants.

The story of the great charas began with a business letter addressed to Edwin Turnwell, captain of the schooner Evelyn, Bombay. Would he be willing to act in a new purchase of charas? Six tons to be bought in Chinese Turkestan, if possible, and sent across India by rail. Although it was illegal to sell hashish in the British colonies, it could be shipped over British soil if it was destined for a country

where hashish was still legal. Hashish was legal in Abyssinia.

Turnwell's answer arrived by telegraph. "Accept, Enchanté," I could almost hear him jubilate over the wires. But difficulties on Turnwell's end mounted as the months passed. Wires flashed back and forth, endlessly, permits were obtained, but no charas materialized. I had just formulated an energetic message to send over the wires when I received a cable: "Your presence here imperative. Come immediately. Urgent Turnwell."

That night I left on the Altair for Aden, and four days later, via a P. & O. liner, I landed in Bombay. Turnwell was on the dock, waving his arms like a disjointed windmill. His round eyes popped with excitement. I could see he was literally bursting with news.

"Well, Turnwell, what is the matter now?" The question seemed to startle him. He gripped my arm above the elbow and flinging a nervous glance to right and left, towards the groups of homecoming colonials proceeding imperturbably down the pier amid shoals of baggage, murmured through his teeth in a melodramatic tone, though scarcely audible:

"Not here, this is no place; wait, later."

As our cab bumped over the uneven pavement, he sat looking mysterious, his lips pressed together, like a small boy with a secret. We drew up at last before the little bungalow in the suburbs, with which I was already acquainted.

Turnwell's room stood like an oasis in that unspeakable cottage. I have no distinct recollection of it, except that it was quiet and in order. He shut the door carefully behind me, motioned me to a chair by the window and took a seat opposite me. He was beaming with importance.

"Man, that charas of yours. It is a fortune!" he burst out. "Do you know, you can sell it here in Bombay for ten pounds sterling a seer!" He leaned back in his chair to note the effect of the bomb. His joy in the discovery was so sincere, that I hesitated to dampen it. For in one sense he had made a discovery, which I was curious to fathom.

"You don't say!" I murmured, trying to look as astonished as possible before the question which interested me primarily. "Sell it ... to whom?"

"Oh, that is a long story," Turnwell settled himself in his chair. "But to begin with, have you ever heard about hashish? They get it from charas, you know. Smuggled into Egypt, it is worth its weight of gold!"

Something in the tone of that last remark of his, a certain excited glitter of his round eyes, affected me disagreeably. I began to regret not having taken Turnwell more fully into my confidence. But where had he acquired his information? "Who told you, and how?" I started to question. He did not let me finish.

"As I said, it is quite a story," he broke in importantly. He related how two mysterious strangers, a Greek and a Levantine, had approached him with generous offers to purchase the entire six tons of charas.

"Did they give you a contract?"

"Not directly. I received a third visit. An Englishman. Oh, a gentleman. Here you have his name." He handed me the bit of cardboard, neatly engraved.

Leonard W.T. Ashby, Esq.

"He sent up his card one evening about seven," Thruwell went on. "Apologized for the hour, but said he had just arrived in Bombay and did not want to waste a minute before seeing me. Would I give him the pleasure of dining with him? Afterwards we could talk business. Such a dinner!" Thruwell sighed beautifully at the recollection. "Later we came up here. And what do you think were the first words he said? 'Mr. Thruwell,' he remarked, offering me a Havana (he had a monogrammed case full of them). 'I hear you have just taken out a permit to export six tons of charas. Do you mind telling me what you are going to do with it?' 'Oh,' I answered carelessly, 'I am going to export it. The Englishman thought a while, turning his cigar round and round in his fingers. Then he spoke crisply. 'Perhaps, Mr. Thruwell, I might make you a better offer than your present customer. What would you say to five pounds a seer?' At that I nearly fell off my chair, but I took care not to show my feelings. I told him I wasn't in a position to make any promises. He said perhaps he could get six pounds a seer and maybe seven.

I told him I couldn't give him an answer immediately. I would have to consult my associate. 'Ah, you have an associate?' He said that in such an odd tone, I couldn't make out whether he was displeased or merely surprised. But, he added quickly, of course he understood. He would wait for an answer, and in the meantime I could always find him at his hotel. Well—and then I sent you the telegram."

"When was it you said Mr. Ashby came to Bombay?"

"Two weeks ago."

And Thruwell had seen him the day of his arrival. ... That is to say he had telegraphed me nearly a week after their conversation. Why the delay, I reflected, or rather why had he telegraphed me at all? Was it loyalty or discretion, I wondered, studying the rosy face before me, wreathed in cigarette smoke like an elderly cherub on a cloud.

"... I wanted to get you here as soon as possible, for naturally I would rather work with you. (Was this meant for flattery?) I don't know any of that crowd. They may be a gang of bandits. And besides ... the permit is in your name ..."

Naive young man—so that was the key to the mystery. Had it not been for that detail, I might never have heard of my agent nor the charas he had agreed to purchase for me. Volikis, I realized, had spoken the truth. That charas shipment of ours had upset the Egyptian market. The "Ring" was out to eliminate the competition. But if I let them have that particular six tons of charas, it would be at my own terms, and when and where I chose ...

"I suppose the first thing is to see Ashby," I suggested. With that Thruwell agreed. We parted that evening planning to meet again as soon as he had arranged an interview. At ten the next morning, he was at my hotel.



"I have just seen him," he announced. "Ashby will meet us in an hour." "On the boulevard?" I inquired as he gave an order to the cab-driver.

"Ashby will pick up his car. There we can talk freely."

Promptly at eleven by Thruwell's wrist watch, a rented automobile, very vast with its one passenger lost in the wide back seat, drove slowly past and stopped a few rods ahead. Thruwell presented me to a little man of about fifty with sharp features over which a yellow skin lay in innumerable wrinkles. One would have said he had just issued from the hands of the laundress, so spotless he was from sun helmet to gaiters. He reached me a claw-like hand, with a smile that added additional creases to the waxy folds about his mouth.

"Charmed at this meeting, Monsieur Franqui," he chirped in excellent French. '(I had charged Thruwell to withhold my true name, preferring for a variety of reasons to remain incognito.)

"I may say that not a gram of hashish reaches the consumer that does not first pass through the hands of our organization," he affirmed. (A statement which I could have contradicted had I so chosen.) His group had become interested recently (and how recently I alone knew) in Indian charas. Ashby remarked in passing that he had unlimited funds at his disposal and he was prepared to make an offer which Thruwell had let him understand was superior to what I was accustomed to receive from my usual customers. What would I say to a tentative figure of six or seven pounds a seer?

I replied that seven pounds seemed a fair basis for discussion. We finally agreed on ten, including Ashby's commission. He tried to get me to make over the charas to him in Bombay; but I explained that I had obtained the permit for exporting the drug with the understanding that it was

to be shipped to Djibouti. If it were to become known that I had disposed of the charas in Bombay to the Egyptian hashish syndicate, it would undoubtedly compromise the success of any further purchases I might desire to make in India. We ended our conversation with the understanding that I was to inform him at his Cairo address when the charas might be expected at Djibouti. In the meantime he would make all the necessary arrangements for its delivery.

I was not over-pleased to enter in contact with the Egyptian hashish syndicate, which Volikis had always characterized as a "den of bandits." If I let them have the charas it would mean postponing my Abyssinian project, perhaps indefinitely. I pretended to accept the Englishman's offer chiefly because I saw no other way out of the situation.

I had a boat leaving for Aden within two days. Thrnwell was to leave within twenty-four hours for Kashmir to purchase the drug. Ashby, too, was eager to return to Cairo, but he felt that it was imprudent to travel on the same boat as I. He would wait over for the next one. Besides he had a little affair to finish up in Bombay—for in addition to his connection with the hashish syndicate, he attended to matters of publicity on the side—and he was making engagements with a troupe of Indian dancers for music-halls of Cairo and Alexandria. An odd little man, Ashby, in appearance stiff and reserved as a Protestant pastor. He had a finger in a good many odd operations, among which the hashish trade, I suspected, was perhaps the most reputable.

In my last conversation with Thrnwell, I learned that my irrepressible agent had still another scheme up his sleeve.

"How soon do you suppose it will be before I can count on my commission?" he inquired as we sat over our coffee after dinner that evening. "As soon as your friend Ashby makes the first payment. Why?" I inquired, wondering what lay back of the question ..

Thrnwell hesitated and grew red.

"It ... that ... I have found another steamer for sale. The Caiman, a former Chinese coast-guard. A much better bargain than the Southern Cross; it can be bought for a song."

I was in no mood for philanthropy. Nor did I intend to let my sensibilities be moved by the pathos of the situation. I quashed his enthusiasm with brutal directness, telling him that once he had fulfilled his obligations towards me, he could buy a fleet of steamers if he chose. That was his affair. Personally I had no need of a steamer. It was for him, as my agent, to see that the charas arrived in Bombay at a time when it could be loaded immediately on a boat for Aden. If he felt incapable of assuring me that, I would remain in Bombay myself to handle the affair.

Two weeks after my return to the African coast, I received a telegram from Thrnwell, announcing the purchase of the charas and his own arrival in Bombay. Owing to certain difficulties of transport, he explained, he had been obliged to abandon the drug in the north, to follow after him, he assured me, within a few days. That news gave me a fresh opportunity to regret my choice of Thrnwell as a business agent. I could not help wondering what pressing business had demanded Thrnwell's pres-



ence in Bombay, while my charas wandered over the railroads of India, unattended.

After that first telegram I received no further news from Bombay for fully two weeks. Then in reply to a letter and a cable of my own, demanding news of the traveling charas, a letter came, crammed with excuses. The shipment had been held up at Srinagar. When he wrote, he was about to make a flying trip to Rawalpindi with the papers. He urged me to be patient, assuring me that such delays could not be avoided, and promised to put the drug aboard a steamer leaving a week later or at most within ten days.

A week passed, two weeks, and no further news came from Bombay. I cabled again. In reply, I received a reassuring message.

"Merchandise leaving end of week on steamer Canossa after difficulty with Excise Office."

I drew a breath of relief, reproaching myself with having nourished unjust suspicions. Such delays, as Thrnwell had said, were not extraordinary under the circumstances, as I knew from personal experience with the Indian administration. I made the Altair ready for sea; several days later, we hoisted sail for Aden. We reached port on the eve of the day scheduled for the arrival of the Canossa. I went ashore to spend the night at a little hotel in which I had put up many times before. The proprietor greeted me like an old friend.

"Well, Abd el Hai, on your way to India again?"

I explained that this time I had merely come for goods the Canossa was bringing from Bombay. In the course of our conversation, I mentioned Thrnwell, whom the hotelkeeper remembered.

"Odd you should speak of him. Only the other day I had news of Thrnwell from one of our guests. I had not thought of the man for months. It seems he is going back to



the sea again."

"???"

"On an old Chinese freighter, I believe. Belongs now to an Englishman who bought it in Bombay. It was the owner himself who told me. He engaged Thrnwell to bring it to Europe."

"Do you remember the owner's name?"

"Fellow by the name of Ashby. Though what he could want with an old Chinese tramp, I can't ..."

"You don't recollect what he called the steamer?" I broke in hastily.

"He told me, but I have forgotten. Some Chinese name, I suppose. He bragged a lot about his purchase, that Mr. Ashby. I took it he had never owned a boat before."

The news, I confess, staggered me. Ashby, Thrnwell, and presumably, the Caiman The situation seemed all too clear. The Caiman on the way to Europe with Thrnwell, and doubtless my six tons of charas on board. The hashish syndicate had carried the day; I could imagine no other explanation. At any rate, the arrival of the Canossa would remove any doubts I still might cherish in the matter.

Then I came off an empty Canossa, I found a reply to my Bombay cable awaiting me at the hotel. "Owner and master steamer Caiman: Captain Thrnwell. Destination, Abyssinia, via Perirn." My charas had been stolen. It was on the way to Egypt. But by what route? The declared port, Perirn, was manifestly a blind. Thrnwell, Ashby as well, knew better than to touch at an English port, as dangerous for a vessel carrying stolen goods as a French one, under the circumstances. I had the right to appeal both to English and French authorities to protect my interests—a right I intended to utilize to the utmost.

On the other hand, the men who had appropriated the charas had committed an act of piracy; there was no other

name for it. They had loaded it on a ship which left Bombay with false papers, to be smuggled into Egypt in contraband. For once, I had the powers of the law on my side!

Then began the battle of telegrams. A one-sided battle, at the beginning.

During a week or more, answers to my cables poured in from all directions. No news of the Caiman anywhere. As if it had disappeared into thin air. Then one morning, I received a dispatch from Alexandria. It was signed Vaporidis (the name of a Cairo banker whom I had already heard mentioned in connection with the activities of the hashish syndicate), and read:

"Cease action. Goods in our hands. Come Alexandria for understanding."

The first concrete result. Five days later, I climbed a dark stairway of an old house in Alexandria, and was received in a dusty office, much less luxurious than I had anticipated, by an Egyptian clerk who opened his eyes wide as I handed him my card. The banker was absent; he would not return to his office before five in the afternoon. Promptly at five, I repeated my visit.

When I had sat there for nearly an hour, a bell buzzed somewhere overhead. Getting instantly to his feet, the clerk with an air of mystery, swung aside a row of bookshelves that masked a door in the wall. A door which, even without the protecting shelves, was all but invisible, as the chocolate-colored wall paper of the room lay smooth across the panels. I heard the clink of a bolt on the other side, and the door opened inward on well-oiled hinges.

Beyond, in a vast room containing massive office furniture, had assembled what looked like a Board of Directors' meeting. Ten men sat about a mahogany table at the end of which a gray-bearded Greek presided with the dignity of a Cabinet Minister. He waved me to a chair facing him and during the conversation that followed, acted as spokesman.

"We are glad of the chance to talk with you," he began as I took my place in the circle. "By the publicity you have given to—ahem—certain matters, you threaten to compromise your own interests and ours."

"Publicity?" I repeated stiffly. "I fail to grasp your point of view. There is nothing illicit about the merchandise you refer to. I shipped it to Djibouti through the regular channels ..."

"You were to have shipped it ...," the speaker corrected with a dry smile. "Come now, Abd el Hai," he went on with a change of tone. "We are men of business and this is a business matter. How much do you want?"

"Not a piastre. When the charas reaches Djibouti we will talk business if you choose so. Not before."

My interlocutor bit his lips with impatience.

"There is no question of returning you anything," he returned coldly. "We offer to make you a fair payment, nothing more. If you do not choose to accept it, that is your affair. We are seated here, comfortably," he went on. "Keep on running about; make all the noise you want to; we can afford to wait." At the words, a discreet smile went the rounds of the table. I got to my feet.

"Stay in your armchairs, gentlemen. Take your rest

while you may; you may have plenty of sleepless nights ahead ... " I took my leave, flaunting an air of confidence which in no way expressed the true state of my feelings.

I planned to leave Alexandria that night, but as I passed before the Hotel Claridge on my way to the station, I caught sight of a familiar figure in the lighted hallway. Ashby himself. A sudden impulse carried me through the door. The Englishman had disappeared.

"Mr. Ashby?" I inquired at the desk. The clerk consulted the register.

"The gentleman is not in." I came near protesting he was mistaken, but thought better of it and walked away. Half an hour later I again demanded Ashby. He was still invisible. But I did not intend to be disposed of so easily.

I waited on the terrace until the day clerk of the hotel went off duty. As soon as he left the building, I presented myself at the desk, carrying a bag, and asked for a room. On the register I signed, "Captain Thrnwell, Bombay," and walked off to the room assigned me, wondering how long it would take before the fish rose to the bait ... I did not have long to wait. Barely an hour later, a call came from the desk. Could I receive Mr. Ashby?

"With pleasure."

I switched off the electricity, leaving the room in semi-darkness, lighted only from street-lamps beyond the window. At Ashby's knock, I admitted my visitor, closed the door behind him, and turned on the lights again. The Englishman tottered as if he had received a blow. His waxy features went dead white. Visibly he was frightened. My back against the door, I spoke with utmost affability.

"See here, Ashby:" I stated frankly. "You have been working for a group of bandits. It may mean serious trouble for you in the near future. Don't you think it might be more to your interest to swing over to my way of thinking? I could make it worth your while .. ."

"No doubt, no doubt." Again a nervous glance towards the door. Manifestly the man was thoroughly scared.

"I make no threats of any sort:" I reassured him. "You have only to tell me what became of the Caiman .. ."

"I ... I have no idea where your charas is:" Ashby muttered. His face had not yet resumed a normal color and his fingers twitched as he spoke.

"And there is no convenient means of reviving your memory?" I glanced casually towards a check book which lay on the table between us.

"I tell you, I don't know what has become of your charas:" he repeated unsteadily. Then without transition, he broke into a hysterical tirade. Some one had played him false. He had done all the work; and now he had been shoved aside. He continued for several minutes in the same strain, almost on the point of tears. Was the man lying? In any case, it seemed clear that he could or would furnish me with no information. I put the check book back in my pocket and rose to my feet, signifying that my visitor was free to leave. At the door, he turned to me with a word of entreaty.

"Don't show yourself much in the hotel, I beg you. If they learn that the two of us are staying here, no knowing what might happen. They already accuse me of having

warned you"

I closed the door on the worthy servant of the drug ring. Perhaps the scene had been carefully played; but something told me the man had spoken the truth.

Volikis, whom I saw in Cairo the following day, shared the opinion.

According to Volikis, the cargo was still on the high seas.

"My advice is to keep your eyes fixed on the south of the Indian Ocean. They may try to send the Caiman around the Cape."

The idea seemed plausible. In that case, Thrnwell's steamer would have to put in somewhere to take on coal. I found the optimism of the Greek most consoling. Though as I thought it over later, the south of the Indian Ocean seemed rather too large a region for one man to survey ... by telegraph.

During that trip to Egypt, I acquired another ally. A young French pearl merchant established in Cairo, with whom I had done considerable business, offered to help me in the quest for the lost charas. Pelletier viewed the whole matter with romantic enthusiasm; he knew several members of the hashish syndicate personally; and he felt convinced that he would have little difficulty in ferreting out information. I counted little on the aid that might be furnished by the amateur detective ... but I considered it useful to possess a partisan in no way connected with the drug trade.

Pelletier took his role seriously. I had scarcely returned to Djibouti when I received a telegram.

"Discovered whereabouts Caiman. At Socotra. Will transfer cargo to ship for Zanzibar."

Within twenty-four hours, a second cable from Pelletier arrived, contradicting the first.

"Caiman hiding Red Sea. Information sure." Six hours later, the pearl merchant telegraphed again.

"News confirmed. Steamer Elsa passing Canal to meet Caiman."

That was an eventuality I had not foreseen. The Ring had decided to risk no encounter with the Bedouins of the Red Sea coast. They were sending the charas through the Canal on another ship, to land it somewhere on the north shore of Egypt.

I wasted no time. Preparing the Altair for sea, I mounted a toy cannon in the bow; provided the crew with rifles or revolvers; and manufactured several hand-grenades—a capsule of dynamite and a handful of buckshot in a pickle bottle. Nor did we lack the customary classic equipment for such expeditions; each man wore a curved gambia, belted at the waist. When we met with the Caiman, I planned to send a shot into the engines, and in case of resistance to recover my property by force of arms, if necessary. However, knowing Thrnwell as I did, I little feared that matters would progress as far as that. A mere show of force would suffice.

As we passed before Perim, we crossed an Arab boutre traveling south. Approaching within hailing distance, I called to the nakhoda to ask whether he had seen a small steamer with three masts and a yellow funnel.



"Two days ago," came the answer. "Fifteen miles north of Moka, close to the land." My suspicions seemed confirmed.

We reached Moka the next morning. No trace of the Caiman in the harbor. The usual crowd had gathered on the beach—askari with guns and silver dagger-hilts; Bedouins shining with butter, black-skinned coolies and Soudanese slaves, splendid of torso, but invariably bow-legged or knock-kneed. An askari offered to conduct me to the house of the Sheik—for I had brought with me a letter from a former Arab customer of mine, requesting the dignitary to furnish me all cooperation in getting back my stolen charas.

My guide left me at the door of the Sheik's house, an ancient building four stories high, with a spiral stair, built doubtless for strategic reasons, narrow and steep; lighted only by occasional slits in the wall. A slave to whom I surrendered my letter, led me into a dark little room in which twenty Arabs sat about, chewing the green shoots of kat. In a few words, I related the story of the stolen cargo and my quest of Caiman, the fugitive. But no such steamer had entered the port of Moka. In case it should, the Sheik promised me to lure the captain on land and to hold him prisoner till my return. For my part, I guaranteed a reward of 1,000 francs payable when the prisoner was turned over to me. Inquiries made in town and along the beach brought no further information. Absolutely no one had seen the Caiman nor any ship like it. The steamer had evidently avoided the port; perhaps it lay at anchor among the Hanish Islands, the only possible hiding place for a boat of its dimensions.

Accordingly at midnight, we hoisted sail for Djebbel Hanish. Morning came as we rounded its southern tip. Not

a boat in sight; not even a bouter of fishers for us to question. We headed for little Hanish Island, a rock three miles long, which at the north encloses a little bay affording excellent shelter.

As we rounded the northern end of the island, I made out between the two capes that mark the limits of the bay, the vertical lines of three masts against the sky. A single cry went up from the deck: the Caiman! Starting the motor for greater speed, I swung the Altair to starboard and steered straight for the anchorage. To my surprise, as we changed our direction, I saw the three masts shift their position against the sky and disappear. Had we been seen? In thirty minutes we rounded the cape into the bay. It was empty. Far out at sea, a big freighter was making for the horizon.

The Caiman, I decided, must have slipped around the southern end of Little Hanish as we approached, and from that point, hidden from us, had headed for the east coast of Djebbel Hanish. The wind had risen in the meantime and the sea was running high. I dared not risk the Altair on the eastern side of Great Hanish; it took us nearly three hours to beat our way across to a little anchorage at its southwestern tip. I left the bouter, and accompanied by Abdi, climbed painfully up a steep slope of crumbling lava-rock to the summit of the island. From that point we could view the entire sea. Not a boat anywhere. Even the big freighter had disappeared. I had been duped by an optical illusion. What I had taken for the Caiman lying at anchor, had evidently been the freighter passing between the two islands. When I changed our direction, its speed became apparent as it continued its route towards the north.

Feeling it useless to play hide-and-seek with our own shadows, I resolved to return straightway to Djibouti, in the hope that during our absence fresh news of the fugitives might have come. Instead of the anticipated telegrams, I found only a letter from Pelletier, explaining with pride how he had happened on the news of the Caiman. It appeared that while waiting in an anteroom at the house of Vaporidis, he had "discovered" an open telegram lying on a table. As if by accident.... The amateur detective had led me on a pretty chase. The Drug Ring must hugged themselves with delight at Pelletier's gullibility... and mine. How nicely I had fallen into their trap.

Where was the Caiman? As if in answer to the unspoken question, a pair of bare feet thudded across the room behind me. A Somali, carrying a blue envelope. I tore it open; read it once, read it twice.

"Steamer Caiman at Seychelles Islands." Signed French Consulate, Bombay.

"Nothing yet, Abdi?"

"No bottom, Abd el Hal."

My mate drew in the lead, in wet, even coils. The metal clinked on the deck. All about us, black waves rose and sank with clock-like regularity. The seventh sounding since sunset, and still no sign of the submerged plateau that rises, a vast submarine mountain, sheer out of 9,000 feet of water.

"No bottom, Abdi?"

"Not yet, Abd el Hal"

A month had passed since I received from Bombay the news of the Caiman's presence in the Seychelles Islands. For days the wires hummed with messages. Telegram to the Governor of Seychelles: "Seize the cargo of the Caiman." Telegram from Seychelles: "Regret, impossible under local laws." More cables to Bombay; the cumbersome machine of the law put in motion. A silence, of consternation no doubt, followed the command; then a reply came from the distant islands: "Seizure effective Monday providing owner of cargo transmits 30,000 rupees bond." At the same time I received an urgent dispatch from the attorney whose services I had engaged at Mahé—also by cable. "Send bond sure. Dutch ship in harbor will load cargo Caiman Monday if seizure not made."

I received the two telegrams on a Saturday afternoon. The banks of Aden were closed. I had until Monday morning at nine o'clock to deliver the sum at Mahé; otherwise, once more the fugitive charas would slip through my fingers. On the face of it, it seemed obvious that others beside Thrnwell had an interest in preventing the seizure of the Caiman's cargo. It scarcely seemed probable that Thrnwell would have put in to Mahé harbor without assurance in advance of certain protection

But for once I had the Empire on my side. It alone could dominate the situation. I climbed the hill above the port of Aden to call upon the Resident. The official was not at home. He had left to play golf that afternoon and would dine in town. Undiscouraged by this time, I had been given many a lesson in Oriental patience—I sat down by the roadside at the gate of the villa, to wait for the dinner-guest's return.

A midnight interview, courteous and brief.

"Deposit the sum with the trading-house of Cowadjee," the Resident told me. "Bring me the receipt and I will guarantee the transaction."

Sunday morning an official cable went over the wires to Seychelles: "Bond deposited here. Seize the Caiman's cargo." Twenty-four hours later the reply came announcing the seizure. I had scored my first victory.

But the Dutch ship remained in the harbor

I consulted the sailing-lists. The only boats for Seychelles left via Bombay or Dar es Salaam on the African coast. No sailing was scheduled for a month. Odd coincidence

There remained the Altair. It had made the crossing to Bombay; it could also attempt Seychelles. I equipped the boutre, selected a crew with care, and we headed south into the Indian Ocean.

"What does the lead say, Abdi?"

"Nothing as yet, Abd el Hal."

Morning broke over the sea whipped at the surface by a fine rain. Were the currents carrying us east and north? Had we left the Seychelles behind us? If so, we might plow on indefinitely Only three days of the allotted weeks were left! That plateau, over a hundred miles square, shrank to a grain of sand in the immensity of the ocean.

The day dragged through and brought no change. At each sounding, the lead spun out endlessly Night came; I resolved to keep on until noon next day, before



putting about. At midnight, a sharp cry forward-echoed joyfully by a dozen voices:

"Bottom, Abd el Hal. Twelve fathoms."

The currents had not carried the Altair out of her course. They had merely held us back.

When morning came, the Seychelles lay before us, granite peaks, their summits wrapped with rain clouds and streaked by torrents; their base green with coconut palms. By noon we reached the channel of Mahé, above which the town lay piled in a succession of terraces, gleaming white through a heavy curtain of leaves. But more welcome still, sight of a ship moored to the wharf—a steamer painted white, carrying three masts and a yellow funnel. The Caiman ... My quest had ended!

When I came to take over the stock of charas, I made a surprising and agreeable discovery. Its quantity had multiplied. From six tons, it had grown to twelve! Thrnwell had made use of my purchase-and-export permit not once but twice. Their attempt at piracy was costing the Hashish Syndicate a pretty sum. The great charas adventure was turning out better than I dreamed.

"I hope you bear me no ill will," Thrnwell mumbled as we parted, offering me a hand that trembled slightly.

"Au contraire," I assured him. I shook the limp hand vigorously as I left him, solitary, round-eyed, and pathetic, helpless as a lost dog in the pelting tropical rain. I never saw him again.

But the charas adventure was not over.

In two weeks' time, the Altair with its precious cargo, put into Djibouti, and unloaded on the Customs' docks. There it could not long remain; goods of that nature deteriorate in the heat, and it was to my interest to transport it as

rapidly as possible to the Abyssinian plateau, to my future hemp plantations.

The night of our arrival in Djibouti, I received a visitor. A gentleman preferring not to give his name, but who presented himself as an old friend. "Old friend" was scarcely the title I myself should have given him—I had last seen the gentleman comfortably seated in an armchair in Alexandria, as he said, to await my return. Vaporidis himself.

He came towards me, very man-of-the-world, his hand outstretched.

"I congratulate you sincerely. You have given my former associates the lesson they deserved."

I rose to the bait obligingly.

"Your former associates?"

"I have broken with them completely. Disapprove heartily of their methods. The affair of the Caiman proved the last straw .." He paused with a virtuous sign. "And now, if you have time, we can talk business."

"Business," I repeated innocently. "But if you have severed connections with the Syndicate?"

"From now on I plan to work independently. Like your friend Volikis. I am sure we can cooperate Tell me, how much do you want for your charas?"

"No price you can pay," I told him bluntly. "I am keeping it for myself."

"Come, come," the Greek retorted with impatience. "This is a business proposition. I have told you I condemn the attitude of the Syndicate."

"You took a different view when you held the upper hand," I reminded.

"You are not the man to nourish a grudge," he flattered. "I am ready to pay any price .."

"And I tell you I do not intend to sell."

"But you are taking the charas out of the country," Vaporidis objected.

"Merely to get it out of the heat."

"You can sell it to us from Abyssinia as well as Djibouti," he suggested slyly. "We have a man up there who can arrange matters. A European who."

"I am not going to sell," I cut in briefly, "to you, nor to anyone else."

"Not even six tons?"

"Not even six."

"If that is the case," the smooth features of the Greek grew sharp with restrained anger, "look for trouble ahead. Only, don't come to me to help you out!"

"Trouble ahead .." I wondered what the Greek had meant. I had purchased the goods legally; the forces of international law, of two governments, had aided me in recovering it. I had been authorized, legally, to import it into Abyssinia.

I was still naive ... Ten days after this interview, I found myself in a situation fully as serious as the affair of the fugitive Caiman, though less spectacular. I lingered on the coast, making preparations for a prolonged absence from the sea, a telegram informed me that the charas which I had shipped to Harrar in Abyssinia and which lay in deposit at the Customs, had been seized by the order of the



Ethiopian government and transported to the capital, Addis Ababa.

At the news that my charas had been seized, I took the next train for Addis Ababa to plead my case. At the British legation, I learned from a slim young levantine, a Greek naturalized citizen of the Empire, to whom the new charas offensive had been entrusted, that it was indeed true that his government had decided to interfere; in fact no stone was to be left unturned until the charas was destroyed.

A sad blow to my dream of hemp-cultivation. The most I could hope was to prevent the destruction of the merchandise I had spent so much time, money, and effort in procuring. Was it just, I argued, to destroy goods which I had been authorized to import? That argument, I observed, made a serious impression on the Ethiopian authorities. With the matter still pending, I lost no time in calling on the chief of the local Customs, a Syrian who, I may add, was subsequently dismissed from office. That elegant young man received me in silk pajamas, having just risen from his bed at eleven in the morning. He motioned me to a chair, yawning copiously, ordered coffee for the two of us, and remarked with a smile of disdainful compassion:

"You are making a desperate struggle, but I warn you in advance you will not succeed. The odds are stacked against you. What do you plan to do? Fight the Union Jack alone?"

I replied hotly that I did not see what the British Empire had to do with it; and that I still was confident the Ethiopian government would restore the charas, even if it obliged me to take the drug out of the country. The official shook his head.

"The government is going to burn your charas," he

stated definitely: "Only," he paused with an enigmatic smile, "as you know, charas is a poor combustible. It might be-hem-more practical to burn something else in its place! That is, if you are interested in getting your merchandise back again."

"If I am interested ... ? I repeated with considerable astonishment. "What do you mean? Is it a question ... of price?"

The Syrian yawned ostentatiously.

"Of course. What did you think I meant? Suppose you recover a part of the charas; a ton, say; will you be content to let the matter rest?"

For an instant I experience an hallucination: the shade of Vaporidis standing by the speaker's elbow. Yield to them my charas? Far better destroy it! I had been ruined before. Rather than lose the battle to the Greek and his associates (I had not believed for a moment that he had broken with the group) I would burn the shipment myself, and stand over the bonfire until the last gram of charas was consumed!

"I want all my merchandise or none at all," I told the Syrian firmly: "What is more, I have no intention of paying for it twice." With that, I took leave of the official, leaving his coffee untouched.

Ten minutes later I reported the conversation to a friend at the French consulate. It was clear, the diplomat assured me, that the Syrian had acted entirely outside his official capacity. The Ethiopian government had no inkling of the matter. Were it to learn of the proposed bargain, the Syrian would not remain five minutes in office....

"But tell me," the speaker continued, eyeing me quizzically. "If the Ethiopians do give you back the charas and order you to take it out of the country (which they are perfectly justified in doing), once you have the shipment in Djibouti, what do you plan to do with it?"

"Ship it to Germany and sell it to manufacturers of chemicals," I told him. "And what is more, I will send it from Aden in a British ship!"

The Frenchman opened round eyes of astonishment.

"But, my dear man, it will be like putting your hand into the jaws of the lion!"

I shook my head.

"Take into account the sporting spirit of the race," I disagreed. "If I entrust the charas to the English, they will watch over it like a babe in arms."

The Ethiopian government sent me forthwith a notification stating that the charas would be returned to me ... in Djibouti; and that all expenses incurred, transport and storage, would be refunded. I was present when the charas received careful inspection from the Anglo-Levantine, who pronounced the drug authentic; after which an armed guard conveyed it to the station and locked it in a freightcar, sealed with the arms of three nations: Ethiopia, England, France. Whereupon the charas and I in the same train began the long descent to the coast.

Until Dire Daoua all went well. There, as is the custom, the train stopped for the night. The following morning, when I arrived at the station, I discovered that the car containing the charas was no longer attached to the train.

"A hot-box," some one explained. "The inspector gave orders to have the car uncoupled."

"A hot-box ... during the night?" I remarked incredulously. "Call the inspector."

He came straightway, a Greek employee of the road. The man explained that an axle had heated. He had taken off the car because of the value of the goods it contained.

"It can continue, of course," he admitted dubiously, "though at your own risk."

I replied that I was willing to assume the entire responsibility; the car was brought from a far corner—a particularly discreet corner of the yards; coupled to the end of the train, and we got under way at last, one hour after the scheduled time of leaving.

I decided now not to take my eyes off the precious shipment until our arrival in Djibouti. I installed myself in a third-class compartment crowded with natives, separated from the charas by two freight-cars and a third filled with baggage: As the train pulled out of the station, a section-boss—also a Greek—ran down the track and jumped aboard. He traveled with us until Adagala. I confess I remarked his departure with relief. I had begun to view every Greek, however humble and innocent in appearance, with suspicion.

During that halt at Adagala, I walked up and down the platform surveying the car of charas and chuckling inwardly at the myth of the hot-box. For myth it was undoubtedly; I had examined the axle at every station—it showed no signs of heating. On leaving Adagala, the road climbs a steep grade for six miles or more to a tunnel, beyond which the roadbed becomes level again. I remained at the window, leaning out from time to time to assure myself that the car of charas still followed docilely at the rear of the train.

Straining and puffing, the locomotive attacked the grade. When we had covered over five miles of the distance between Adagala and the tunnel, my diligence received its reward. A dark form slipped through the doorway of the baggage car, felt its way cautiously along the rail, and disappeared between the baggage car and the car of charas. In one bound I reached the platform. No means of passing around the two freight cars; I hoisted myself to the roof and ran towards the end of the train—no great feat in view of the slow speed we were making up the grade. I leaned over the rim of the baggage car. Below me, a Somali was working at the coupling.

"Esh te savvi? (What are you doing?)" I shouted. His start of surprise almost threw the Somali on the tracks. I clambered down beside him.

He mumbled something about the guard having sent him to repair the coupling (he had been trying obviously to knock out the coupling pin!) The plan was clear. The car, uncoupled in the tunnel, would have rolled down the grade, carried by its own weight. By the time the "accident" was discovered, or I had time to notify the station or return to Adagala, the trick would have been played. I would have found the seals broken, the car empty, and the charas vanished beyond recovery.

I rode beside the Somali on the couplings, to the next

station. There I confronted the man with the train guard, an Abyssinian whom I knew personally. As I suspected, he had given no orders whatsoever to the Somali, who did not belong to the train-crew. He was a sectionhand, it appeared, who had boarded the train at Dire Daoua. I let the fellow off without punishment. I held no grudge against him; he had merely done what he had been told.

At Djibouti, where I and my charas arrived that evening, I saw the drug deposited at the Customs and straightway set about obtaining a permit for its transport to Aden. My countrymen seemed to think I had gone temporarily mad. The officials humored my folly to the extent of granting me the permit, on the receipt of which I paid down 50,000 francs in bond, to be refunded when I brought word from the authorities in Aden stating that the charas had been delivered into their hands.

The next day, a squad of askari loaded the charas on the Altair. A government launch accompanied us to the limit of French waters, and twenty-four hours later we arrived in the Bay of Aden. At the Customs, to which I went to inquire where I might unload the charas, I was ordered none too courteously to return to my boutre. A tug lay alongside the Altair, manned by soldiers in uniform.

"Keep your hands off the cargo. My men will attend to the unloading," an officer commanded.

Obediently the crew and I stood aside while the askari emptied the hold, conveying the charas between two rows of bayonets to the Customs. The assistant director, an Indian, received the merchandise and delivered me a receipt—so many tons of charas, to be shipped to Hamburg. For the first time in months, I breathed a long sigh of relief. The shipment was at last in safe-keeping ... in the hands of the English.

In Djibouti, I presented the receipt and had the bond refunded. It was evident that the Europeans of the port, my countrymen in particular, viewed my content with considerable amazement. They took pleasure in painting for my benefit the jubilation of the British Legation at my lack of elementary foresightedness. I let them talk; my responsibility had ended. The merchandise was on the way to Hamburg. That part of the transaction, I felt assured, would be carried out with scrupulous exactitude. Once the shipment arrived in Hamburg ... well, we would see

And we did. Not being possessed of second sight, I could not follow from afar the details of its reception. But all in due time the story came to me.

In Hamburg the charas received a welcome generally reserved for traveling diplomats. The representative of three nations, the Customs, and the police, stood waiting on the pier to receive it. The British agent was particularly in evidence, for once again the influence of the Empire had been at work persuading the local authorities that within the heavy cases lurked a grave menace, only to be avoided by seizure and destruction.

A procession formed, the merchandise carried in the lead like a catafalque, and diplomatic agents, customs men, and police following behind. Escorted to a private room and in the presence of two chemists, the cases were ripped open and the first of the sacks opened to the light.



The chemists bent over the contents, which gave off a slight musty odor. One of the scientists dipped his fingers in the dark mass, lifting a fragment to his nose. He wrinkled his brows in a puzzled frown.

"I have never seen any charas like this," he muttered.

He turned to his colleague, who also was busy examining a dark powder in the palm of his hand. The two men conferred together in undertones. Then they turned to the representatives of the three nations who stood looking on against a background of uniforms.

"Gentlemen," the spokesman began. He said "Gentlemen," but his remarks were addressed to the English in particular. "This is not—ahem—precisely ... charas. In fact—ahem—it is not charas at all."

"Not charas? Then what is it?"

The chemist tossed aside the sample, dusting his fingers.

"Erde," he said shortly. "Humus, or, if you will, topsoil."

Hastily the other cases were hammered open, the sacks torn apart and their contents dumped on the cement floor. All contained the same dark powdery substance. Erde ... as the chemist had said. And while less interesting, no doubt, than the charas it had replaced, it offered a certain rarity to the group that crowded about the heap of earth to finger and comment ... for it was authentic—the rusty-red soil of the African desert.

"—And there the story ends,"

Abd el Hai set down the keshir cup he had been turning in his fingers as he talked, and looked out over the water, his eyes reminiscent, his lips pressed together as if to check a smile.

"But the charas?" I persisted.

"What more is there to tell? The Drug Syndicate checked; the Intelligence as well ..."

And you?"

The smile of my companion grew more definite.

"I told you once, that like the rat of the fable, I have left a good many tails on the battlefield. But not on that particular occasion."

With that, I had to be content.

In The Land Of Yage

The Valley of Sibundoy is a strange and beautiful world. Because of its natural isolation by rugged mountains, the Indian villages within it have developed unique customs, particularly in regard to the use of plants. In fact, some of the plants themselves are unique, as we shall see, and one Colombian botanist I know says a man cannot really call himself a botanist until he has worked in Sibundoy.

One of the first things I did on settling down in the town of Sibundoy was to call on Salvador, a Kamsa witch doctor who specializes in the preparation of yagé. Before I describe that meeting, I should explain that the term "witch doctor" really has no equivalent in Spanish.

"Witch" is brujo, and while this term is commonly used by white scientists for men like Salvador it is usually not used to their faces, for it has the same dark connotations as its English equivalent. The Spanish term for "medical" doctor is medico, and some native practitioners insist on being addressed by it. A third term is curandero, or "healer," perhaps a more accurate designation for someone who has the power to cure by unorthodox methods.

Salvador, however, asks to be called a medico and has a certificate from a botanist at the National University in Bogota announcing to whom it may concern that he is a skilled practitioner of herbal medicine, and, especially, an expert on the preparation and administration of yagé (pronounced yah-HAY). Now, yagé, is a native of the hot country;

it does not grow anywhere near the Valley of Sibundoy. Consequently, the Ingas and Kamsas who have learned its use have had to cross the mountains to the east and descend into the Amazon basin to study with men of tribes who live in the area where the vine grows. And, when they want to use yagé, they must make the same long trip to get a supply and bring it back to their valley.

No drug plant excites more interest than yagé. A jungle vine, whose ceremonial use by Indians was noted by early explorers of the Amazon basin, yagé is a powerful "remedy" among those tribes that still consume it ritually. It is also a pharmacological problem, imperfectly studied, and an exotic high sought out by drug users from all parts of the world.

In different areas of South America this same drug is known by other names: ayahuasca, for instance, and caapi. To the botanist it is *Banisteriopsis caapi*, a vigorous and curious liana of the Amazon forests, of relatively rare occurrence even in its home areas.

The drug is prepared from the woody stem or trunk—what Colombian Indians call the bejuco. It is cut into manageable lengths, mashed by pounding with rocks and boiled in water, usually along with one or more additives that vary from region to region. Then the plant material is discard-

ed and the liquid is cooked to a concentrated extract.

Years ago, as a student in the Harvard Botanical Museum, I first saw pictures of *Banisteriopsis* and read much of the older literature about it. I knew that extracts of it commonly produce vomiting, diarrhea and visions. Witch doctors credit it with the ability to confer telepathic powers, so that a yagé-intoxicated brujo can communicate with people in other parts of the forest, if not the world, and also with the spirits of animals and plants. Telepathic powers are often attributed to the influence of magic plants by their users. North American Indians say the same thing about peyote, for example.

But the association with yagé is especially strong, so much so that when German scientists first isolated the main alkaloid from the plant, they called it telepathine. It is now known, less interestingly, as harmaline. This alkaloid and others in *Banisteriopsis* belong to a family of drugs related chemically to such known hallucinogens as the tryptamines (including DMT) and LSD. But the pharmacological literature on the harmalines is far less extensive than that on other psychoactive drugs.

If scientific writings on yagé are inadequate, there is no lack of popular literature on the subject. In fact, in the United States, at least, a considerable mythology of yagé has accrued since the early 1950s. A major contributor to this body of folklore was William Burroughs, whose slim book, *The Yage Letters*, described his wanderings through the Putumayo Territory of southwest Colombia in search of the drug. The book is

"We drank nixi pae. Before starting to chant, we talked a bit. The brew began to move me and I drank some more. Soon I began to shake all over. The earth shook. The wind blew and the trees swayed. . . . The nixi pae people began to appear. They had bows and arrows and wanted to shoot me. I was afraid but they told me their arrows would not kill me, only make me more drunk. . . . Snakes, large brightly colored snakes were crawling on the ground. They began to crawl all over me. One large female snake tried to swallow me, but since I was chanting she couldn't succeed. . . . I heard armadillo tail trumpets and then many frogs and toads singing. Amazonian Cashinahua Indian reporting yage intoxication in "Drug Dependence," October 1970

distinguished by a uniformly negative tone and, according to experts on the region, considerable misinformation; nevertheless, it has become an underground classic and has drawn thousands of young Americans to the Putumayo.

In a much more recent book, *Wizard of the Upper Amazon*, Manuel Córdova-Rios, a Peruvian healer, recounted his experiences as a child when he was kidnapped by Amahuaca Indians and trained to be a future chieftain. His training consisted of frequent sessions with yagé during which the natures of forest plants and animals were revealed to him in visions.

In addition to popular books, there exists an oral tradition of yagé tales, not all of them very accurate, in the American drug subculture. During a stay in the Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco in 1967 I was offered yagé by a vendor of unusual drugs. He called it the "tiger drug" because it was supposed to induce visions of jungle animals, especially big cats, in all who took it. I thought this unlikely, but he assured me that "when Eskimos are given yagé in a laboratory, they see visions of huge house cats since they have never seen tigers." I pointed out (to no avail) that with the paucity of research on yagé it was extremely improbable that any-

one had done such an experiment. And I declined to buy any of his wares because it seemed to me that yagé could not be very fresh by the time it got to San Francisco.

Salvador lives with his family and animals in a thatched house not far from the town of Sibundoy. To get to it, one must tramp through fields that are quite wet in the rainy season and cross several mildly ticklish log bridges over small ravines. Eventually one reaches a sort of dense thicket of strange plants, in the middle of which is Salvador's house.

It is said that the inhabitants of the Valley of Sibundoy use a greater variety of intoxicating plants than any other people. And most of those plants grow right in Salvador's garden. The first time I entered the house, Salvador's wife was attempting to get a fire going in the middle of the earthen floor. A huge fire-blackened pot rested on some stones, and she was blowing on some glowing wood underneath it, trying to produce flames. The house was filled with smoke.

It was mid-afternoon, but Salvador was curled up in bed, looking under the weather. With some effort he got up, explaining that he had taken yagé the previous evening with some visitors and was now tired. He says he is between 60 and 70, but his face is youthful and of indeterminate age. He has an engaging smile. He speaks perfect Spanish with visitors but converses among his family in the Kansa dialect.

Salvador told me that he was a medico and a famous one, since people from all over came to see him, principally to take yagé. He showed me a book in which all of these visitors had recorded their names and addresses. Then he asked me if I would get him a document from the United States certifying him to be a medico and an expert on medicinal plants. It would have to have an official seal, he added. I said I would see. His request rubbed me the wrong way; after all, I hardly knew him, and if a medicine man is really a medicine man, why should he need certificates from the United States to prove it?

We drank several cups of chicha, a mildly alcoholic fermented mash of cornmeal, water and raw sugar. I told Salvador I was interested in seeing him prepare yagé and asked him what he made it from besides the *bejuco*. He said the only thing he added was

the leaves of chagrapanga. Chagrapanga, I knew from my reading, is a related species, *Banisteriopsis rusebyana*, whose leaves contain DMT (dimethyltryptamine) but none of the harmalines that are in *B. caapi*.

Synthetic DMT, when available on the U.S. black market, is usually smoked (mixed with marijuana or mint leaves) and rarely injected. It cannot be taken by mouth because an enzyme in the human digestive tract inactivates it. But, as Indians have long known and pharmacologists have recently discovered, it is effective orally if mixed with yagé, because yagé contains substances that inhibit the enzyme. Consequently, chagrapanga is never taken by itself but is always mixed with yagé, and it is one of the commonest additives to the potion. When I asked him why he added the chagrapanga, Salvador replied: "To make the visions brighter" (*"Para brillar la pinta"*).

We decided that I should come back the next day to make and drink yagé. Salvador explained that the potion is prepared in the afternoon and drunk only at night. Women may not be present during the preparation but may consume the finished drink. He told me I should not eat on the day of taking yagé and, particularly, should avoid milk. He then requested that I buy him some meat, coffee, salt, sugar, candles and, most important of all, aguardiente for the ceremony. Aguardiente is an unaged whisky distilled from sugar cane, sweetened and flavored with anise; it is the local fire water of South America. Since I like neither alcohol nor anise, I was not much looking forward to drinking it and wondered just how much of it we were going to use in this "ceremony."

I went back to the little town of Sibundoy to shop. It was a cold, gray afternoon. As usual the streets were full of people doing nothing, mostly Indians but a fair number of hippies as well. This latter group was international: Americans, Europeans, Latin Americans, all with little or no money and yagé uppermost in their minds.

Sibundoy, because it is the closest yagé center to the Pan-American Highway, has been visited increasingly by freaks, many of whom have not the time or means to continue over the eastern mountains to the Amazon basin. Salvador's address book testifies that they have been coming for several years now, and one effect has been that yagé has become good business for the *brujos* and medicos of the valley. For a fee, they

will put on a yagé ceremony for you.

One of the surest ways to debase the ritual use of a drug is to begin selling the drug to strangers. Evidently, this process had been going on in the Sibundoy for some time, and what I was going to see would be a fairly debased ritual. I decided that a good way to gauge the degree of debasement would be to pay attention to the preparation of the drug.

Most people who come to the valley pay their money and drink their yagé. I was glad I had asked Salvador to let me in on the making, and I supposed his requests for groceries were the additional fee for this privilege. I assumed he would want a few dollars cash for the actual ceremony. As a standard of comparison I had in mind a description of a yagé preparation that took place many years ago in the remote forests of Peru among a group of Amahuaca Indians as yet untouched by Western ways. These Indians made their drink from the *bejuco* of yagé and from the leaves of another plant, probably also chagrapanga.

When I went back to Salvador's house, it was raining steadily, and by the time I got there, I was soaked. This time Salvador's son was present, Juan Pedro, a young man in his late twenties. I handed over the groceries, and Salvador immediately extracted the aguardiente, saying it would be good for all of us to drink some. He poured out shot glasses of the stuff, and we all gulped it down in turn; it was even worse than I had remembered from my previous encounter with it a number of years ago. Salvador was not satisfied with one round. He continued passing out the booze, usually serving himself two shots for everyone given away, while Juan Pedro served up bowl after bowl of *chicha*. Outside, the rain kept up a steady patter; inside, chickens ran around on the floor, and the fire went out, causing clouds of smoke apparently, a chronic problem in the wet season.

In a short time I was feeling pretty drunk, but the drinking went on with no signs of our doing anything about the yagé. Then Juan Pedro asked me if I had any marijuana on me. I told him I did not, which disappointed him, because he said many people who came told him how great marijuana was, but he had only smoked it once and had not gotten high on it.

I managed to turn the conversation to yagé, and Salvador launched into a

long series of anecdotes about the miraculous powers of the drug. (By the way, he never referred to it as a drug, but always as *el remedio*—"the remedy.") But the condition it produces is a *borrachera* or "intoxication.") There were stories of locating lost objects through yagé visions, solving crimes and producing miracle cures. I listened to these stories with interest, but I have learned that witch doctors always have good raps about their products, and the stories are very much the same, whether the drug is peyote, yagé, magic mushroom or anything else—which may simply mean that the "effects" of the drug are really capacities of the mind in other states of consciousness.

Finally, when we had dispatched the bottle of *aguardiente* and my stomach was about bursting from the volume of *chicha* I had drunk, Salvador decided we could start making yagé. Fortunately the rain had let up, and even a little bit of sun was showing. We took wooden stools from the house and walked to a little clearing partly sheltered by banana fronds. A large fire-blackened caldron was on the ground next to the ashes of an old fire. And on a mat of banana leaves was a pile of the *bejuco*—lengths of the woody stems of yagé.

Salvador indicated that the first step was to strip off the outer bark of the *bejuco*, and I set to work on that task with the blade of a pocket knife. The *bejuco* seemed neither very fresh nor very old. Looking at the cut ends, I noticed that it had the requisite number of "hearts" and therefore was mature enough for use. The bark came off easily.

Meanwhile, Salvador had uncovered the caldron, which contained a mess of black, cooked leaves and mashed *bejuco* in a rusty brown liquid—apparently the remains of the last batch of yagé. He poured the liquid into a bottle and fished out the spent leaves and stems. Then he seemed a bit confused and mumbled something about firewood that I did not catch.

The next step in the process was the mashing of the *bejuco*, a job that took considerably more energy because the stems—up to three inches in diameter—were tough wood. There was a smooth flat stone to lay them on and a heavy rock to pound with. I set to work, taking frequent rests.

When I was finished and had an armload of mashed *bejuco*, Salvador announced that there was no firewood so that we would have to make this yagé without actually cooking it. Nor, apparently, was there any fresh *chagrapanga*, because he began putting the old, unattractive leaves back into the caldron with the freshly pounded *bejuco*. He then poured the liquid from the old brew into the pot, plus a little fresh water, and set about mashing everything together with a heavy stick. After about ten minutes, he felt the potion was finished and poured it into two empty *aguardiente* bottles; it was a muddy brown liquid. Then we walked back to the house.

In that moment I knew that I had no desire to spend more time with Salvador and certainly no interest in drinking his yagé. His preparation had turned out to be much sloppier and more haphazard than I could have imagined. I was not expecting a

three-day production with interminable chants, but, at least, I wanted cooking, particularly since the alkaloids of yagé are not terribly soluble and require long boiling to release them from the plant tissue. I doubted that Salvador's brown liquid had any potency except what might have been there from the previous batch, if that had been made properly.

It was now merely dusk, and Salvador suggested that I go off and return at nine to take the drug. "And don't forget to bring more *aguardiente* for tonight," he said. I was still a little wobbly from all the drinking I had done that afternoon, and the thought of more sickly sweet, anise-flavored alcohol did not make me feel better. I said good-bye and made my way back.

To solidify my decision not to take yagé that night, I went back to Sibundoy and ate a large meal. My stomach had been crying out for something to soak up the remaining *aguardiente* and *chicha*. Shortly afterward the rain started again, this time in torrents. I doubt that I could have made it back to Salvador's house even if I had wanted to.

I felt I had seen enough of yagé in Sibundoy. I decided I would leave the valley the next morning and head into the hot country, over the mountains to the little town of Mocoa, the capital of the Putumayo Territory. There, I hoped, the travelers would be fewer and the Indians a little more scrupulous about their yagé rites. Besides, the damp chill of winter in Sibundoy was getting to my bones, and I longed to be somewhere where the chance of seeing sunshine was a bit better.

Topgrade Mexican	various kinds, all good	oz	25-50
Commercial Colombian	quality, improving	oz	225-500
Connoisseur Colombian	Señal, Madai gold; rare	oz	30-40
Hawaiian	delicious when found	oz	325-450
Thai sticks	good; ones; scarca	oz	40-60
Lebanese hash	red and blonde; fair	oz	450-600
Moroccan hash	standby green	oz	175-215
Algerian hash	sunbaked slabs; good	oz	1800-2500
Colombian hash	galabag	oz	85-95
Algerian hash	black; very strong	oz	200-250
Lebanese hash	sweet red	oz	80-120
Honey oil	almost clear	oz	900-1200
LSD	windowpane; the best	oz	75-110
Peyote Cocaine	fresh tops around good availability	oz	800-1100
		oz	100-150
		oz	1300-1750
		oz	50-85
		oz	700-900
		oz	20-35
		oz	400-500
		oz	20-30
		oz	350-450
		oz	25-35
		oz	400-525
		oz	1-3
		oz	75-175
		oz	25-50
		oz	55-100
		oz	1100-2000

NORTHWEST

Commercial Mexican	good quality; and quantity	oz	10-20
Topgrade Mexican	long dark green tops; good	oz	100-250
Commercial Colombian	just average	oz	35-55
Connoisseur Colombian	hard to find	oz	400-650
Lebanese hash	fresh, good blonde available	oz	25-35
Moroccan hash	extremely poor	oz	35-60
Algerian hash	black/white streaks; OK	oz	450-600
Honey oil	amber; good	oz	100-140
LSD	several kinds of blotter around	oz	1000-1500
Cocaine	clean blow hard to find	oz	75-110
		oz	900-1200
		oz	100-160
		oz	1200-1700
		oz	25-35
		oz	800-900
		oz	1-3
		oz	75-150
		oz	60-100
		oz	1100-1600

ALASKA

Malagasy Thunderbolt	supply decreasing	oz	40-65
Commercial Mexican	quality, and quantity	oz	400-600
Commercial Colombian	lily steady	oz	15-30
High-quality Colombian	pressed galabag	oz	200-325
LSD	great demand; little supply	oz	25-40
Cocaine	blotter	oz	350-450
	lukewarm snow	oz	40-70
		oz	500-650
		oz	125-200
		oz	75-125
		oz	1200-1700

HAWAII

Commercial Colombian	pointless product	oz	35-45
High-quality Colombian	fresh, multicolor	oz	350-450
Kongold	various types	oz	35-60
Maul	'76 may be vintage year	oz	400-600
LSD	microdot and blotter	oz	75-125
		oz	125-175

FOREIGN

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND

Domestic	improving	oz	15-20
Senegalese & Congolese	resiny	oz	200-350
Moroccan hash	poor choice	oz	40-60
Lebanese hash	good; bulky	oz	600-1300
Pakistan hash	dark green; some good	oz	50-70
Kashmir hash	excellent	oz	800-1000
Hash oil	thick black	oz	40-50
LSD	U.S.-imported; blotter	oz	850-1000
Cocaine	all qualities	oz	45-55
Burmese opium	dreamy	oz	900-1200
		oz	1100-2000
		oz	60-70

BANGKOK, THAILAND

Lowland grass	ready availability; good	oz	3-4
		oz	30-50

Sticks	(all selected)	one	50-75
Budha sticks	hard to obtain	oz	4-5
Burmese opium	incredible	oz	50-1
		oz	5-10
		oz	100
BOGOTA, COLOMBIA			
Señal, Madai	good supply, excellent	oz	5-7
Uapogreen	local pride	oz	2-3-25
Local hash	very, tasty	oz	4-6
Domestic hash	poor, chalo	oz	20-25
LSD	brown blotter available in certain areas	oz	4-7
Mushrooms	excellent; varieties	oz	20-23
Cocaine	becoming very hard to handle	oz	2-50-3
		oz	25-40
		oz	3-5
		oz	6-8
		oz	3-5
		oz	200-400
		oz	4000-5000

BOMBAY, INDIA

Kerala grass	slugg	oz	1-2
Thai sticks	not up to par	oz	15-20
Kashmir hash	good quality	oz	1-2
Algerian hash	water pressed	oz	10-15
Bombay black hash	unbelievable	oz	100-125
Mandi hash	occasionally mixed	oz	10-15
Cocaine	with opium	oz	100-150
	fair to good	oz	10-20
		oz	150-200
		oz	12-18
		oz	150-185
		oz	60-180
		oz	1200-1800

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Lebanese hash	expensive but good	oz	2-3
Moroccan hash	the usual green	oz	700-900
LSD	various kinds	oz	1-50-250
		oz	600-750
		oz	2-4
		oz	125-200

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

Torreon	mind paralyzing; hard to find	oz	5-10
Guadalajara	good; to excellent	oz	40-60
Green		oz	3-5
Gaycan	long green; airy	oz	25-40
Guemiro	not a vintage crop; good	oz	4-7
Puebla	excellent	oz	30-50
Magie	mind expanding	oz	4-6
Mushrooms		oz	30-50
Cocaine	flake; mellow	oz	30-50
Opium	good harvest; good product	oz	700-1000
		oz	6000-7500
		oz	1-2
		oz	40
		oz	5000

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	steady supply	oz	10-15
Thai grass	always good	oz	100-150
Thai sticks	several kinds	oz	50-100
Heroin	pure; local pride	oz	500-950
		oz	8-12
		oz	75-150
		oz	50-100
		oz	1000

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Turkish hash	fresh, great	oz	5-8
Ankara hash	rare	oz	70
LSD	microdot	oz	8-10
Opium	fair to good	oz	100
		oz	100-250
		oz	3-5
		oz	50

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

Local hash	better available	oz	1-50-2
Water-pressed	OK	oz	50-75
Shirachash	good	oz	1
Mazra-i-Sharifi	one of the best	oz	20-50
Hash oil	extremely potent	oz	3-5
		oz	100-200
		oz	5-8
		oz	120-200
		oz	600-800

KATMANDU, NEPAL

(low prices continue)			
Mustag grass	tasty	oz	10
		oz	65-65

Mustag hash	fastage	oz	20
Budha grass	strong head	oz	140-160
Budha hash	delightful	oz	1-50-2
Local hash	excellent; better	oz	10-30
Algerian hash	rare	oz	15-25
Guzalhash	very good	oz	5-7
Tarbaghash	very good	oz	10
Hash		oz	75-150
Hash		oz	25-40
Hash		oz	400-500
Hash		oz	15-25
Hash		oz	800-900
Hash		oz	10-80
Hash		oz	150-250
Hash		oz	50-120
Hash		oz	8-15
Hash		oz	300-500
Hash		oz	30-50
Hash		oz	20-25
Hash		oz	7-10

KENYA

Tsavo	good always available	oz	1.50-4.75
Kisumu	available; smoke	oz	18-25
Pakistani hash	medicinal	oz	1.25-1.50
LSD	blue microdot	oz	1.25-1.50
Opium	a good buy	oz	15-25
Madagascar	very good	oz	100-150
Mirau	normal up	oz	1.50-2
		oz	25
		oz	50-1

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

Jamaican grass	regular leaf	oz	4-5
Domestic	leaf	oz	35-40
Domestic	leaf	oz	10-20
Domestic	leaf	oz	50-100
Domestic	leaf	oz	20-25
Domestic	leaf	oz	70-100
Domestic	leaf	oz	1-2
Domestic	leaf	oz	80 or less
Domestic	leaf	oz	1-2
Domestic	leaf	oz	30
Domestic	leaf	oz	25-75
Domestic	leaf	oz	550-810

LAGOS, NIGERIA

(dope is decimated)			
Regular	1900 (heavily)	oz	25
Nigeria	delivered to U.S.	oz	3.75-4
		oz	800-100

LONDON, ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	green; rarely good	oz	50-70
Lebanese hash	good; head	oz	600-700
Algerian hash	good; good	oz	70-80
South African hash	good; good	oz	800-900
Hash	good; good	oz	70-90
Hash	good; good	oz	800-1000
Hash	good; good	oz	55-75
Hash	good; good	oz	800-900
Hash	good; good	oz	25-35
Hash	good; good	oz	400-550
LSD	speedy blotter	oz	100
Cocaine	usually heavily cut	oz	75-125
Mandrag	the English	oz	50-100
	quadruple	oz	1200-1800
		oz	1-2
		oz	75-150

MARRAKECH, MOROCCO

Kn	mountain yellow	oz	4-5
	decent	oz	100-150
	green commercial	oz	2-3
Al Mountain hash	best export	oz	50-60
Hash	hash	oz	6-8
Hash	hash	oz	125-150
Hash	hash	oz	1000

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	quality, improving; light cut	oz	15-30
Negalese hash	supply fluctuating	oz	150-300
Indian hash	poor to good	oz	80-100
Algerian hash	rare	oz	900-1000
LSD	American blotter	oz	65-80
Cocaine	quality, unavailable	oz	800-1000
		oz	100-125
		oz	1100-1500
		oz	3-5
		oz	800-900
		oz	80-120
		oz	1700-2200

MONTREAL, CANADA

Domestic	poor crop	oz	15-25
U.S.	cheap; decent	oz	100-250
		oz	15-25
		oz	150-275

Mexican	green; harsh	oz	15-25
Jamaican	commercial	lb	150-250
	some buds	oz	25-45
Colombian	most in demand;	oz	30-40
	leaf in stock	lb	400-600
Hawaiian	a poor score	oz	150-250
		lb	800-3000
Moroccan	mostly green;	oz	90-140
hash	some rare black	lb	1000-1400
Nepalese		oz	120-170
hash		lb	1300-2000
Domestic	some good	oz	90-130
hash	some bad	lb	800-1200
Honey Oil	red Lebanese	gm	25-35
		oz	350-500
LSD	U.S. and domestic	one	2-3
	blatters	100	100-250

MOSCOW, USSR

Steppe grass	supply getting dry	oz	40-60
		lb	400-550
Khash	good/high	oz	70-100
		lb	800-1000
Tashkent	quality on way up	oz	55-75
hash		lb	800-50
Nepalese	excellent, scarce	oz	175-225
hash		lb	1800-2200
LSD	made in Europe	hit	7-10
		100	200-300

PARIS, FRANCE

Yamba	from Africa	oz	30-50
		lb	250-500
Mexican	very 'tasty'	kgw	1000
Moroccan	good	oz	35-50
hash		kgw	800-900
Afghan	incredible	gm	3-4
hash		kgw	1800-2200
Chitra hash	good when found	oz	70-100
		kgw	1000-1300
LSD	scarce	hit	3-5
		100	200-400
Opium	some m.c. around	gm	12-15
Morphine	dear to home	gm	50-100

ROME, ITALY

Colombian	little imported	oz	70-90
grass		100gr	250
Lebanese	soft, bluish; good	oz	100
hash		100gr	300
Afghan	keep black;	oz	100
hash	very good	100gr	270
Moroccan	fair to good	oz	60-100
hash		100gr	280
LSD	blotter	hit	4-5
		100	300-350
Cocaine	poor to fair	gm	25-50
		oz	800-800
	Balkan like	gm	50-100
		oz	800-1200
Speed	great demand	gm	50
		oz	1000
Stack	more sound	gm	100
		oz	2000

SOUTH AFRICA, RHODESIA, SWAZILAND

Durban weed	in Durban in	oz	1-3
	Johannesburg	oz	3-5
Swaziland	good supply, great	oz	1-1.50
	smoke	kgw	20-30
LSD	blue microdots	hit	8

SUDAN

Congolese	mind bending	ball	42-45
grass		kgw	350-5
Tanzania	excellent	oz	25
		kgw	8-8
Malawi	strong	oz	25
		kgw	8-8
Amharic	just OK	oz	50-.75
		lb	8-8
		kgw	15-20

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

Lebanese hash	blonde, red;	oz	25-40
	OK		
Local hash	not as good as	oz	80-90
	imported	lb	250-400
LSD	brown computer	hit	2.50-4
	dots	100	150-250
Mexican	British	one	3
	methamphetamine	100	150-250

TOKYO, JAPAN

Domestic	quality on the	oz	25-40
grass	rise		
Thai sticks	good supply	oz	75-150
Buddha sticks	capable of destroying	one	20-25
LSD	winduppane; good	hit	2-3
	blotter		
Cocaine	poor to fair	gm	10-25

TORONTO, CANADA

Domestic	poor to fair	oz	15-25
		lb	150-250
Rogulal	increasing supply	oz	20-25
Mexican		lb	150-225
Top-grade	long gold tops;	oz	35-50
Mexican	stash	lb	400-525
Commercial	just average	oz	25-40
Colombian		lb	375-450
High quality	ruffy, gold tops;	oz	40-60
Colombian	good	lb	475-600
Guatemalan	very good	oz	45-60
		lb	500-850
Hawaiian	Konegreen;	oz	175-225
	exquisite	lb	2800-3000
Durban sticks	from South Africa	oz	15-20
		lb	150-200
Afghan	black and potent	oz	125-175
hash		lb	1400-2000
Indian hash	poorly made; avoid	oz	100-185
		lb	1500-1800
Kashmir	excellent, scarce	oz	125-175
hash		lb	1400-2000
Afghan	gummy black	gm	25-35
hash (oil)		oz	400-525
Honey Oil	amber; good	gm	25-40
		oz	425-550
Cocaine	decent rock	gm	75-125
		oz	1400-1900
MDA	good quality;	gm	25-30
	around		

AUGUST 1976

DOMESTIC

EAST COAST			
Regular	poor to fair quality;	oz	15-25
Mexican	good quality;	lb	100-900
Top-grade	long green Cayacan	oz	30-45
Mexican	tops; decent smoke	lb	350-450
Jamaican	worse than usual	oz	20-25
		lb	250-325
Commercial	supply and quality;	oz	25-35
Colombian	decreasing	lb	275-400
Connoisseur	gold; incredible	oz	35-55
Colombian	demand, poor	lb	450-575
	availability		
	'red' very little	oz	35-45
	truly so	lb	425-525
	black; good color but	oz	30-45
	there's all	lb	400-500
Hawaiian	brown resin tops;	oz	175-225
	excellent, good	lb	2200-3000
	supply		
Thai sticks	thin gold; good	oz	175-225
		lb	2000-2500
Moroccan	blonde/green; OK	oz	75-110
hash		lb	900-1200
Lebanese	hard to find	oz	100-150
hash		lb	1100-1800
Afghan	nothing better than	oz	110-180
hash	third grade	lb	1200-1700
Nepalese	decent supply of	oz	120-175
hash	good fingers	lb	1400-1900
Pakistani	stamped brown	oz	120-175
	slabs; tasty smoke	lb	1400-1800
Lebanese	good red; scarce	gm	20-30
hash Oil		oz	325-425
Afghan	mind clouding	gm	80-90
hash oil		oz	300-425
Honey oil	supply diminishing	gm	20-35
		oz	350-500
THC	available; generally	hit	1-2
	PCP	100	75-150
LSD	various kinds	hit	1-3
		100	75-150
Pellobybin	usually unavailable	oz	20-35
		lb	150-250
Cocaine	good to excellent	gm	75-120
	quality; and quantity	oz	1300-1900
Quaalude 71 4s	rare	one	2-5
		100	150-350
Ups	beakling black	one	1.25-2
	beauties; very good	100	80-150

FLORIDA-GEORGIA

Domestic	optimistic outlook for	oz	10-20
	new harvest	lb	75-175
Mexican	both comm & top	oz	15-40
	grades available	lb	150-400
Jamaican	weak grades	oz	20-30
		lb	200-300
Commercial	constant supply	oz	80-90
Colombian		lb	225-350
Connoisseur	supply on the	oz	35-50
Colombian	decrease	lb	350-475
Thai sticks	small green ones	one	20-30
		oz	175-225
Moroccan hash	decent green/black	oz	65-90
		lb	800-1100

Colombian hash	finally vanishing	oz	50-75
		lb	800-1000
Lebanese hash	sacked; fair	oz	80-130
		lb	900-1250
Lebanese hash	delicious-tasting	red, gm	25-35
	oil	oz	350-475
LSD	all types	one	1.50-3
		100	75-150
Cocaine	blake and rock; both	gm	75-100
	good	oz	1150-1750
Quaaludes	few pharmaceuticals	one	2-3.50
		100	100-250

SOUTH

Domestic	decent	oz	10-25
		lb	100-250
Regular	stable supply	oz	15-25
Mexican		lb	150-250
Top-grade	some stinky gold	oz	40-55
Mexican	tops; good	lb	450-550
Commercial	just fair and seedy	oz	25-35
Colombian		lb	325-450
Connoisseur	generally scarce;	oz	40-60
Colombian	some multicolor	lb	450-575
Afghan	thick black slabs	oz	110-180
hash	varying qualities	lb	1250-1850
Lebanese	small quantities of	oz	115-185
hash	fresh moist red	lb	1200-1600
Afghan	far from the best	gm	25-35
hash oil		oz	375-475
THC	PCP on increase	hit	1-2
		100	75-125
LSD	all kinds, usually	hit	1.25-50
		100	75-125
Cocaine	good quality items	gm	60-100
	rare	oz	1000-1500
Speed	white crossroads	one	25-50
	fair	100	10-25

GREAT LAKES REGION

Regular	seedy, poor	oz	10-20
Mexican	commercial	lb	100-225
Top-grade	seldom seen lately;	oz	35-55
Mexican	some Cayacan	lb	450-600
Jamaican	seedy and stinky;	oz	20-30
	poor	lb	300-400
Commercial	poor to fair	oz	25-35
Colombian		lb	300-450
Connoisseur	little gold; some	oz	35-60
Colombian	good red	lb	450-600
Thai sticks	scarce but good	one	20-30
		oz	175-225
Afghan	fair to good black	oz	110-155
hash		lb	1800-1700
Nepalese	decent fingers	oz	125-175
hash		lb	1300-1800
Lebanese	crumbly blonde;	oz	90-140
hash	good	lb	1100-1500
Honey oil	best available	gm	25-35
		oz	400-550
LSD	winduppane, local	one	1-3
	pride	100	100-200
Mescaline	light brown powder	hit	2-4
		100	125-225
Pellobybin	LSD-faced powder	hit	2-4
		100	150-250
Peyote	fresh buttons	one	50-1
Cocaine	heavily cut	gm	75-100
		oz	1200-1600
Quaaludes	poor bottles	one	2-4
		100	200-300

MIDWEST

Domestic	El Paso	oz	10-15
		lb	75-200
Commercial	still stinky & poor	oz	10-20
Mexican		lb	100-225
Top-grade	Cayacan; the best	oz	25-40
Mexican		lb	375-500
Commercial	browns & greens	oz	30-40
Colombian		lb	350-450
Connoisseur	less gold; decent to	oz	40-60
Colombian	good red	lb	500-650
Thai sticks	scarce; good to	one	20-30
	excellent	oz	175-225
Afghan; hash	very scarce;	oz	110-175
	black/white	lb	1500-1900
Lebanese hash	sacked red & gold	oz	90-140
		lb	1100-1600
Honey oil	scarce but excellent	gm	30-40
		oz	450-575
Afghan; oil	poor-grade black	gm	25-35
		oz	400-500
LSD	dots & tabs	one	1.50-3
		100	75-125
MDA	rare	gm	30-40
Peyote	some new, fresh	one	1-2
	buds		
Cocaine	no pure; all heavily	gm	75-100
	cut	oz	1100-1700
Quaaludes	Mexican &	one	2-4

Ups & speed	D.S.714s	100	175-250
	unstable quality,	one	50.1
		100	35.75

SOUTHWEST

Domestic	Texas; and Tucson	oz	10-80
	tops; fair to good	lb	75-200
Regular	nothing special	oz	10-20
Mexican		lb	75-200
Top-grade	very good	oz	25-50
Mexican	Michoacan	lb	250-500
Commercial	fair and seedy	oz	25-35
Colombian		lb	325-425
Connoisseur	bluffy light brown	oz	35-55
	tops; very good	lb	450-550
Colombian	excellent when	one	20-30
Thai sticks	lourd	oz	175-225
	dry red slabs; fair	oz	80-110
Lebanese		lb	900-1300
hash		gm	20-30
Alghani	decent	oz	350-475
hash oil		oz	1-2.50
LSD	good blotter	one	100-150
	available	100	15.25
Peyote	good/fresh buttons	one	60-100
Cocaine	fair to good quality,	gm	1100-1700
	and quantity,	oz	

WEST COAST

Domestic	good possibility;	oz	20-75
	California	lb	200-500
	excellent		
Commercial	readily available	oz	15-20
Mexican		lb	110-250
Top-grade	various types still	oz	30-45
Mexican	acceptable	lb	300-500
Commercial	improving lately	oz	30-45
Colombian		lb	340-450
Connoisseur	resiny multicolor;	oz	45-60
Colombian	hard to find	lb	485-600
Hawaiian	incredible when	oz	195-225
	around	lb	1900-2525
Thai sticks	good! but rare	one	25-35
		oz	200-250
Lebanese hash	blonde & red; fair to	oz	60-125
	good!	lb	900-1200
Moroccan hash	usual crumbly green;	oz	70-110
	fair	lb	810-1120
Alghani hash	subboard; OK	oz	115-165
		lb	1400-1800
Colombian hash	avoid	oz	50-90
		lb	700-925
Alghani hash oil	black & potent	gm	20-35
		oz	400-500
Lebanese oil	red, sweet tasting,	oz	20-35
	potent	gm	350-450
Honey oil	amber, the best	oz	25-35
		oz	400-530
LSD	good windowpane	one	1-3
	& blotter	100	75-150
Peyote	still around	one	30.50
Cocaine	always available	gm	60-100
		oz	1125-2000

NORTHWEST

Regular	quality, and quantity,	oz	10-20
Mexican	declining	lb	100-250
Top-grade	long green tops;	oz	35-55
Mexican	good	lb	400-600
Commercial	just average	oz	25-35
Colombian		lb	325-450
Connoisseur	small amount of	oz	35-50
Colombian	spicy red	lb	450-600
Lebanese	pressed gold slabs	oz	100-150
hash		lb	1000-1500
Moroccan	crumbly green; poor	oz	75-110
hash		lb	900-1200
Alghani	black slabs, OK	oz	110-165
hash		lb	1200-1650
Lebanese	good, sticky red	gm	20-30
hash oil		oz	300-425
Honey oil	excellent	gm	25-35
		oz	375-525
LSD	brown and clear	one	1-3
	blotter	100	75-125
Peyote	Wash. buttons;	one	25.50
	green and good		
Cocaine	good blow scarce	gm	70-100
		oz	1100-1600

ALASKA

Matanuska	very rare; dealers'	oz	50-75
Thunderfuck	stash only	lb	500-700
Regular Mexican	still stable	oz	15-30
		lb	225-350
Commercial	dry & seedy	oz	25-40
Colombian		lb	325-450
Connoisseur	decent red tops	oz	40-65
Colombian		lb	500-650
Hawaiian	amazing Puna butter;	oz	225-300

Thai sticks	limited,	lb	2300-3300
	sporadic supply;	one	80-30
	good quality,	oz	175-200
LSD	only good blotter	HI	3-5
		100	200-300
Cocaine	poor to excellent	gm	75-125
		oz	1500-2500
Ups	popular on the	one	25.4
	pipeline; different	10	15-25
	quality~		

HAWAII

Commercial	nothing out of the	oz	30-45
Colombian	ordinary	lb	350-450
Connoisseur	spicy gold tops;	oz	40-85
Colombian	wood's finding	lb	425-825
Konagold	outstanding	oz	75-100
	prospects	lb	1200-2000
Masil	green, resinous buds;	oz	75-125
	a tropical treasure	lb	1100-1600
LSD	brown computer	hit	2-3
	dots	100	125-175
Cocaine	good flake; sporadic	gm	60-120
	supply	oz	1500-2100

EASTERN CANADA

Domestic	poor to poorer	oz	15-25
		lb	150-250
Regular	low grade, but cheap	oz	30-95
Mexican		lb	150-225
Top-grade	some tasty tops;	oz	35-50
Mexican	looks Mexican	lb	400-525
Commercial	fair to decent	oz	25-40
Colombian		lb	375-450
High-quality	some gold &	oz	45-60
Colombian	red buds	lb	475-600
Guatemalan	scarce	oz	45-60
		lb	500-650
Hawaiian	Kana green, some	oz	175-250
	excellent brown	lb	1400-2000
Dutchman sticks	varied potency	one	15-20
Alghani hash	high grade	oz	150-200
		lb	1250-1750
Indian hash	poorly pressed; fair	oz	100-165
		lb	1500-1800
Kashmiri hash	best available	oz	125-225
		lb	1400-2000
Alghani hash oil	unpure	gm	25-40
		oz	400-525
Honey oil	sweet & potent	gm	25-40
		oz	425-550
NIDA	pseudospeed	gm	25-30
Cocaine	some fresh flake	gm	75-125
		oz	1400-1500

FOREIGN

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

Domestic hash	still trying	oz	15-20
	large box	lb	300-350
Senegalese &	very strong	oz	45-60
Congolese		lb	625-1300
Moroccan hash	keep away from it	oz	50-70
		lb	800-950
Lebanese hash	excellent choice	oz	45-50
		lb	860-1000
Pakistani hash	dark green; be	oz	45-55
	selective	lb	910-1900
Kashmiri hash	strong	oz	55-60
		lb	1115-1325
Hash oil	dense black Alghani	liter	2000
	good		
LSD	U.S. blotter	HI	2-4
		100	130-200
Cocaine	all types	gm	60-120
		oz	1100-2000
Burpee opium	excellent	gm	3
		oz	65-70

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	dramatically potent	oz	35-50
		lb	400-700
Mozambique	narotic; limited	oz	55-75
grass		lb	500-800
Guadeloupe	German bootlegs	hit	1-2
		100	75-125
Morphine	pure primo	gm	5-10

BANGKOK, THAILAND

Lowland grass	plentiful	oz	3-4
		lb	30-50
Sticks	good now harvest	one	50-75
		oz	4-5
Buddha sticks	le grand stick	one	50-1
		oz	5-10
Burmese opium	the greatest	oz	5-10
		lb	100

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Santa Mada	easily obtainable,	oz	5-7
gold, red	excellent high	lb	23-30
Macchu Picchu	very good grass	oz	5-7
		lb	23-28
Funta Roja	superb sweet smoke	oz	7-9
		lb	25-32
Colombian hash	just for export	lb	300-500
		100lb	20,000-30,000
Colombian	fair to good	oz	200-250
hash oil		lb	3000-2500
LSD	scarce	hit	3-5
		100	250-400
Mushrooms	abundant	lb	3-5
Cocaine	mother of pearl	oz	300-400
		lb	4500-5000
	good rock	oz	250-350
		lb	4000-5000

BOMBAY, INDIA

Keralagras	strong	oz	1-2
		lb	15-20
Thai sticks	not up to par	one	1-2
		oz	10-15
Kashmiri	good quality	oz	9-12
hash		lb	100-125
Alghani	water pressed	oz	10-15
hash		lb	100-150
Bombay	unbelievable	oz	10-20
black hash		lb	150-200
Manaji	occasionally mixed	oz	12-18
hash	with opium	lb	150-185
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	60-120
		oz	1800-1800

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Chitral hash	fine product	gm	2-3
		oz	45-60
Lebanese hash	blonde, good	oz	35-50
		lb	400-500
	excellent red;	oz	40-55
	harder to find	lb	450-600
Nigerian grass	fair to good	oz	25-35
		lb	400-500
LSD	microdot & blotter	hit	3-5
		100	250-350

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Lebanese hash	delightful blonde	gm	2-3
		lb	700-900
Moroccan hash	nothing special	gm	1.50-2.50
		lb	800-750
LSD	very capable	hit	2-4
		100	125-200

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

Lebanese hash	red, very good	gm	2-2.50
		lb	1100-1800
Alghani hash	black, excellent	oz	40-60
		lb	500-700
Moroccan hash	green, soft	oz	35-50
		lb	450-550
Thai sticks	potent	one	10-12
		100	800-900
LSD	various types	one	4
		100	350-375
Cocaine	fresh, good	gm	60-90
		oz	400-600
Speed	powder; good	gm	20-35
		oz	400-450
Heroin	brown rock, china	gm	60
	white	oz	1000

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

Torreon violet	the people's choice	oz	5-10
		lb	40-60
Guadalega	steady quality,	oz	3-5
green		lb	25-40
Oaxacan tops	long green tops;	oz	4-7
	very good	lb	30-50
Guerrero gold	some better crops	oz	4-6
	at present	lb	30-40
Puebla	good to excellent	oz	5-8
		lb	40-60
Magic	natural tips	oz	4-5
mushrooms		lb	30-50
Cocaine	rock & flake; almost	gm	25-40
	pure	oz	500-750
		lb	6000-7500
Opium	instant modification	oz	400-500
		lb	5000

HONG KONG

Mainland wood	still not up to par	oz	10-15
		lb	100-150
Thai grass	stick shake	oz	50-100
		lb	600-950

Thai sticks	excellent	one	8-12
		oz	75-150
Heroin	tremendous quality	oz	90-100
		lb	1000

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Turkish hash	debilitating	oz	5-8
		lb	70
Antonia hash	getting scarce	oz	8-10
		lb	100
LSD	none exceptional	Hit	7-10
		100	100-250
Opium	constantly dreams	oz	3-5
		lb	50

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

Local hash	improving	oz	1-2
		lb	50-75
Water-pressed hash	decent	oz	1-1.50
		kilo	30-50
Shirac hash	strong head	oz	3-5
		kilo	100-200
Mazar-i-Shehrif	fresh and potent	oz	5-8
		kilo	125-250
Hash oil	black death	kilo	120-200
		liter	600-800

KATMANDU, NEPAL

Mustang grass	tasty	gm	.10
		kilo	65-85
Mustang hash	fair to good	gm	.20
		kilo	140-160
Gudkha grass	strong head	oz	1.50-2
		lb	20-30
Gudkha hash	delightful	gm	.15-25
		oz	5-7
Local hash	avoid for better	gm	.10
		kilo	75-150
Afghani hash	rare	oz	25-40
		kilo	400-500
Gosainkund hash	very good	oz	15-25
		kilo	200-300
Tantapandi hash	very good	oz	10-20
		kilo	150-250

LONDON, ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	good black/green	oz	50-70
	slabs	lb	600-750
Lebanese hash	sacked gold & red	oz	70-80
		lb	800-900
Afghani hash	first prize	oz	70-90
		lb	900-1000
South African hash	available upon demand	oz	55-70
		lb	600-800
Hash oil	generally low quality	gm	25-35
		oz	400-550
LSD	new windowpane	Hit	2-4
		100	50-100
Cocaine	no quantity, low quality	oz	1200-1800
		one	1-2
Mandrax	for the 714 crowd	100	75-150

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	good times lately	oz	20-30
		lb	160-300
Nepalese hash	quality, and supply	oz	90-110
	stable	lb	900-1000
Indian hash	just average	oz	70-80
		lb	875-1000
Afghani hash	blow-away smoke	oz	100-125
		lb	1100-1500
LSD	blotter	Hit	3-5
		100	200-300
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	85-125
		oz	1750-2500

MOSCOW, USSR

Steppe grass	supply getting dry	oz	40-60
		lb	400-550
Irkutsk hash	good/high	oz	70-100
		lb	800-1000
Tashkent hash	quality on way up	oz	55-75
		lb	600-750
Nepalese hash	excellent; scarce	oz	175-225
		lb	1800-2200
LSD	made in Europe	Hit	7-10
		100	200-300

NAIROBI, KENYA

Tsavo	stable supply and quality	arm	1.50-5
		kilo	18-30
Klauma	amazing	lb	1.25-1.50
		gm	2.50-3
Pakistani hash	poor to fair import	arm	125-1.50
		oz	15-25

LSD	some blotter and microdot	hit	2-3
		100	100-200
Opium	certainly worthwhile	gm	1-2
Mina	good/uphill	kilo	.50-1

PARIS, FRANCE

Yamba	African, excellent	oz	40-60
	when found	lb	300-600
Colombian	very little imported	oz	30-50
		lb	400-700
Moroccan hash	better quality, available	oz	30-50
		lb	250-500
Afghani hash	small quantities of primo around	gm	5-7
		lb	900-1100
Chirai hash	rare lately	oz	50-70
		lb	500-700
LSD	recent influx of blotter	Hit	3-5
		100	200-350
Opium	wonderful	gm	12-15
Morphine	homemade	gm	50-100

ROME, ITALY

Colombian	not much around	oz	80-90
		100gm	950
Lebanese hash	dark red, pliable, good	oz	100
		100gm	300
Afghani hash	supply down, quality stable	oz	100-110
		100gm	270-280
Moroccan hash	nothing better than for	oz	85-115
		100gm	270-285
LSD	good blotter abundant	Hit	4-5
		100	300-350
Cocaine	commercial blow ready available	gm	40-60
		oz	700-1100
Speed	nothing good around	gm	50
		oz	1000
Smack	more available lately	gm	100
		oz	2000

SEPTEMBER 1976

DOMESTIC

EAST COAST

Regular Mexican	ordinary green	oz	15-20
		lb	100-200
Top-grade Mexican	occasional Guernio and Cavaco; tops	oz	30-40
		lb	325-425
Jamaican	barely smokeable	oz	20-25
		lb	225-300
Commercial Colombian	chaky but cheap	oz	25-30
		lb	275-375
Connaisseur Colombian	rare gold; all others missing	oz	40-60
		lb	425-575
Hawaiian	amazing when found	oz	175-225
		lb	2200-3000
Thai sticks	scarce	one	20-30
		oz	175-225
		lb	8000-2500
Nigerian grass	scarce	oz	40-60
		lb	425-500
Moroccan hash	rock hard green, fair	oz	75-100
		lb	900-1200
Lebanese	decent red around	oz	90-140
		lb	1000-1550
Afghani hash	fair supply, good quality	oz	110-165
		lb	1200-1700
Nepalese hash	severe shortage; some fingers	oz	120-180
		lb	1400-1900
Paki hash	quite decent, slabs	oz	120-165
		lb	1300-1750
Lebanese hash oil	good when found	gm	20-30
		oz	325-450
Afghani hash oil	strong & dark	gm	25-35
		oz	325-425
Honey oil	great demand, small supply	gm	24-35
		oz	350-525
THC	unknown quantities	one	1-2
		100	75-50
LSD	computer blotter	Hit	1-3
		100	75-150
Psilocybin	real thing	oz	20-35
		lb	150-250
Cocaine	all different tocs	gm	75-120
		oz	
Quaalude 714s	brief spot of pharmaceuticals	one	2-5
		100	200-375
Ups	black boards and pink tabs	one	1.25-2
		100	80-150

FLORIDA-GEORGIA

Domestic	Gainesville green, local pride	oz	15-20
		lb	100-200
Mexican	seedy but good	oz	80-90
		lb	150-250
Jamaican	poor to fair	oz	80-90
		lb	200-300
Commercial Colombian	decent quality and supply	oz	80-90
		lb	225-325

Connaisseur Colombian	poor availability	oz	30-45
		lb	350-500
Hawaiian	occasional ok brown tops	oz	175-225
		lb	2200-2800
Thai sticks	good; uncommon	one	20-30
		oz	160-215
Angol dust	debilitating: PCP product	joint	3-5
		oz	50-100
Moroccan hash	just ok smoke	oz	80-110
		lb	90-1200
Afghani hash	small amounts of black subboard	oz	120-170
		lb	1500-1900
Lebanese hash	blonde and red, both fair	oz	85-115
		lb	1000-1300
Lebanese hash oil	one of the better	gm	20-30
		oz	225-450
Afghani hash oil	thick black	gm	25-35
		oz	350-475
LSD	microdot and windowpane	Hit	1.50-3.00
		100	75-150
Cocaine	quality available	gm	75-125
		oz	1100-1700
Quaaludes	bootlegs floating around	one	2-3
		100	100-250
Ups	dexadrine and boot-leg black beauties	one	1.50-2.50
		100	60-150

SOUTH

Domestic	fair	oz	10-20
		lb	100-225
Regular Mexican	usual birds, average quality	oz	15-25
		lb	150-250
Top-grade Mexican	some pretty Guernio tops	oz	30-40
		lb	350-450
Jamaican	stringy and seedy	oz	20-30
		lb	200-300
Commercial Colombian	good supply, fair quality	oz	25-35
		lb	325-425
Connaisseur Colombian	excellent red, some gold	oz	40-55
		lb	450-575
Moroccan hash	green, only fair	oz	90-130
		lb	900-1200
Afghani hash	black slabs, good	oz	120-175
		lb	1300-1800
Lebanese hash oil	tasty red	gm	25-35
		oz	300-450
LSD	various kinds	Hit	1-3
		100	80-150
Cocaine	fluctuating quality and quantity	gm	65-110
		oz	1000-1600
Ups	decent black beauties	one	1.25-2
		100	50-125

GREAT LAKES REGION

Regular Mexican	standard green	oz	10-20
	birds; fair	lb	100-225
Top-grade Mexican	Cavaco and stony	oz	35-60
		lb	450-600
Jamaican	so-so dope	oz	20-30
		lb	275-375
Commercial Colombian	just ok smoke	oz	25-35
		lb	300-450
Connaisseur Colombian	some gold around	oz	35-60
		lb	450-625
Thai sticks	pressed green	one	20-35
		oz	175-225
Afghani hash	subboard slabs	oz	120-165
		lb	1250-1800
Nepalese hash	fresh temple	oz	130-190
	fingers; rare	lb	1350-1900
Paki hash	black/green; good	oz	110-150
		lb	1200-1600
Honey oil	supply dwindling	gm	25-35
		oz	425-550
LSD	windowpane the best; others around	Hit	1-3
		100	100-200
Mescaline	poorly cut	Hit	2-4
		100	125-225
Psycho	buttons still available	one	50-1
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	75-115
		oz	1800-1800
Quaaludes	pharmaceutical unavailable	one	3-5
		100	250-375

MIDWEST

Domestic	fair to good crop	oz	10-15
		lb	75-175
Regular Mexican	generally "Tex Mex"	oz	15-25
		lb	150-250
Top-grade Mexican	small supply, large demand	oz	25-45
		lb	375-525
Commercial Colombian	dry and seedy	oz	30-40
		lb	350-450
Connaisseur Colombian	rare of late	oz	45-60
		lb	500-625
Thai sticks	irregular quality	one	20-35
		oz	175-225
Afghani hash	stale black slabs	oz	110-160
		lb	1500-1800
Lebanese hash	fair quality red, good supply	oz	100-140
		lb	1150-1600

Honey oil	ambor	gm	25-35
		oz	450-550
Alghani oil	very strong	gm	20-30
		oz	375-500
LSD	mostly buttons	HI	150-3
		100	75-125
MDA	Questionnaire origin	gm	30-40
Peyote	good quality buttons	hit	1-2
Cocaine	heavily cut	gm	75-115
		oz	1100-1700

SOUTHWEST

Domestic	76 crop looks promising	oz	10-20
		lb	75-175
Regular Mexican	stilted of the people	oz	10-20
		lb	75-175
Topgrade Mexican	delightful (Cazacan)	oz	25-45
		lb	250-450
Commercial Colombian	fair shape and quality	oz	25-35
		lb	300-400
Connaisseur Colombian	seldom seen of late	oz	35-55
		lb	450-550
Thai sticks	rare	one	20-30
		oz	175-225
Lebanese hash	fair red	oz	80-110
		lb	900-1250
Alghani hash oil	black and potent	gm	25-35
		oz	375-475
LSD	all kinds	hit	1-2.50
		100	75-150
Peyote	still fresh	one	15-25
Cocaine	fluctuating quantity and quality	gm	65-110
		oz	1100-2000

WEST COAST

Domestic	all ranges; average to surreal	oz	20-75
		lb	200-500
Commercial Mexican	decent varieties available	oz	15-25
		lb	100-175
Topgrade Mexican	red hair tops	oz	30-50
		lb	300-500
Commercial Colombian	late, overpriced	oz	25-35
		lb	325-450
Connaisseur Colombian	spicy gold, short supply	oz	40-55
		lb	475-600
Hawaiian	poor availability	oz	175-225
		lb	1900-2500
Thai sticks	large gold and good	one	20-30
		oz	175-225
Lebanese	sadred red, good	oz	90-130
		lb	950-1350
Paki hash	black on the outside, green inside	oz	100-145
		lb	1000-1500
Alghani hash	black with white streaks	oz	115-170
		lb	1400-1800
Lebanese hash oil	very tasty red	gm	20-30
		oz	350-450
Alghani hash oil	fresh, black & good	gm	20-30
		oz	400-500
Honey oil	delicious but scarce	gm	25-35
		oz	400-550
LSD	assorted types	one	1-2
		100	75-125
Peyote	still available	one	30-50
Cocaine	various qualities around	gm	65-120
		oz	1100-2000

NORTHWEST

Regular Mexican	plentiful	oz	10-20
		lb	100-275
Topgrade Mexican	fine high altitude products	oz	35-60
		lb	425-600
Commercial Colombian	decent, good supply	oz	25-35
		lb	325-450
Connaisseur Colombian	spicy gold available	oz	40-60
		lb	450-600
Lebanese hash	red; good	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1500
Moroccan hash	regular green	oz	75-100
		lb	900-1150
Alghani hash	excellent, moldy	oz	120-175
		lb	1300-1900
Lebanese hash oil	black, limited	gm	20-30
		oz	300-425
Alghani hash oil	potent	gm	25-35
		oz	350-450
Honey oil	highly refined; very good	gm	25-35
		oz	375-525
LSD	mostly brown blotter	hit	1-3
		100	75-125
Peyote	still in season	one	25-50
Cocaine	all qualities	gm	70-110
		oz	1100-1600
Peilocybin	grows profusely, a family pick	oz	25

ALASKA

Domestic	excellent when found	oz	35-60
		lb	425-550

Regular Mexican	constant supply	oz	20-30
		lb	250-350
Topgrade Mexican	Oasacan	oz	40-60
		lb	400-550
Commercial Colombian	decent quality, and quantity	oz	25-40
		lb	350-475
Connaisseur Colombian	occasional gold buds	oz	40-65
		lb	475-625
Hawaiian	tremendous high	oz	225-300
		lb	2300-3300
Thai sticks	scarce	one	25-35
		oz	200-250
LSD	brown blotter	hit	3-5
		100	200-300
Cocaine	various qualities; decent flow	gm	75-125
		oz	1800-2500

HAWAII

Commercial Colombian	pantries import; decently	oz	30-40
		lb	350-450
Connaisseur Colombian	resiny red	oz	40-65
		lb	450-650
Konggold	lopes; scarce	oz	75-100
	excellent	lb	1200-2000
Mout	first harvest, very promising	oz	75-125
		lb	1100-1700
LSD	Windowpane; excellent	hit	2-3
		100	125-175
Cocaine	good to excellent rock	gm	80-120
		oz	1500-2000

FOREIGN

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

Domestic	needs agricultural improvement	oz	15-20
		lb	200-350
Senegalese & Congolese	the smoke of the month	oz	45-60
		kilo	625-1300
Moroccan hash	mostly garbage	oz	50-70
		kilo	800-965
Lebanese hash	still going strong	oz	45-60
		kilo	860-1000
Pakistani hash	spectrum of quality	oz	45-55
		kilo	910-1200
Kashmiri hash	great high grade	oz	55-60
		kilo	1115-1325
Hash oil	a knockout	liter	2000
LSD	all kinds, all doses	hit	2-4
		100	130-200
Cocaine	it's snowing	gm	60-120
		oz	1100-2000
Burmese opium	the greatest	gm	3
		oz	65-70

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	male love, not war	oz	35-50
		lb	400-700
Mozambique grass	good /fried	oz	55-75
		lb	500-800
Guadeloude	scarce	hit	2-3
		100	150-250
Dominican	Spanish	hit	1-2
	anthraquinone	100	75-150
Morphine	tremendous	oz	5-10
		lb	100

BANGKOK, THAILAND

Lowland grass	all you can smoke	oz	3-4
		lb	30-50
Sticks	always great	one	50-75
		oz	4-5
Buddha sticks	the finest	one	50-1
		oz	5-10
Burmese opium	sweet dreams	oz	5-10
		lb	100

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	top-notch smoke	oz	5-7
		lb	30-40
MachoPicu	excellent	oz	5-7
		lb	23-32
Punta Roja	very tasty	oz	7-9
		lb	25-35
Colombian hash	improving	lb	30-50
		100lb	2000-3000
Colombian hash oil	still trying	oz	175-225
		lb	2000-2500
LSD	not necessary	hit	3-5
		100	250-400
Mushrooms	everywhere	lb	3-5
Cocaine	fake	oz	300-450
		lb	4500-5500
	rock	oz	250-350
		lb	4000-5000

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Chital hash	supply declining	gm	2-3
		oz	45-60
Lebanese hash	decent and plentiful	oz	35-50
		lb	400-500
Nepalese hash	new fine	oz	45-75
		lb	475-575
Alghani grass	temple balls	oz	25-35
		lb	400-500
Cocaine	fair domestic	gm	60-100
	new import	oz	1000-1800
LSD	nonpure speedy	hit	2-5
		100	225-325

EASTERN CANADA

Domestic	fair at best	oz	10-20
		lb	150-225
Regular Mexican	poor to good quality	oz	15-25
		lb	150-225
Topgrade Mexican	good supply of late	oz	35-50
		lb	400-550
Commercial Colombian	dry and seedy	oz	25-40
		lb	375-450
Connaisseur Colombian	scarce	oz	45-65
		lb	475-600
Hawaiian	excellent when found	oz	175-250
		lb	2000-3000
Alghani hash	blackville; very good	oz	150-200
		lb	1300-1800
Indian hash	just ok	oz	100-150
		lb	1200-1550
Kashmiri hash	wonderful	oz	150-225
		lb	1500-2000
Alghani hash oil	unimpressive	gm	25-35
		oz	375-500
Honey oil	highly refined; excellent	gm	25-40
		oz	425-550
MDA	dubious	gm	25-30
Cocaine	excellent rock available, limited	gm	75-125
		oz	1400-1800

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Lebanese hash	usual quality (price on decline)	gm	2-3
		oz	625-850
Moroccan hash	pressed black/green	gm	1.50-2.50
		lb	600-750
Magic Moroccan hash	sweet and potent	gm	2.50-4.50
		lb	700-950
LSD	microdots	hit	2-4
		100	125-200

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

Lebanese hash	readily available	gm	2-3
		kilo	1100-1200
Alghani hash	potent, the best	oz	40-60
		lb	400-700
Moroccan hash	some good black	oz	35-50
		lb	450-550
Thai sticks	the best import	one	10-12
		100	800-900
LSD	blotter	hit	3-4
		100	350-375
Cocaine	some excellent rocks	gm	60-100
		oz	400-650
Speed	pharmaceutical, meth.	gm	20-35
		oz	400-450
Heroin	made in France	gm	40-75
		oz	1000

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

Toreon violet	decapitating	oz	5-10
		lb	40-60
Guadalajara green	smoke domestic crop	oz	3-4
		lb	25-40
Oasacan tops	very mature, sweet	oz	4-7
		lb	30-50
Quarero gold	consistent	oz	4-6
		lb	40-60
Pueblo	excellent taste	oz	6-8
		lb	40-60
Magic mushroom	mental magic	oz	4-5
		lb	30-50
Cocaine	mostly pure rocks	gm	25-40
		oz	500-750
Opium	heavy dreams	oz	400-500
		lb	5000

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	mostly ragweed	oz	10-15
		lb	100-150
Thai grass	excellent	oz	60-100
		lb	500-950
Thai sticks	very good brown	one	8-12
		oz	75-150

Moroin	brown rocks, the best	oz	90-100
Hashish	small amounts, various kinds	gm	8-10
		oz	75-150

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Turkish hash	high grade, potent	oz	5-8
		lb	70
Antonia hash	highly cherished	oz	8-10
		lb	100
LSD	microdots and blotters	hit	7-12
		100	100-225
Opium	could be better	oz	3-5
		lb	60

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

Local hash	better than nothing	oz	1-2
		lb	50-75
Water-pressed hash	little on hash side	oz	1-1.50
Shinhash	a fine catch	kilo	30-50
		oz	3-5
Mazra-Sharif	personal, stash	kilo	100-200
		oz	5-8
		kilo	125-250
Hash oil	the best ingredients	kilo	120-200
		liter	600-800

LONDON, ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	good black, poor green	oz	50-70
Lebanese hash	red slabs	lb	600-750
		oz	70-80
Afghani hash	A-1	lb	800-900
Colombian hash	50-50	lb	70-90
		oz	800-900
Hash oil	too impure	gm	55-70
		oz	600-800
LSD	some windowpane	hit	2-4
		100	75-150
Cocaine	high price, low grade	gm	55-100
		oz	1200-1800
Marijuana	British Guadalupe	one	1-2
		100	75-150

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	good smoke	oz	20-30
Nepalese hash	black, white and potent	lb	160-300
Indian hash	much better quality available	oz	80-110
Afghani hash	excellent	lb	900-1000
		oz	70-80
LSD	scarce dots	hit	875-1000
		100	100-125
		lb	1100-1500
Cocaine	leaves something to be desired	gm	3-5
		100	200-300
		oz	65-125
		oz	1750-2500

PARIS, FRANCE

Yamba	a better African pot	oz	40-60
		lb	300-600
Colombian	good tourist, imported	oz	30-55
Moroccan	lasty but non-potent	lb	425-700
		oz	30-50
Afghani hash	top grade	gm	350-500
Chirah hash	scarce, decent	lb	5-7
LSD	U.S. dots and excellent blotter	oz	900-1100
		hit	50-70
Opium	a great buy	lb	500-700
Morphine	French pharmaceutical	gm	3-5
		100	200-350
		gm	12-15
		gm	50-100

QUITO, ECUADOR

Colombian red	excellent import	oz	8-10
Ecuadorian red	ok	lb	300-600
Cocaine	Bolivian pink flake	oz	4-5
		gm	40-50
San Pedro cactus	anecalcine-like	oz	20-30
		gm	500-600
		free for the cutting	

ROME, ITALY

Colombian grass	scarce but very good	oz	60-90
		100gm	260

Lebanese hash	sacked, red and blonde	oz	100
Afghani hash	slow burn, long lasting	100gm	300
Moroccan hash	occasional good black	oz	100-110
LSD	some blotters	hit	270-280
		4 5	85-115
Cocaine	flake, varied quality	100gm	270-285
Speed	some powder meth.	gm	40-60
Smack	good quality	oz	300-350
		gm	900-1100
		oz	50
		gm	1000
		gm	100
		oz	2000

OCTOBER 1976

DOMESTIC

EAST COAST

Regular Mexican	paper-wrapped bricks	oz	15-25
Top-grade Mexican	Oaxacan and Guerrero	lb	100-200
Jamaican	poor	oz	30-50
		lb	325-450
Commercial Colombian	supply poor	oz	20-25
Connaisseur Colombian	scarce	lb	225-300
Hawaiian	remnants	oz	25-30
		lb	325-450
Thai sticks	fluctuating supply	oz	45-195
		lb	4-0-600
Nigerian grass	very good when found	oz	200-250
Moroccan hash	thin green slabs	lb	2200-3000
Lebanese hash	OK	oz	20-30
Afghani hash	thick black/white; very good	lb	190-240
Nepalese hash	lingers and balls	oz	40-60
Paki hash	decent	lb	450-575
Lebanese hash oil	red assassin	oz	75-100
Afghani hash oil	thick and potent	lb	900-1200
Honey oil	excellent	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1500
Thai	various types	oz	125-200
		lb	1900-2300
LSD	several kinds	oz	190-180
		lb	1400-1900
Psiboybin mushrooms	scarce	oz	120-165
Cocaine	all qualities	lb	1300-1700
Guadalupe 71 4s	low and far between	gm	20-30
		oz	325-450
Ups	bagging black beauties	gm	25-35
		oz	325-450
		gm	25-35
		oz	375-550
		one	1-3
		100	75-150
		HI	1-3
		100	75-150
		oz	20-35
		lb	150-250
		gm	75-125
		oz	1200-1800
		one	3-5
		100	200-375
		one	1.25-2
		100	60-150

FLORIDA-GEORGIA

Domestic	new stand-by	oz	10-20
Mexican	none exceptional	lb	75-175
Jamaican	worthless	lb	20-40
Commercial Colombian	fair quantity	oz	150-200
Connaisseur Colombian	hard to find	lb	200-300
Hawaiian	just stash	oz	20-30
Thai sticks	OK	lb	200-350
Moroccan hash	poor	oz	35-50
Afghani hash	thick black, very good	lb	350-550
Lebanese hash	sacked, red; decent	oz	200-250
		lb	2200-2600
Afghani hash oil	potent	gm	20-30
Lebanese hash oil	good	oz	25-35
LSD	scarce	gm	350-475
		hit	20-30
		100	325-450
Cocaine	good quality, around	gm	1.50-3
Guadalupe	now and then	oz	75-150
Ups	beetle black beauties; good	gm	75-125
		one	1100-1700
		100	2-3
		one	100-250
		one	1.50-2.50
		100	80-150

SOUTH

Domestic	isidlo good	oz	10-20
Regular Mexican	decent varieties	lb	100-225
Top-grade Mexican	Oaxacan-the best now	oz	15-25
Jamaican	stingy and seedy	lb	150-300
Commercial Colombian	nothing special	oz	30-50
Connaisseur Colombian	ok the market	lb	350-500
Moroccan hash	green slabs; poor	oz	20-30
Afghani hash	good	lb	200-300
Lebanese hash oil	handy helper	oz	25-35
LSD	several kinds	gm	300-450
Cocaine	usually not the best	hit	1-3
Ups	wide-ranging	oz	80-150
		one	65-120
		100	1000-1600
		100	1.25-2
		100	90-125

GREAT LAKES REGION

Regular Mexican	just the usual	oz	10-20
Top-grade Mexican	poor supply	lb	100-250
Jamaican	garbage	oz	40-65
Commercial Colombian	earthy	lb	450-600
Connaisseur Colombian	unavailable	oz	20-30
Thai sticks	extremely scarce	lb	275-375
Afghani hash	surfboard slabs	oz	25-40
Nepalese hash	some fingers, good	lb	300-450
Paki hash	black/green, decent	oz	40-65
Honey oil	excellent when found	lb	450-600
LSD	computer dots	oz	20-35
Mescaline	chocolate or strawberry	hit	190-225
Peyote	still fresh	oz	125-225
Cocaine	poor to fair	one	50-1.25
Guadalupe	naro	oz	75-125
		one	1800-1800
		100	3-5
		100	250-375

MIDWEST

Domestic	wheat flavor	oz	10-20
Regular Mexican	usual bricks	lb	75-200
Top-grade Mexican	supply really diminished	oz	10-20
Commercial Colombian	shaky in all ways	lb	100-250
Connaisseur Colombian	impossible dream	oz	45-65
Thai sticks	scarce	lb	400-650
Afghani hash	occasional; lower grade	oz	20-35
Lebanese hash	sacked red	lb	110-160
Honey oil	delicious	oz	1400-1800
Afghani oil	thick black	gm	1150-1650
LSD	scarce of late	oz	25-35
MDA	very different	gm	450-575
Peyote	fair supply	hit	20-30
Cocaine	decent	oz	375-500
		100	1-4
		100	100-200
		hit	30-45
		1-2	75-125
		gm	1200-1800
		oz	

SOUTHWEST

Domestic	decent	oz	10-20
Regular Mexican	OK	lb	75-175
Top-grade Mexican	supply fluctuating	oz	10-20
Commercial Colombian	scoddy	lb	75-175
Connaisseur Colombian	gold and red; both rare	oz	25-50
Thai sticks	small green ones	lb	300-550
Lebanese hash	fat	oz	25-35
Afghani hash oil	potent	lb	30-425
		oz	35-55
		lb	450-600
		one	20-30
		oz	175-225
		lb	80-115
		gm	900-1200
		oz	25-35
		oz	375-475

LSD	brown blotter	Hi	1-3
Peyote	abundant	one	75-175
Cocaine	heavily cut	gm	0-25
		oz	75-125
			1100-1600

WEST COAST

Domestic	supply increasing	oz	20-75
		lb	200-500
Commercial	steady	oz	15-25
Mexican		lb	100-175
Top-grade Mexican	short supply; high demand	oz	30-50
Commercial Colombian	bottom grade	lb	300-600
Connaisseur Colombian	scarce	oz	25-35
Colombian		lb	325-450
Hawaiian	supply dwindling	oz	40-60
		lb	475-600
Thai sticks	excellent	one	200-250
		oz	20-30
Lebanese	red; sacked	oz	200-225
		lb	20-130
Pak hash	just fair	oz	800-1800
		lb	100-145
Afghani hash oil	heavy luke	gm	1000-1500
Honey oil	smooth and sweet	oz	25-35
		gm	400-500
LSD	good blotter	one	25-40
		oz	400-500
Peyote	available	one	1-2
Cocaine	various qualities	gm	75-125
		oz	30-50
			65-120
			1100-2000

NORTHWEST

Regular Mexican	abundant	oz	15-25
Top-grade Mexican	available	lb	100-275
Commercial Colombian	quality, and quantity on decrease	oz	35-60
Connaisseur Colombian	occasional gold and/or red	lb	425-600
Lebanese hash	not the best, but good	oz	25-35
		lb	325-450
Moroccan hash	fair	oz	40-65
		lb	450-600
Afghani hash	excellent when found	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1600
Lebanese hash oil	apric	oz	75-100
Afghani hash oil	OK	lb	900-1200
Honey oil	highly refined	gm	125-175
		oz	1400-2100
LSD	blotter mostly	one	20-30
		oz	350-450
Peyote	delicately good	gm	20-35
Cocaine	generally poor to fair	oz	350-450
Psilocybin	available	gm	25-35

ALASKA

Domestic	good quality; scarce	oz	35-60
Regular Mexican	fair supply	lb	425-550
Top-grade Mexican	excellent, occasional available	oz	20-30
Commercial Colombian	low grade	lb	250-350
Connaisseur Colombian	immature; gold	oz	40-65
Hawaiian	rare	lb	425-575
Thai sticks	full green ones	oz	25-40
		lb	25-40
LSD	very good; fair supply	one	200-250
		oz	3-5
Cocaine	OK	gm	175-275
		oz	75-125
			1100-2200

HAWAII

Commercial Colombian	barely decent	oz	30-45
Connaisseur Colombian	Punta Roja	lb	425-550
Kona gold	amazing	oz	50-75
		lb	500-650
Mauli	refreshing	oz	75-125
		lb	1000-1600
LSD	brown blotter	Hi	2-3
		oz	125-175
Cocaine	good flake available	gm	60-120
		oz	1500-2000

EASTERN CANADA

Domestic	better landscape than smoke	oz	10-20
Regular Mexican	the usual; poor to 11Pd	lb	150-225
Top-grade Mexican	mostly mixed with regular	oz	15-25
Commercial Colombian	mostly shake and seeds	lb	150-225
Connaisseur Colombian	a rare find	oz	35-40
Hawaiian	a connoisseur's delight	lb	400-550
Afghani hash	potent and tasty	oz	25-40
Indian hash	poor ingredients, poor quality	lb	375-450
Kashmiri hash	Pick of the Month	oz	45-65
Afghani hash oil	high potential for future	lb	475-600
Honey oil	no finer	oz	175-250
MDA	always good	lb	2000-3000
Cocaine	semipure and flake	oz	150-200
LSD	U.S. imports; blotters	Hi	1300-1600
		oz	25-35
		gm	375-500
		oz	25-40
		oz	425-550
		gm	25-30
		gm	75-125
		oz	1400-1600
		Hi	2-5
		oz	150-225

FOREIGN

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

Domestic hash	improving	oz	15-30
Senegalese & Congolese	quantity, fluctuating	lb	225-350
Moroccan hash	decent quality	oz	45-65
Lebanese hash	little imported of late	kilo	700-1300
Pakistani hash	good	oz	50-70
Kashmiri hash	excellent, rare	kilo	800-1000
Hash oil	good Afghani worthy	oz	50-75
LSD	carefully avoided	kilo	650-1000
Cocaine	carefully avoided	oz	55-80
Burmese opium	wonderful	kilo	900-1200
		oz	1100-1300
		oz	2000
		Hi	2-4
		oz	130-200
		gm	75-125
		oz	1100-2000
		gm	3-5
		oz	60-75

AZORES ISLANDS

Angolan grass	great if found	oz	35-50
Mozambique grass	very good; resin	lb	400-700
Quagajudas	just a few Rx	oz	60-80
Domedinas	Spanish fides	lb	550-600
Alphine	potent	one	2-3
		100	75-150
		one	1-2
		100	75-150
		oz	5-10
		lb	100

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	sweet and potent	oz	5-7
Nacchu Picchu	upcoming prime harvest	lb	30-40
Punta Roja	the grower's stash	oz	5-7
Colombian hash	poor basics	lb	23-32
Colombian hash oil	still unripe and harsh	oz	7-10
LSD	experimental	lb	30-50
Mushrooms	heavy growth	oz	100b
Cocaine	flake: very good to excellent	oz	2000-3000
	rock: for the rugged nose	oz	175-225
		lb	2000-2500
		Hi	3-5
		oz	250-400
		lb	3-5
		oz	300-450
		lb	450-575
		oz	25-35
		lb	400-500

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Central hash	decent, scarce	gm	2-3
Lebanese hash	varied quality	oz	45-60
Nepalese hash	lingers and chunks	oz	35-50
Nigerian grass	could be better; poorly grown	lb	400-500
		oz	45-75
		lb	450-575
		oz	25-35
		lb	400-500

Cocaine	mostly cut, scarce pure	gm	50-100
LSD	too many chemicals	oz	1050-1500
		Hi	2-5
		oz	225-325

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Lebanese hash	plentiful; mediocre to good	gm	2-3
Moroccan hash	black decent, green poor	lb	625-650
LSD	mostly poor and speedy	gm	150-250
		Hi	2-4
		oz	125-200

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

Lebanese hash	supply constant	gm	2-3
Afghani hash	highest quality	Hi	1100-1200
Moroccan hash	good quality, only	oz	40-60
Thai sticks	a special treat	lb	500-700
LSD	pills and blotters	oz	35-60
Cocaine	high-grade flake	oz	450-550
Speed	amphetamines & methadone	one	10-12
Heroin	French-Turkish	100	600-900
		oz	3-4
		Hi	350-375
		oz	400-650
		gm	20-35
		oz	400-450
		gm	40-75
		oz	1000

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

Torreon violet	fantastic	oz	5-10
Guadalajara green	a lesson in domestics	lb	40-60
Oaxacan tops	good quality, for price	oz	3-4
Guerrero gold	a pretty plant	lb	25-40
Puebla	for taste and aroma	oz	4-7
Magic mushrooms	organic trips	lb	4-6
Cocaine	blow your mind out	oz	40-60
Opium	heavy meditation	lb	4-5
		oz	30-50
		oz	25-40
		oz	500-750
		oz	400-500
		lb	5000

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	poor to fair	oz	10-15
Thai grass	devastating	lb	100-150
Thai sticks	tasty brown and green	oz	50-100
Afghani hash	the best	lb	500-950
Heroin	international variety	oz	8-12
		oz	75-150
		oz	75-150
		oz	90-125
		lb	1000

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Turkish hash	excellent	oz	5-8
Ankara hash	heavy opium content	lb	70
LSD	microdots and blotters	oz	8-10
Opium	some excellent imports	lb	100
		Hi	7-12
		oz	400-700
		oz	3-6
		lb	60

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

Local hash	can always get better	oz	1-2
Water-pressed hash	brill available	oz	50-75
Shirazi hash	tremendous	oz	1-1.50
Nazar-I-Sharifi	the greatest	oz	30-50
		oz	3-5
		kilo	100-200
		oz	5-8
		kilo	125-250

LONDON, ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	mediocre	oz	50-70
		lb	600-750
Lebanese hash	blonde; decent	oz	70-100
		lb	800-900
Afghani hash	the best	oz	70-90
		lb	800-900
Colombian hash	worst of the bunch	oz	55-70
		lb	600-800
Hash oil	needs work	gm	25-35
		oz	400-500
LSD	good U.S. blotters	HI	2-5
		100	75-150
Cocaine	cut to shade	gm	50-100
		oz	1200-1800
Mandrax	French 250s and 500s	onc	1-2
		100	75-150

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	decent	oz	80-90
		lb	160-300
Nepalese hash	very potent	oz	80-110
		lb	900-1000
Indian hash	no bargain	oz	70-80
		lb	875-975
Afghani hash	best buy	oz	100-125
		lb	1100-1500
LSD	focal chemistry	HI	2-5
Cocaine	big month for increase	gm	80-125
		oz	1750-2500

PARIS, FRANCE

Yamba	an excellent African import	oz	40-60
		lb	300-600
Colombian	becoming very scarce	oz	30-55
		lb	425-700
Moroccan	poor	oz	30-50
		lb	350-500
Afghani hash	still the best	gm	5-7
		lb	900-1100
Chitral hash	varied quality	oz	50-70
		lb	500-700
LSD	microdots and tabs	HI	3-5
		100	200-325
Opium	good quality, available	gm	12-15
Morphine	easy to get	gm	50-100

QUITO, ECUADOR

Colombian grass	tasty, gold and red	oz	8-10
		lb	80-100
Ecuadorian red	could learn from neighbors	oz	4-5
		lb	40-50
Cocaine	Bolivian best	gm	20-30
		oz	500-600
San Pedro cactus	South American peyote		free

ROME, ITALY

Colombian grass	some gold; scarce	oz	80-90
		lb	600-800
Lebanese hash	the same sacks	oz	100
		100 gm	300
Afghani hash	best import	oz	100-110
		100 gm	270-300
Moroccan hash	some good black	oz	85-115
		100 gm	270-285
LSD	blotter and dots	HI	4-5
		100 gm	300-350
Cocaine	too much cut	gm	40-60
		oz	900-1100
Speed	the 3-minute mile	gm	50
		oz	1000
Smack	China brown; the best	gm	100
		oz	3000

NOVEMBER 1976

USA

Domestic	promising crops	oz	10-25
		lb	150-300
Regular Mexican	just average	oz	15-30
		lb	75-250
Top-grade Mexican	occasional	oz	35-75
		lb	400-700
Jamaican	poor to fair	oz	20-30
		lb	250-400

Commercial Colombian	generally worthwhile	oz	30-50
		lb	300-500
Connaisseur Colombian	rare	oz	50-100
		lb	500-700
Hawaiian	excellent when found	oz	200-250
		lb	2000-2500
Thai sticks	San Luis stickies; good	onc	20-30
		oz	175-225
	small green; tasty	one	20-30
		oz	175-225
Moroccan hash	thin green slabs, poor	oz	75-125
		lb	900-1800
Lebanese hash	shed supply	oz	125-175
		lb	1800-1700
Afghani hash	thick black slabs	oz	120-190
		lb	1500-2100
Nepalese hash	some temple balls and fingers	oz	120-180
		lb	1400-1900
Paki hash	not up to par	oz	115-165
		lb	1300-1700
Lebanese hash oil	unavailable	gm	25-35
		oz	400-500
Afghani hash oil	potent	gm	25-40
		oz	300-500
Honey oil	scarce	gm	25-40
		oz	400-550
LSD	various types; mostly blotter	HI	1-3
		100	75-150
Psilocybin mushrooms	available in certain areas	oz	20-40
		lb	150-200
Cocaine	fair to good quality, and quantity	gm	75-125
		oz	1100-1900
Cuscutodes	scarce	onc	2-5
		100	200-375
Ups	black beauty	onc	1.25-2.25
		100	80-165
	booklog, good	100	80-165

ALASKA

Domestic	various types	oz	35-65
		lb	450-600
Regular Mexican	decent supply and quality	oz	20-35
		lb	250-375
Connaisseur Colombian	rare	oz	50-80
		lb	500-650
Cocaine	good to excellent	gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2200

HAWAII

Konagold	tasty	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1600
Mau	wonderful smoke	oz	100-150
		lb	1100-2000

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

Domestic hash	good expectations	oz	15-35
		lb	250-350
Senegalese & Congolese	fair supply	oz	50-75
		lb	300-550
Moroccan hash	good quantity, and quality	oz	50-70
		lb	300-500
Lebanese hash	little flow	oz	50-80
		lb	500-600
Pakistani hash	isn't good	oz	50-75
		lb	400-600
Kashmiri hash	scarce	oz	60-90
		lb	600-700
Hash oil	various types	fler	1800-2100
LSD	blotter	HI	2-4
		100	150-200
Cocaine	fair	gm	75-125
		oz	1800-2000
Burmese opium	dreamy	gm	3-5
		oz	60-75

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	excellent	oz	35-50
		lb	450-700
Mozambique grass	wonderful	oz	60-90
		lb	550-800
Cuscutodes	rare	onc	2-3
		100	75-150
Dymedinos	available	onc	1-2
		100	75-150
Morphine	great	oz	5-10
		lb	75-150

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

sepi/Marta gold, red	most mature	oz	5-10
		lb	40-60
Machu Picchu	still to be harvested	oz	8-10
		lb	45-65
Punta Roja	tremendous stash	oz	8-10
		lb	45-65
Colombian hash	surprisingly poor	100 lbs	30-50
		2000-3000	
Colombian hash oil	fair to good	oz	175-225
		lb	2000-2500
LSD	fair	HI	3-5
		100	250-400
Mushrooms	best trip in town	oz	3-5
		lb	30-45
Cocaine	amazing quality, available	oz	250-350
		lb	4000-6000

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Chitral hash	tasty	gm	2-3
		oz	45-60
Lebanese hash	supply declining	oz	35-50
		lb	400-450
Nepalese hash	very good	oz	45-75
		lb	450-575
Nigerian grass	fair to good	oz	25-35
		lb	400-500
LSD	some dots	HI	2-5
		100	225-325
Cocaine	heavy cut	gm	50-100
		oz	1050-1500

CANADA

Domestic	some okay	oz	15-25
		lb	150-250
Regular Mexican	the same	oz	15-30
		lb	150-250
Top-grade Mexican	Guerrero tops; fair amount	oz	35-60
		lb	475-600
Commercial Colombian	usually shaky	oz	35-45
		lb	450-550
Connaisseur Colombian	scarce	oz	50-75
		lb	550-700
Hawaiian	scarce	oz	800-250
		lb	2500-3000
Afghani hash	thick black slabs; good	oz	150-200
		lb	1400-2100
Indian hash	poorly made	oz	100-140
		lb	1100-1450
LSD	blotter	HI	2-5
		100	150-200
Cocaine	isn't good	gm	75-125
		oz	1400-1900

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Lebanese hash	the darker the better	gm	2-3
		lb	625-850
Moroccan hash	mostly poor	gm	150-250
		lb	600-750
Magic Moroccan	everyday stash	gm	250-450
		lb	700-950
LSD	scarce	HI	2-4
		100	125-200

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

Lebanese hash	steady red	gm	2-3
		lb	1100-1200
Afghani hash	the greatest	oz	40-60
		lb	500-700
Moroccan hash	decent	oz	35-50
		lb	450-550
Thai sticks	various quality	onc	10-12
		100	800-900
LSD	good domestic	HI	3-4
		100	350-375
Cocaine	scarce rock, more fake	gm	60-100
		oz	400-650
Speed	amphetamine crystals	gm	20-35
		oz	400-450
Heroin	common market Turkish product	gm	40-75
		oz	1000

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

Torreón violet	most tasty, sweet	oz	5-10
		lb	80-125
Guadalajara green	good crop	oz	5-10
		lb	80-125
Oaxacan tops	off season	oz	3-4
		lb	50-65
Guerrero gold	a grower's pride	oz	4-7
		lb	65-115
Puebla	sweet as honey	oz	4-6
		lb	55-100
Magic mushrooms	beautiflup	oz	5-8
		lb	80-115
Cocaine	fly-me quality	gm	4-5
		oz	55-70
Opium	alcate time	oz	300-500
		lb	5000

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	worthless	oz	10-15
		lb	140-200
Thai grass	explosive	oz	50-100
		lb	1500-1800
Thai sticks	best of the crop	onc	8-12
		oz	75-150
Hashish	Afghani and Nepalese	gm	8-15
		oz	75-150
Heroin	mostly Chinese, brown rocks	oz	90-125
		lb	1000

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Turkish hash	domestic pido	oz	5-8
		lb	70
Anatolia hash	excellent	oz	8-10
		lb	100-150
LSD	some good/flopous	HI	5-12
		100	500-600
Opium	rudine finest	oz	3-8
		lb	80-80

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

Local hash	decent	oz	1-2
		lb	50-100
Water-pressed hash	lowgrade	oz	1-1.50
		klb	30-50
Shirac hash	the greatest	oz	3-5
		klb	100-200
Mazar-i-sharif	excellent	oz	5-8
	one, two	klb	1.25-2.50

LONDON, ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	poor product	oz	50-70
		lb	600-750
Lebanese hash	various qualities	oz	70-80
		lb	800-900
Afghani hash	potent	oz	80-110
		lb	800-1000
Colombian hash	worthless	oz	55-70
		lb	600-800
Hash oil	thick black	gm	25-35
		oz	400-500
LSD	extremely scarce	HI	1-2
		100	75-175
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	50-100
		oz	1800-1600
Mandrax	usual	one	1-2
		100	75-150

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	fair to good	oz	20-30
		lb	160-300
Nepalese hash	temple balls	oz	80-125
		lb	900-1000
Indian hash	garbage	oz	70-80
		lb	875-975
Afghani hash	excellent	oz	100-125
		lb	1100-1500
LSD	speedy, red tabs	hit	2-5
		100	80-125
Cocaine	30:1 cut	gm	80-125
		oz	1750-2500

PARIS, FRANCE

Yamba	Africa's best	oz	40-60
		lb	300-600
Colombian	scarce	oz	30-60
		lb	425-725
Moroccan	good black	oz	30-50
	poor green	lb	350-500
Afghani hash	very potent	oz	5-7
		lb	900-1100
Chitral hash	some excellent	oz	50-70
		lb	500-700
LSD	locally produced	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-325
Opium	dreamy	gm	12-15
Morphine	obtainable opiate	gm	50-100

QUITO, ECUADOR

Colombian grass	still premature	oz	8-10
		lb	80-150
Ecuadorian red	needs help	oz	4-5
		lb	60-100
Cocaine	pure excitement	gm	20-30
		oz	450-600
San Pedro	tips	oz	free

ROME, ITALY

Colombian grass	a rare find	oz	80-100
		lb	600-850
Lebanese hash	unsacked	oz	100
		100gm	300
Afghani hash	potent	oz	100-110
		100 gm	270-300
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	65-115
		100gm	270-285
LSD	scarce	HI	4-5
		100	300-350
Cocaine	steady imports	gm	40-60
		oz	900-1100
Speed	good when found	gm	50
		oz	1000
Heroin	Turkish	gm	100
		oz	2000

DECEMBER 1976

AFGHANISTAN

Local hash	fair to good	oz	1-2
		lb	50-100
Water-pressed hash	better around	oz	1-1.50
		klb	30-50
Shirac hash	excellent in every way	oz	3-5
		klb	100-200
Mazar-i-sharif	tremendous	oz	5-8
		klb	150-275

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	some decent	oz	20-35
		lb	160-300

Nepalese hash	mostly fingers; good	oz	75-125
		lb	900-1000
Indian hash	fair	oz	70-85
		lb	850-1000
Afghani hash	highly desirable	oz	100-125
		lb	1100-1500
LSD	good quality, scarce	hit	2-5
		100	125-200
Cocaine	OK at best	gm	75-125
		oz	1000-2200

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	good high	oz	35-60
		lb	500-700
Mozambique grass	tremendous on occasion	oz	70-100
Quaaludes	poor supply	one	3-4
		100	100-200
Domadine	obtainable	one	1-2
		100	75-150
Morphine	very good	oz	5-10
		lb	75-150

BELGIUM

Chitral hash	one of the best	gm	2-4
		oz	45-65
Lebanese hash	erratic flow	oz	35-50
		lb	400-500
Nepalese hash	good when around	oz	45-75
		lb	450-600
Nigerian grass	supply declining	oz	30-50
		lb	400-500
Cocaine	usually stopped on	gm	50-100
		oz	1100-1600
LSD	various	HI	2-5
		100	225-350

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-25
		lb	150-250
Regular Mexican	abundant	oz	15-30
		lb	150-275
Top-grade Mexican	Canadian available	oz	35-65
Commercial	just OK	oz	475-650
Colombian		lb	35-50
Connobauer		lb	425-525
Colombian	scarce	oz	50-75
Hawaiian	sweet memories	lb	550-700
		oz	225-300
Afghani hash	black/white; very good	oz	2500-3000
		lb	150-200
Indian hash	unrefined	oz	1400-2100
		lb	110-150
Cocaine	full range	gm	1100-1500
		oz	75-125
LSD	brown blotter	hit	1400-2000
		100	2-5

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta	excellent	oz	5-10
gold, red		lb	40-60
Machu Picchu	very good	oz	8-10
		lb	45-70
Punta raja	tasty	oz	8-10
		lb	45-65
Colombian hash	terrible	lb	30-50
		100 lb	2000-3000
Colombian	poor to fair	oz	175-225
hash oil		lb	2000-2500
LSD	scarce	hit	3-6
		100	250-400
Mushrooms	available	oz	3-5
		lb	3-5
Cocaine	good to great	oz	~90~9
		lb	4000-6000

DENMARK

Lebanese hash	tasty; rare	gm	2-3
		lb	650-900
Moroccan hash	fair to good	gm	1.50-2.50
		lb	600-800
Magic Moroccan	superb	gm	3-5
		lb	800-1000
LSD	poor supply	HI	2-4
		100	125-200

ECUADOR

Colombian grass	maturing rapidly	oz	8-10
		lb	75-150
Ecuadorian red	very tasty; good	oz	4-5
		lb	60-100
Cocaine	joyful	gm	20-30
		oz	450-600
San Pedro cactus	obtainable	oz	free

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	OK	oz	50-75
		lb	600-750
Lebanese hash	fluctuating supply	oz	70-85
		lb	800-925
Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	80-110
		lb	800-1100
Colombian hash	poor head	oz	50-75
		lb	600-800

Hash oil	mostly Afghani	gm	25-35
		oz	400-500
LSD	fair products	hit	1-2
		100	75-175
Cocaine	poor to good quality, and quantity	gm	60-100
		oz	1800-1600
Mandrax	standard	one	1-2
		100	75-150

FRANCE

Yamba	good smoke	oz	40-60
		lb	400-600
Colombian	usually fair	oz	40-60
		lb	450-700
Moroccan	very good quality; available	oz	30-55
		lb	350-500
Afghani hash	thick black slabs, good	oz	50-70
		lb	900-1100
Chitral hash	excellent	oz	60-80
		lb	800-1000
LSD	some good	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-325
Opium	worthwhile	gm	12-15
Morphine	obtainable	gm	50-100

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	good quality; fair supply	gm	2-3
		klb	1100-1250
Afghani hash	old standby	oz	40-60
		lb	500-700
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	35-60
		lb	450-575
Thai sticks	tremendous	one	10-15
		100	600-900
LSD	mind-blowing	HI	3-4
		100	350-425
Cocaine	some good fake	gm	60-100
		oz	400-650
Speed	high percentage	gm	20-35
		oz	600-500
Heroin	available	gm	40-75
		oz	1000-1300

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	poor	oz	10-15
		lb	100-150
Thai grass	excellent	oz	50-100
		lb	700-1200
Thai sticks	amazing quality	one	8-12
		oz	75-150
Hashish	decent supply	gm	8-15
		oz	75-175
Heroin	brown rock	oz	80-125
		lb	1000

ITALY

Colombian grass	poor quantity	oz	80-100
		lb	600-900
Lebanese hash	supply declining	oz	75-100
		100 gm	300-400
Afghani hash	good quality	oz	100-120
		100 gm	275-350
Moroccan hash	several varieties	oz	85-115
		100 gm	250-300
LSD	rare commodity	HI	4-5
		100	300-350
Cocaine	flake and rock; decent flow	gm	50-70
		oz	900-1200
Speed	faint good	gm	50-65
		oz	600-1000
Heroin	available	gm	100
		oz	2000

MEXICO

Torreón violet	excellent	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Guadalupe green	good pick	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Oaxacan tops	various qualities	oz	4-7
		lb	50-75
Guerrero gold	quite satisfactory	oz	4-7
		lb	75-125
Puebla	tasty smoke	oz	4-5
		lb	60-90
Magie mushrooms	wonderful	oz	5-8
		lb	90-110
Cocaine	very good	gm	4-5
		oz	50-70
Opium	dreamy	oz	400-500
		lb	5000

THE NETHERLANDS

Domestic hash	fair to good	oz	15-40
		lb	250-350
Senegalese & Congolese	excellent quality	oz	50-75
		lb	425-550
Moroccan hash	good supply	oz	50-70
		lb	400-525
Lebanese hash	scarce	oz	50-65
		lb	500-650
Pakistani hash	generally good	oz	50-75
		lb	400-600
Kashmir hash	very good	oz	65-95
		lb	825-750
Hash oil	Afghani the best	gm	1800-2100
LSD	some better	hit	2-4

Cocaine	OK	100 gm	150-250
Burmese opium	good	oz	75-125
		gm	1200-2000
		oz	3-5
		oz	60-80

TURKEY

Turkish hash	generally	oz	5-8
	very good	lb	70-80
Antonia hash	mind-boggling	oz	8-10
		lb	100-150
LSD	U.S. made	hit	5-12
		100	500-600
Opium	wonderful	oz	3-6
		lb	60-80

USA, CONTIGUOUS

Domestic	harvest time	oz	10-25
		lb	125-275
Regular	good supply	oz	15-30
Mexican		lb	75-300
Top grade	west of the	oz	25-50
Mexican	Mississippi	lb	200-675
Hawaiian	fair, fluffy	oz	20-35
		lb	175-425
Commercial	middle cuttings;	oz	30-50
Colombian	decent	lb	250-525
Communist	3C/4C	oz	45-100
Colombian		lb	500-725
Hawaiian	occasional	oz	300-300
		lb	2100-2800
Thai sticks	excellent when	one	15-30
	found	oz	175-250
Moroccan hash	poor	oz	75-125
		lb	900-1300
Lebanese hash	most fair;	oz	125-175
	some good	lb	1200-1800
Alghani hash	definitely OK	oz	120-200
		lb	1400-2100
Nepalese hash	temple balls	oz	120-180
		lb	1400-1850
Paku hash	various qualities	oz	110-160
		lb	1800-1650
Lebanese	brewer's	gm	25-35
hash oil		oz	400-525
Alghani	black; potent	gm	25-40
hash oil		oz	400-550
Honey oil	just trash	gm	25-40
		oz	450-600
LSD	usually blotter	hit	1-3
		100	75-150
Psilocybin	available	oz	20-40
mushrooms		lb	150-200
Cocaine	all kinds	gm	75-125
		oz	1200-2000
Qualities	fluctuating	one	2-5
		100	200-375
Ups	bootleg, black	one	1.25-2.25
	beards	100	75-150
	white crosses	one	25-40
		100	12-20

ALASKA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	35-65
		lb	450-625
Regular	good supply	oz	20-40
Mexican		lb	225-400
Communist	scarce	oz	50-90
Colombian		lb	500-700
Cocaine	just OK	gm	75-125
		oz	1500-2000

HAWAII

Kona gold	delightful	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1600
Mau	few better	oz	100-150
		lb	1100-1700

JANUARY 1977

AFGHANISTAN

Local Kabul	better around	oz	1-2
hash		lb	50-100
Water-pressed	fair to good	oz	1-1.50
hash		lb	30-50
Shiraz hash	potent	oz	3-6
		lb	100-200
Mazari-Shadri	excellent	oz	5-8
hash		lb	1.25-2.50

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	fair to decent	oz	20-30
		lb	200-300
Nepalese hash	some fingers	oz	75-125
		lb	900-1050
Indian hash	poorly made	oz	70-90
		lb	900-1000
Alghani hash	good	oz	100-125
		lb	1100-1500
LSD	improving	hit	2-5
		100	100-200
Cocaine	okay	gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2300

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	supply declining	oz	35-55
		lb	450-700
Mozambique	excellent, scarce	oz	60-90
grass		lb	500-600
Qualities	occasional	one	2-3
		100	75-150
Domedinos	good	one	1-2
		100	75-150

BELGIUM

Nigerian grass	okay	oz	25-40
		lb	400-500
Chitral hash	very good; rare	gm	2-3
		oz	45-65
Lebanese hash	low quantity	oz	35-50
		lb	400-475
Nepalese hash	good supply	oz	45-75
	and quality,	lb	450-600
LSD	ever	hit	2-5
		100	225-325
Cocaine	USally heavily cut	gm	50-100
		oz	1050-1500

CANADA

Domestic	just decent	oz	15-25
		lb	150-250
Regular	okay	oz	15-35
Mexican		lb	150-300
Top grade	excellent; scarce	oz	35-60
Mexican		lb	475-600
Commercial	fair	oz	35-45
Colombian		lb	450-550
Communist	very rare	oz	50-80
Colombian		lb	550-700
Hawaiian	stash only	oz	200-275
		lb	2500-3000
Alghani hash	thick black slabs	oz	150-200
		lb	1400-2100
Indian hash	poorly refined	oz	100-140
		lb	1100-1450
Kashmir hash	very good	oz	2-5
		lb	150-200
Alghani hash oil	thick black	gm	75-125
		oz	1400-1900
Honey oil	highly refined	gm	25-40
		oz	450-600
LSD	blotter	hit	2-5
		100	150-250
Cocaine	good rock;	gm	75-125
	occasional	oz	1400-1900
MDA	stable condition	gm	25-50

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta	very lush	oz	5-10
gold, red		lb	40-60
Machu Picchu	wonderful smoke	oz	8-10
		lb	50-70
Puntieria	delicious	oz	8-10
		lb	45-65
Colombian hash	horrible at times	lb	30-50
		100	2000-3000
Colombian hash	ways to go	oz	175-225
		lb	2000-2500
LSD	rate	hit	3-5
		100	250-400
Mushrooms	abundant	oz	3-5
		lb	30-45
Cocaine	several varieties,	oz	250-400
	most good	lb	4000-6000

DENMARK

Lebanese hash	quality and quantity,	gm	2-3
	on decline	lb	625-850
Moroccan hash	Just okay green	gm	1.50-2.50
		lb	800-750
LSD	fair at best	hit	2-4
		100	125-200

ECUADOR

Colombian	good quality,	oz	8-10
	and quantity,	lb	80-150
Ecuadorian red	improving	oz	4-5
		lb	60-100
Cocaine	excellent quality,	gm	20-30
	available	oz	450-600
San Pedro	just around	free	
cactus			

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	fair high	oz	50-70
		lb	600-750
Lebanese hash	pliable blonde; good	oz	70-85
		lb	800-900
Alghani hash	excellent	oz	80-115
		lb	800-1000
Colombian hash	poor	oz	55-70
		lb	600-800
Hash oil	some black Alghani	gm	25-35
		oz	400-500
LSD	blotter	hit	1-2
		100	75-175

Cocaine	heavy cut	gm	50-100
		oz	1200-1800
Mandrax	domestic and foreign	one	1-2
	imports	100	75-150

FRANCE

Yambou	good when found	oz	40-60
		lb	400-600
Colombian	drying up	oz	35-65
		lb	450-750
Moroccan	poor	oz	30-50
		lb	350-500
Alghani hash	stony	gm	5-7
		lb	900-1100
Chitral hash	excellent, rare	oz	50-70
		lb	500-700
LSD	microdots	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-325
Opium	good	gm	12-15

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	supply dwindling	gm	2-3
		lb	1100-1250
Alghani hash	good in every way	oz	40-60
		lb	500-700
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	35-50
		lb	450-600
Thai sticks	excellent when	one	10-12
	found	100	800-900
LSD	brown blotter	hit	3-4
		100	200-300
Cocaine	good flake available	gm	50-100
		oz	400-650

HONG KONG

Mainland wood	just fair	oz	10-15
		lb	150-200
Thai grass	powerful	oz	50-100
		lb	700-1000
Thalacks	excellent quality,	one	8-12
	available	oz	75-150
Alghani hash	good quality	gm	8-15
		oz	75-150

ITALY

Colombian	rare	oz	75-100
grass		lb	600-850
Lebanese hash	poor to fair	oz	100-125
		100 gm	300-350
Alghani hash	excellent, scarce	oz	100-1100
		100 gm	270-300
Moroccan hash	green, okay	oz	75-125
		100 gm	270-300
LSD	usually blotter	hit	4-6
		100	300-400
Cocaine	decent	gm	40-60
		oz	900-1100
Speed	somewhat	gm	50-65
		oz	1000-1200

MEXICO

Torreon, Jalisco	amazing	oz	5-10
		lb	80-125
Guadalupe	great heat	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Caxacan tops	various qualities	oz	3-4
		lb	50-75
Guerrero gold	still slightly immature	oz	4-7
		lb	60-115
Puebla	definitely okay	oz	4-6
		lb	65-100
Magis	organic top	oz	5-8
mushrooms		lb	60-115
Cocaine	strong	gm	4-5
		oz	55-70
Opium	creamy	oz	400-500
		lb	5000

THE NETHERLANDS

Senegalese &	quantity, on decline	oz	50-60
Congolese		lb	400-550
grass			
Domestic hash	readily available;	oz	20-40
	okay	lb	250-350
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	50-75
		lb	400-550
Lebanese hash	scarce	oz	50-60
		lb	600-800
Pakistani hash	stable supply	oz	50-75
		lb	400-600
Kashmir hash	excellent when	oz	85-90
	you can find it	lb	600-725
Hash oil	various	hit	1800-2100
LSD	good sampling	hit	2-4
		100	150-225
Cocaine	decent	gm	75-125
		oz	1200-2000
Burmese opium	delightful treat	gm	3-5
		oz	60-80

TURKEY

Turkish hash	some of the best	oz	5-8
		lb	70-80

Antonia hash	extremely fine smoke	oz	8-10
LSD	High-priced	Hit	5-12
Opium	excellent	100	500-600
		oz	3-6
		lb	60-80
USA			
Contiguous			
Regular Mexican	supply increasing	oz	15-30
		lb	100-300
Top-grade Mexican	still scarce	oz	40-75
		lb	350-700
Jamaican	green and sooty	oz	20-30
		lb	250-475
Commercial Colombian	immature	oz	25-40
		lb	325-525
Commercial Colombian	rare	oz	40-70
		lb	475-625
Hawaiian	on the upswing	oz	200-250
		lb	2100-3000
Thai sticks	supply improving	one	20-30
		oz	190-250
Nigerian grass	just stash	oz	40-60
		lb	475-600
Moroccan hash	decent	oz	75-100
		lb	900-1200
Lebanese hash	cloth soaked; fair	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1500
Afghani hash	some surboard	oz	120-200
		lb	1400-2000
Nepalese hash	fingers and temple balls	oz	120-185
		lb	1400-1900
Paki hash	black with green; okay	oz	120-165
		lb	1300-1700
Lebanese hash oil	tasty red	gm	20-30
		oz	825-450
Afghani hash oil	potent	gm	25-35
		oz	350-475
Honey oil	occasional	gm	25-40
		oz	375-550
THC	green tabs	one	1-3
		100	75-150
LSD	mostly blotter	Hit	1-3
		100	75-125
Psilocybin mushrooms	good when you can find them	oz	20-35
		lb	150-250
Cocaine	fairly good	gm	75-185
		oz	1200-1800
Ougabados	scarce	one	3-5
		100	800-375
AFRICA			
Domestic	okay	oz	35-60
		lb	425-500
Regular Mexican	stable; supply	oz	80-35
		lb	850-400
Commercial Colombian	hard to find	oz	50-60
		lb	500-650
Cocaine	good	gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2300
EUROPE			
Konagold	delicious	oz	75-150
		lb	1100-1650
Haul	good crop coming	oz	100-150
		lb	1200-1800

FEBRUARY 1977

AFGHANISTAN			
Local Kabul hash	possible	oz	1-2
		kilo	50-100
Water pressed hash	OK	oz	1-2
		kilo	40-80
Shiraz hash	extremely desirable	oz	2-7
		kilo	100-200
Mazra-4-sharif	one of the best	oz	5-9
		kilo	125-250
AUSTRALIA			
Domestic grass	improving slightly	oz	20-35
		lb	200-325
Nepalese hash	fair supply; good quality	oz	75-140
		lb	900-1210
Indian hash	unrefined; just fair	oz	70-90
		lb	800-1100
Afghani hash	fair to excellent	oz	100-140
		lb	1100-1550
LSD	decent	Hit	2-5
		100	100-15
Cocaine	usually avoided	gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2200
AZORE ISLANDS			
Angolan grass	fair quantity	oz	40-65
		lb	500-725
Mozambique grass	mind-bending	oz	65-100
		lb	500-800
Cuscutodes	seldom seen	one	2-3
		100	100-200
Domedinea	relaxing	one	1-2
		100	75-150

BELGIUM			
Nigerian grass	fair to good	oz	30-45
		lb	425-525
Chital hash	tasty; smoke	gm	2-3
		oz	45-70
Lebanese hash	scarce	oz	40-60
		lb	425-550
Nepalese hash	quality; fingers available	oz	45-75
		lb	450-600
LSD	imitation	Hit	2-5
		100	225-350
Cocaine	maybe OK	gm	60-100
		oz	1050-1500

CANADA			
Domestic	OK	oz	15-30
		lb	150-300
Regular Mexican	most decent	oz	15-35
		lb	150-300
Top-grade Mexican	poor supply; excellent quality	oz	35-60
		lb	475-600
Commercial Colombian	quantity and quality improving	oz	35-50
		lb	400-550
Commercial Hawaiian	scarce	oz	50-85
		lb	550-700
Hawaiian	worth looking for	oz	200-275
		lb	2200-3200
Afghani hash	usually good; decent supply	oz	150-200
		lb	1400-2100
Indian hash	poor	oz	100-145
		lb	1100-1500
Kashmiri hash	worthwhile smoke	oz	150-200
		lb	1800-2500
Afghani hash oil	fair; hard on the lungs	gm	25-40
Honey oil	good	gm	30-45
		oz	425-600
LSD	some blotter; decent	Hit	2-5
		100	150-250
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	75-125
		oz	1400-1900
MDA	quantity declining	gm	25-50

COLOMBIA			
Santa Marta gold, red	excellent when found	oz	5-12
		lb	40-65
Machu Picchu	very good	oz	8-10
		lb	50-70
Puntaria	smooth smoke	oz	8-10
		lb	50-70
Colombian hash	easily avoided	oz	30-50
		100lb	2000-3000
Colombian hash oil	still trying	oz	175-225
		lb	2000-2500
LSD	scarce	Hit	3-5
		100	250-400
Mushrooms	amazing	oz	3-5
		lb	30-45
Cocaine	usually good	oz	250-400
		lb	4000-6000
DENMARK			
Lebanese hash	supply drying up	gm	2-3
		lb	650-900
Moroccan hash	fair at best	gm	1.50-2.50
		lb	600-750
LSD	OK USA	Hit	2-4
		100	125-200

ECUADOR			
Colombian grass	supply and quality stable	oz	8-10
		lb	60-150
Ecuadorian	still climbing	oz	4-5
		lb	60-100
Cocaine	good	gm	20-35
		oz	450-650
San Pedro cacha	available	keg	

ENGLAND			
Moroccan hash	just decent	oz	50-75
		lb	600-800
Lebanese hash	supply declining	oz	70-85
		lb	800-950
Afghani hash	thick black slabs; good	oz	60-115
		lb	800-1000
Colombian hash	poor	oz	55-70
		lb	600-800
Hash oil	thick black (Afghani)	gm	25-35
		oz	400-500
LSD	mostly blotter	Hit	1-2
		100	75-125
Cocaine	stepped on	gm	50-100
		oz	1200-1800
Mandrax	highly desired	one	1-2
		100	75-150

FRANCE			
Yamba	excellent head	oz	40-65
		lb	400-650
Colombian	scarce	oz	35-65
		lb	450-750
Moroccan	poor lot	oz	30-50
		lb	350-500

Afghani hash	highly potent	gm	5-10
		lb	500-1100
Chital hash	potent	oz	50-75
		lb	500-700
LSD	European blotter	Hit	2.50-5
		100	200-325
Opium	creamy	gm	12-15

GERMANY			
Lebanese hash	quality and quantity on decline	gm	2-4
		kilo	1100-1300
Afghani hash	excellent quality; decent supply	oz	40-65
		lb	500-725
Moroccan hash	just decent	oz	35-50
		lb	450-600
Thai sticks	wonderful	one	10-15
		100	800-1000
LSD	blotter; good	Hit	3-5
		100	900-300
Cocaine	OK	gm	60-100
		oz	400-700

HONG KONG			
Mainland weed	fair to good	oz	10-15
		lb	150-225
Thai grass	very good high	oz	50-100
		lb	700-1200
Thai sticks	strong	one	8-12
		oz	75-150
Afghani hash	black/white; good	gm	8-15
		oz	75-150

ITALY			
Colombian	quantity improving; quality stable	oz	75-100
		lb	600-850
Lebanese hash	just fair	oz	100-125
		100 gm	300-250
Afghani hash	good; no excellent; fair supply	oz	100-125
		100 gm	275-325
Moroccan hash	stable green	oz	75-125
		100 gm	200-270
LSD	microdot and blotter	Hit	4-6
		100	300-400
Cocaine	nothing special	gm	40-60
		oz	900-1150
Speed	standard	gm	50-75
		oz	1000-1300

MEXICO			
Yorcon violet	mind expanding	oz	5-10
		lb	80-125
Guadalupe	tasty weed	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Oaxacan tops	good crop	oz	3-5
		lb	50-80
Quemogold	improving steadily	oz	4-7
		lb	60-120
Puebla	steady standard	oz	4-6
		lb	65-100
Magik mushrooms	natural high	oz	5-8
		lb	80-115
Cocaine	excellent	gm	4-5
		oz	55-70
Opium	very good	oz	400-500
		lb	5000

THE NETHERLANDS			
Spanish & Congolese (grass)	supply dissipating	oz	50-65
		lb	425-600
Domestic hash	steadily improving	oz	20-40
		lb	250-350
Moroccan hash	thin blonde slabs; OK	oz	50-75
		lb	400-550
Lebanese hash	decent	oz	50-80
		lb	500-600
Pakistani hash	quantity on decline	oz	50-75
		lb	400-600
Kashmiri hash	well worth the search	oz	65-100
		lb	600-750
Hash oil	usually good; both U.S. and American	Hit	1800-2100
LSD		Hit	2-4
		100	150-225
Cocaine	OK	gm	75-125
		oz	1800-2000
Burmese opium	pleasant surprise	gm	3-5
		oz	60-80

TURKEY			
Turkish hash	potentially amazing	oz	5-8
		lb	70-85
Antonia hash	tasty	oz	8-10
		lb	100-150
LSD	good when found	Hit	5-12
		100	500-600
Opium	wonderful	oz	3-6
		lb	60-80

USA			
Contiguous			
Regular Mexican	fair	oz	15-30
		lb	100-300
Top-grade Mexican	excellent when found	oz	40-75
		lb	350-750

Jamaican	usually poor	oz	20-30
Commercial	improving in quality, and quantity,	oz	25-45
Colombian	on the horizon	oz	325-525
Connaisseur		oz	40-75
Colombian	fair supply; several varieties	oz	450-650
Hawaiian	generally good	oz	200-250
Thai stick		oz	2100-3000
Nigerin grass	rare	oz	20-30
		oz	190-250
Moroccan hash	thin green stalks, some blonde	oz	40-65
Lebanese hash	occasional	oz	500-650
		oz	75-110
Alghani hash	worth looking for	oz	900-1200
		oz	100-150
Nepalese hash	some good; some bad	oz	1000-1500
Pakistani hash	decent	oz	120-200
		oz	1400-2000
Lebanese hash oil	strong	oz	120-185
Alghani hash oil	OK supply; good quality, several varieties	oz	1400-2000
Honey oil		oz	120-165
THC		oz	1300-1700
		oz	20-30
LSD		oz	325-450
		oz	25-35
Psilocybin mushrooms	usually stepped on	oz	350-500
Cocaine	fluctuating supply	oz	25-45
		oz	375-600
Alaska Domestic	fair to good	oz	1-3
		oz	75-175
Regular Mexican Cocaine	improving	oz	1-3
		oz	75-150
Hawaii	good to excellent	oz	20-35
Konagold		oz	150-250
Mau	tremendous high	oz	75-125
		oz	1500-2500

MARCH 1977

AFGHANISTAN			
Local Kabul hash	fair to good	oz	1-2
Water-pressed hash	better available	oz	50-100
Shirez hash	strong	oz	1-1.50
Mazar-i-Sharif hash	tremendous quality	oz	30-50
		oz	3-6
		oz	100-200
		oz	5-8
		oz	1.25-2.50
AUSTRALIA			
Domestic grass	OK	oz	20-30
Nepalese hash	some fingers and temple balls	oz	200-300
Indian hash	poorly refined	oz	75-125
Alghani hash	black w/white chunk	oz	900-1000
LSD	blotter	oz	100-125
Cocaine	fair to good	oz	1100-1500
		oz	2-5
		oz	100-200
		oz	75-125
		oz	1500-2500
AZORE ISLANDS			
Argentan grass	quality and quantity, on increase	oz	35-60
Mozambique grass	very good when found	oz	450-700
Cocaine	scarcely seen	oz	60-90
Damiantha	pharmaceutical	oz	500-600
		oz	2-3
		oz	15-150
		oz	1-2
		oz	75-150
BELGIUM			
Nigerin grass	fine smoke	oz	35-40
Chitahash	excellent	oz	400-500
Lebanese hash	some lumpy, red	oz	2-3
Nepalese hash	occasional	oz	45-65
LSD	blotter	oz	35-50
Cocaine	poor to fair	oz	400-475
		oz	45-75
		oz	450-625
		oz	2-5
		oz	225-325
		oz	50-100
		oz	1050-1500

CANADA

Domestic	OK	oz	15-30
Regular Mexican	steady supply	oz	150-275
Top-grade Mexican	occasional high grade	oz	15-40
Commercial	quality on upswing	oz	150-325
Connaisseur	supply increasing	oz	35-70
Hawaiian	green wired hairs; very lumpy	oz	450-625
Alghani hash	thick black slabs, good	oz	35-50
Indian hash	poor to fair	oz	400-550
Kashmir hash	excellent when found	oz	50-85
Alghani hash oil	strong	oz	175-275
Honey oil	tremendous high	oz	2800-3200
LSD	brown blotter	oz	125-200
Cocaine	rock and lake available	oz	1400-2100
MDA	around	oz	100-145
		oz	1100-1500
		oz	150-225
		oz	1600-2200
		oz	25-45
		oz	400-550
		oz	30-50
		oz	450-650
		oz	2-5
		oz	150-250
		oz	75-125
		oz	1400-1900
		oz	25-50

COLOMBIA

Santa Maria	very spicy	oz	5-10
Machu Pichu	excellent high	oz	40-65
Puntajaya	delicious	oz	8-10
Colombian hash	poor to fair	oz	50-70
Colombian hash oil	OK	oz	6-10
LSD	scarce	oz	45-65
Mushrooms	abundant in countryside	oz	30-50
Cocaine	available	oz	100 lb
		oz	2000-3000
		oz	175-225
		oz	2000-2500
		oz	3-5
		oz	30-50
		oz	250-400
		oz	4000-6000

DENMARK

Lebanese hash	supply drying up	oz	2-3
Moroccan hash	light green; OK smoke	oz	600-650
LSD	occasional, blotter	oz	150-3.00
		oz	600-700
		oz	2-4
		oz	125-200

ECUADOR

Colombian	good red; some gold	oz	6-10
Ecuadorian red	up-macking good	oz	80-160
Cocaine	some take	oz	4-5
Sao Pedro cactus	available	oz	60-100
		oz	20-30
		oz	450-625

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	poor to good; OK supply	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	gold blonde; scarce	oz	600-750
Alghani hash	good when found	oz	70-85
Colombian hash	poor	oz	600-925
Hash oil	black Alghani	oz	85-130
LSD	several types; some good	oz	800-1200
Cocaine	usually, HI heavily	oz	50-70
Mandrax	available	oz	600-600
		oz	25-35
		oz	400-500
		oz	1-2
		oz	75-175
		oz	50-100
		oz	1800-1800
		oz	1-2
		oz	75-150

FRANCE

Yamba	scarce lately	oz	40-60
Colombian	supply up	oz	400-800
Moroccan	decent	oz	35-65
Alghani hash	good to great; fair quantity	oz	450-750
Chitahash	excellent find	oz	30-50
LSD	some blotter	oz	350-500
Opium	dreamy	oz	5-7
		oz	900-1100
		oz	50-70
		oz	500-700
		oz	2-50-5
		oz	200-325
		oz	12-15

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	quality and quantity, on decline	oz	2-3
		oz	1100-1250

Alghani hash	several kinds; most good	oz	40-60
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	500-700
Thai stick	potent	oz	35-50
LSD	mostly blotter	oz	450-600
Cocaine	strong rock	oz	one
		oz	10-12
		oz	800-900
		oz	3-4
		oz	200-300
		oz	50-100
		oz	400-650

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	OK	oz	10-15
Thai grass	strong smoke	oz	150-200
Thai stick	some of the best	oz	50-100
Alghani hash	good when found	oz	700-1200
		oz	6-12
		oz	75-150
		oz	6-15
		oz	75-150

ITALY

Colombian grass	poor supply; fair quality	oz	75-100
Lebanese hash	supply declining	oz	600-850
Alghani hash	not black; very good	oz	100-125
Moroccan hash	decent	oz	100 gm
LSD	fair to good	oz	100-120
Cocaine	just OK	oz	270-300
Speed	some decent meth	oz	75-125
		oz	470-300
		oz	300-400
		oz	40-60
		oz	900-1100
		oz	50-65
		oz	1000-1200

MEXICO

Torreon violet	tremendous high	oz	5-10
Guadalupe green	delightful	oz	80-125
Guadalupe hash	good to great	oz	5-10
Guerrero gold	quality, on increase	oz	75-125
Fueble	good smoke	oz	3-4
Magic mushrooms	good trip	oz	50-75
Cocaine	usually rock	oz	4-7
Opium	wonderful	oz	60-115
		oz	4-6
		oz	65-100
		oz	5-8
		oz	80-115
		oz	4-5
		oz	55-70
		oz	400-500
		oz	5000

THE NETHERLANDS

Senegalese	supply drying up	oz	50-80
Congoletto	usually fair; some good	oz	400-550
Domestic hash	poor to fair	oz	20-40
Lebanese hash	rare	oz	250-350
Pakistan hash	quality and quantity, stable	oz	50-75
Kashmir hash	excellent	oz	400-550
Hash oil	some Alghani, occasional	oz	50-80
LSD	blotter	oz	500-600
Cocaine	OK	oz	50-75
Burmese opium	wonderful	oz	400-600
		oz	55-90
		oz	600-725
		oz	1800-2100
		oz	2-4
		oz	150-225
		oz	75-125
		oz	1200-2000
		oz	3-5
		oz	50-80

TURKEY

Turkish hash	excellent when found	oz	5-8
Atonia hash	potent	oz	70-80
LSD	expensive trip	oz	8-10
Opium	very good	oz	100-150
		oz	5-12
		oz	500-600
		oz	3-6
		oz	60-80

USA

Contiguous			
Regular Mexican	decent quality, and quantity	oz	15-30
Top-grade Mexican	supply on increase	oz	100-300
Jamaican	usually poor to fair	oz	35-75
Commercial	improving	oz	350-800
Colombian	gold; red scarce	oz	80-30
Connaisseur		oz	250-450
Hawaiian	several kinds; good to great	oz	25-40
Thaislicka	good ones rare	oz	325-450
		oz	40-75
		oz	400-700
		oz	175-250
		oz	1900-3100
		oz	20-35
		oz	175-250

APRIL 1977

AUSTRALIA

AZORE ISLANDS

BELGIUMCANADACOLOMBIADENMARK

ECUADOR

ENGLAND

FRANCEGERMANYHONG KONGITALYMEXICO

THE NETHERLANDS

TURKEY

USA

Contiguous			
Regular	fair to good	oz	15-30
Mexican		lb	100-300
Top-grade	sinsemilla; excellent	OZ	75-150
Mexican		lb	1000-2000
Jamaican	stringy and seedy	oz	20-30
		lb	250-450
Comerical	various kinds	oz	25-40
Colombian		lb	275-450
	gold, red; available	oz	40-75
		lb	350-550
Hawaiian	delicious	oz	200-250
		lb	2100-3000
Thai sticks	good to excellent	One	20-30
		ct	190-250
Nigerian grass	stash only	oz	40-65
		lb	500-650

Moroccan hash	OK when fresh	oz	75-110
		lb	900-1200
Lebanese hash	good red, scarce	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1500
Afghani hash	OK supply, quality	oz	120-200
		lb	1400-2000
Nepalese hash	some decent fingers	oz	120-185
		lb	1400-2000
Paki hash	supply declining	oz	120-165
		lb	1300-1700
Lebanese hash oil	rare	gm	20-30
		oz	325-450
Afghani hash oil	potent, supply declining	gm	25-35
		oz	350-500
Honey oil	excellent	gm	25-45
		oz	375-600
THC	small green tabs; OK	one	1-3
		100	75-175
LSD	all kinds	hit	1-3
		100	75-150
Psilocybin mushrooms	available	oz	20-35
		lb	150-250
Cocaine	poor to good; rock and flake	gm	75-125
		oz	1200-1500
Quaaludes	short supply	one	3-5
		100	200-400
Alaska			
Domestic	quality on increase	oz	35-65
		lb	425-500
Regular Mexican	stable quality	oz	20-35
		lb	250-400
Cocaine	usually heavily stepped on	gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2300
Hawaii			
Kona gold	excellent smoke	oz	75-150
		lb	1100-1700
Maui	one of the best	oz	100-150
		lb	1200-1800

MAY 1977

AFGHANISTAN			
Local Kabul hash	good steady smoke	oz	1-2
		lb	50-100
Water-pressed hash	some good, some bad	oz	1-1.50
		lb	30-60
Shirazi hash	potent	oz	3-6
		lb	100-200
Mazari-hashiri	excellent quality	oz	5-8
		lb	125-250
AUSTRALIA			
Domestic grass	improving slightly	oz	20-30
		lb	200-300
Nepalese hash	usually temple balls	oz	75-125
		lb	900-1100
Indian hash	just fair	oz	65-90
		lb	850-1050
Afghani hash	soft black, good	oz	100-125
		lb	1100-1500
LSD	brown blotter	hit	2-5
		100	100-200
Cocaine	poor to good	gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2300
AZORE ISLANDS			
Angolan grass	getting bogus	oz	35-65
		lb	450-700
Mozambique grass	scarce	oz	60-90
		lb	500-800
Quaaludes	seldom seen	one	2-3.50
		100	75-150
Domedinos	good quality	one	1-2
		100	75-150
BELGIUM			
Nigerian grass	fine high	oz	30-50
		lb	425-550
Chitral hash	primo	gm	2-3
		oz	45-75
Lebanese hash	supply drying up	oz	40-60
		lb	425-550
Nepalese hash	usually good	oz	45-75
		lb	450-600
LSD	decent	hit	2-5
		100	225-350
Cocaine	heavily cut	gm	60-100
		oz	1050-1500
CANADA			
Domestic	laid good	oz	15-30
		lb	150-275
Regular Mexican	good supply	oz	15-40
		lb	150-325
Top-grade Mexican	very tasty	oz	35-70
		lb	450-625
Commercial Colombian	usually abundant	oz	35-50
		lb	400-550
Connoleseus	hard to find	oz	50-75
		lb	425-650

Hawaii	just stash	oz	175-275
		lb	2200-3200
Afghani hash	primo black; pliable	oz	125-200
		lb	1400-2000
Indian hash	just OK	oz	100-145
		lb	1100-1600
Kashmiri hash	excellent	oz	150-215
		lb	1800-2150
Afghani hash oil	thick black; potent	gm	25-45
		oz	400-550
Honey oil	amber	gm	30-50
		oz	450-650
LSD	several types	hit	2-5
		100	150-250
Cocaine	all kinds	gm	75-125
		oz	1400-1900
MDA	still available	gm	25-50

COLOMBIA

Santa Maria gold, red	very good taste and head	oz	5-10
		lb	40-65
Machu Picchu	excellent quality	oz	8-10
		lb	50-70
Punta roja	insect	oz	8-10
		lb	45-65
Colombian hash	improving slightly	100 lb	30-50
		oz	175-225
Colombian hash oil	fair	lb	2000-2500
LSD	rare	hit	3-5
		100	250-400
Mushrooms	spiritual	oz	3-5
		lb	30-50
Cocaine	mostly rock	oz	250-400
		lb	4000-6000

DENMARK

Lebanese hash	generally stale	gm	2-3
		lb	600-850
Moroccan hash	just decent	gm	1.50-3
		lb	600-700
LSD	scarce	hit	2-4
		100	125-200

ECUADOR

Colombian	mostly connoleseus	oz	8-10
		lb	80-160
Ecuadorian red	delicious	oz	4-5
		lb	60-100
Cocaine	good flake	gm	20-30
		oz	450-625
San Pedro macula	countrywide acid	free	

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	good supply; fair quality	oz	50-75
		lb	600-750
Lebanese hash	getting hard to find	oz	70-95
		lb	800-985
Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	85-140
		lb	850-1200
Colombian hash	fair	oz	50-70
		lb	800-800
Hash oil	usually Afghani, some Lebanese	gm	25-35
		oz	400-500
LSD	good quality, available	hit	1-2
		100	75-125
Cocaine	poor to fair quality, and quantity	gm	50-100
		oz	1800-1750
Mandrax	standard for some	one	1-2
		100	75-150

FRANCE

Yamba	rare	oz	40-60
		lb	400-600
Colombian grass	decent quality, and quantity	oz	35-65
		lb	450-750
Moroccan	various qualities, some good	oz	30-50
		lb	350-500
Afghani hash	excellent when found	gm	5-7
		lb	900-1100
Chitral hash	mostly stash smoke	oz	50-70
		lb	500-700
LSD	U.S.-MEDE	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-325
Opium	wonderful high	gm	12-15

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	disappearing	gm	2-3
		lb	1100-1250
Afghani hash	strong commodity	oz	40-60
		lb	500-700
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	35-50
		lb	450-600
Thai sticks	very good	one	10-12
		100	800-900
LSD	good blotter around	hit	3-4
		100	200-300
Cocaine	usually rock	gm	60-100
		oz	400-650

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	decent	oz	10-15
		lb	150-200
Thai grass	good baguain	oz	60-90
		lb	700-1200

Thai sticks	excellent	one	8-12
		oz	75-140
Afghani hash	scarce of late	gm	8-15
		oz	75-150

ITALY

Colombian grass	quantity, and quality, fair	oz	75-100
		lb	600-850
Lebanese hash	poorly made mostly	oz	100-125
		100 gm	300-350
Afghani hash	thin black slabs; good	oz	100-120
		100 gm	270-300
Moroccan hash	crumbly green	oz	75-125
		100 gm	270-300
LSD	hard to find	hit	4-5
		100	300-400
Cocaine	nothing special	gm	40-60
		oz	900-1100
Speed I	just OK	gm	50-65
		oz	1000-1200

MEXICO

Torreón violet	wonderful head	oz	5-10
		lb	60-125
Guadalupe green	very tasty	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Oaxacan tops	mostly good	oz	3-4
		lb	50-75
Guerrero gold	quantity, improving	oz	4-7
		lb	60-115
Puebla	worthwhile smoke	oz	4-6
		lb	65-100
Magia mushrooms	delightful	oz	5-8
		lb	60-115
Cocaine	mostly rock, smoke flake	gm	4-5
		oz	55-70
Opium	good quality	oz	400-500
		lb	5000

THE NETHERLANDS

Senegalese & Congolese	quality, and quantity, on decline	oz	50-80
		lb	800-950
Domestic hash	improving slightly	oz	20-40
		lb	250-350
Moroccan hash	various qualities available	oz	50-75
		lb	400-600
Lebanese hash	fair at best	oz	50-80
		lb	500-625
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	oz	65-90
		lb	800-725
Hash oil	fresh Afghani; good	hit	1800-2100
LSD	some blotter	oz	2-4
		100	150-225
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	75-125
		oz	1800-2000
Burmese opium	dreamy	gm	3-5
		oz	60-80

TURKEY

Turkish hash	excellent, scarce	oz	5-8
		lb	70-80
Antonia hash	strong smoke	oz	8-10
		lb	100-150
LSD	rare	hit	5-12
		100	500-600
Opium	very good quality	oz	3-6
		lb	80-80

USA

Contiguous			
Regular Mexican	steady supply and quality	oz	15-30
		lb	100-500
Top-grade Mexican	Oaxacan, siemilla	oz	75-150
		lb	1000-2300
Jamaican	mostly fair	oz	20-30
		lb	250-450
Commercial Colombian	good supply	oz	25-40
		lb	325-450
Connoleseus	supply up	oz	40-65
		lb	400-600
Colombian	supply up	oz	40-65
		lb	400-600
Hawaii	scarce	oz	175-250
		lb	1900-3000
Thai sticks	quality, and quantity, on increase	one	10-35
		oz	175-250
Moroccan hash	poor	oz	75-100
		lb	800-1200
Lebanese hash	good quality, hard to find	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1500
Afghani hash	surfbord; good	oz	120-190
		lb	1300-1800
Nepalese hash	some finger and temple balls	oz	120-165
		lb	1350-1850
Paki hash	fair	oz	115-165
		lb	1300-1700
Lebanese hash oil	just stash	gm	20-30
		oz	350-475
Afghani hash oil	potent	gm	25-45
		oz	400-600
Honey oil	excellent, good supply	gm	25-45
		oz	400-600
THC	around	one	1-3
		100	75-150
LSD	all kinds	hit	1-3
		100	75-175
Psilocybin mushrooms	still available	oz	20-35
		lb	150-250

Cocaine	quality mostly improving around	gm oz one 100	75-125 1200-1800 3-5 200-375
---------	---------------------------------	---------------	---------------------------------------

California (Special)

Domestic sinsemilla	excellent smoke	oz lb	75-150 700-1500
Hawaiian bush	Kamoniwartha Layys; excellent mountain-rain fed	oz lb	50 700
Amrita mucaria	nir		
Pellucybe	gummy sacks, from Texas	one 1000	25-40 200-350
Peyote	yellow 100 microdots	HI	.60-2
LSD	aquamarine; mellow pines, blotter; instant	hit hit	.75 2

Alaska

Domestic	good prospects	oz lb	25-65 400-600
Regular Alaskan	the usual	oz lb	20-40 250-450
Connoteur	needle in a haystack	oz lb	50-80 500-700
Cocaine	fair to good	gm oz	75-125 1000-1300
Hawaii			
Kona gold	delicious	oz lb	75-150 1100-1700
Maul	tremendous high	oz lb	100-150 1200-1800

JUNE 1977**AFGHANISTAN**

Local Kabul hash	good standard supply	oz kilo	1-2 50-100
Waterpressed hash	just into	oz kilo	1-2 40-80
Shirachash	debiting when fresh	oz kilo	3-7 100-200
Mazer-eharif	highly desirable	oz kilo	5-9 125-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	improving scene	oz lb	20-40 200-350
Nepalese hash	good when found	oz lb	75-150 900-1250
Indian hash	just fair, decent	oz lb	70-90 800-1100
Alghani hash	scarce of late; excellent	oz lb	100-140 1100-1550
LSD	some blotter	HI	2-5
Cocaine	mostly poor quality	gm oz	75-125 1600-2200

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	dark buds; very good	oz lb	40-65 450-700
Mozambique grass	rare of late	oz lb	60-90 500-800
Cuscutodes	usual	one 100	2-3 75-150
Domedinas	standard stuff	one 100	1-2 75-150

BELGIUM

Nigerian grass	usually stash amounts	oz lb	30-50 425-550
Chitral hash	excellent head; scarce	gm oz	2-3 45-75
Lebanese hash	fair to good; cloth-packed	oz lb	40-60 400-550
Nepalese hash	stale fingers	oz lb	45-75 450-600
LSD	improving slightly	HI	2-5
Cocaine	OK	gm oz	225-350 60-100 1050-1500

CANADA

Domestic	some bright spots	oz lb	15-30 150-325
Regular Mexican	steady supply and quality	oz lb	15-35 175-325
Top-grade Mexican	Caracan, sinsemilla	oz lb	35-55 450-575
Commercial Colombian	Brown buds OK	oz lb	35-50 350-500
Connoteur	occasional gold	oz lb	45-75 425-650
Hawaiian	scarce	oz lb	200-275 2200-3200
Alghani hash	available and good	oz lb	175-225 1400-2200
Indian hash	just OK	oz lb	125-200 1200-2000

Kashmir hash	excellent when loud	oz lb	165-200 1700-2400
Alghani hash 011	thick, black, potent	gm oz	30-50 400-600
Honey 011	very good	oz gm	35-55 450-650
LSD	good blotter	oz HI	2-5 150-250
Cocaine	fair to good	gm oz	75-125 1400-2000

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	good to excellent, decent supply	oz lb	5-15 40-75
Machu Plochu	sweet smoke	oz lb	5-10 40-75
Punteria	one of the best	oz lb	5-10 45-75
Colombian hash	decent at best	oz lb	25-50 100 lb 2000-3000
Colombian hash 011	fair	oz lb	150-225 1800-2500
LSD	fluctuating supply; fair to good	oz HI	3-5 250-400
Mushrooms	natural trip	oz lb	3-5 30-45
Cocaine	most good	oz lb	250-400 4000-6000

DENMARK

Lebanese hash	supply on decline	gm oz	2-5 650-900
Moroccan hash	thin green slabs; OK	gm oz	1.50-2.50 600-800
LSD	decent	hit 100	2-3 125-175

ECUADOR

Colombian grass	good constant	oz lb	7.50-10 75-150
Ecuadorian red	smooth smoke	oz lb	3-5 60-125
Cocaine	excellent flake	gm oz	25-40 450-700
San Pedro cactus	available		free

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	some good; fair supply	oz lb	50-75 600-800
Lebanese hash	just OK	oz lb	70-85 60-950
Alghani hash	thick black slabs, good	oz lb	75-125 800-1200
Colombian hash	poor	oz lb	50-65 550-750
Hash 011	usually Alghani	gm oz	25-35 375-500
LSD	decent quality, and supply	oz HI	1,1.50 75-150
Cocaine	heavily stepped on	gm oz	50-125 2000-2200
Mandrax	around	one 100	1-3 75-200

FRANCE

Vamba	hard to find	oz lb	40-75 400-625
Colombian	occasional supply	oz lb	35-65 450-700
Moroccan	fair to good quality	oz lb	25-50 350-500
Alghani hash	fresh slabs; potent	gm oz	5-10 900-1200
Chitral hash	excellent	oz lb	50-75 500-750
LSD	OK trips around	HI 100	250-5 200-325
Opium	dreamy	gm	10-15

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	short supply	gm kilo	2-5 1200-1300
Alghani hash	good to excellent, OK supply	oz lb	40-65 500-725
Moroccan hash	decent	oz lb	35-60 475-575
Thai sticks	good treat	one 100	10-20 750-1000
LSD	U.S. blotter; good	HI 100	2.50-5 200-350
Cocaine	OK rock	gm oz	65-110 500-750

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	OK	oz lb	8-12 115-225
Thai grass	strong smoke	oz lb	50-100 750-1200
Thai sticks	excellent, available	one 100	8-12 75-175
Alghani hash	rare of late	gm oz	7.50-15 75-175

ITALY

Colombian grass	poor to fair	oz lb	75-100 600-850
Lebanese hash	dry red	oz 100gm	100-125 300-400
Alghani hash	thin black slabs; good	oz 100gm	100-150 300-400
Moroccan hash	just OK	oz 100gm	70-115 200-275
LSD	brown blotter; some crystal	HI 100	3.50-5 300-350
Cocaine	improving slightly	gm oz	45-75 900-1150
Speed	standard status	gm oz	50-75 1000-1300

MEXICO

Torreon violet	mountaintop high	oz lb	5-10 80-125
Guadalupe green	tasty weed	oz lb	5-10 75-125
Oaxacan tops	good to excellent	oz lb	3-5 50-80
Guerrero gold	sweet tasting	oz lb	5-10 75-125
Pueblo	steady standard	oz lb	4-6 65-100
Magic mushroom	natural high	oz lb	5-10 85-115
Cocaine	good flake	gm oz	5-7.50 55-75
Opium	available	oz lb	400-500 5000

THE NETHERLANDS

Songolase & Congolase	purely stash	oz lb	50-85 450-600
Domestic grass	fair to good	oz lb	20-40 250-350
Moroccan hash	nothing special	oz lb	50-75 400-575
Lebanese hash	seldom seen	oz lb	50-85 500-600
Pakistani hash	available	oz lb	50-75 450-650
Kashmir hash	pliable black, wormholes	oz lb	65-110 600-800
Hash oil	thick black; good	liter	1650-2100
LSD	usually blotter	hit 100	2-4 150-225
Cocaine	OK	gm oz	75-125 1300-2100
Burmese opium	excellent when found	gm oz	3-5 60-85

TURKEY

Turkish hash	highly desirable	oz lb	5-10 75-90
Antonia hash	very good	oz lb	7.50-10 100-175
LSD	rare	hit 100	5-12 500-600
Opium	excellent	oz lb	3-7.50 60-85

USA

Contiguous			
Regular Mexican	some decent	oz lb	15-30 100-300
Top-grade Mexican	excellent when found; tasty	oz lb	75-150 1000-2000
Jamaican	usually fair	oz lb	20-30 250-400
Commercial Colombian	readily available	oz lb	25-40 275-450
Connoteur Colombian	quantity and quality on the	oz lb	40-75 275-500
Hawaiian	dark brown, resinous	oz lb	200-250 2100-3000
Thai sticks	fluctuating supply	one 100	15-30 190-250
Nigerian grass	small amounts	oz lb	15-30 500-650
Moroccan hash	thin green slabs; poor to fair	oz lb	75-110 900-1200
Lebanese hash	stale red	oz lb	100-150 1000-1500
Alghani hash	trash black slabs; good	oz lb	120-200 1400-2000
Nepalese hash	mostly fingers	oz lb	120-185 1400-1900
Paki hash	decent	oz lb	120-165 1250-1750
Lebanese hash 011	scarce	gm oz	20-30 325-450
Alghani hash 011	thick, black; strong	gm oz	25-35 350-500
Honey 011	amber, very good	gm oz	25-45 375-600
THC	several types	one 100	1-3 75-175
LSD	different shapes and sizes	HI 100	1-3 75-150

Psilocybin mushrooms	supply declining	oz	20-35
Cocaine	improving slightly	gm	150-250
		oz	75-125
		gm	1200-1900
Cocaine	available	oz	3-5
		100	200-400
Alaska			
Domestic	various types	oz	35-65
		lb	425-500
Regular Mexican Cocaine	constant supply	oz	20-35
		lb	250-400
	fair to good	gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2200
Hawaii			
Kona gold	tremendous	oz	75-150
	high	lb	1100-1700
Mau	super smoke	oz	100-150
		lb	1200-1800
California			
Domestic	mostly sinemilla	oz	150-250
		lb	3000
Mexican	fair to excellent	oz	100-200
		lb	2500
LSD	crystal, blue tabs	one	2-3
		100	200
Cocaine	usually flake of late	gm	60-75
		oz	1600

JDLY 1977

AFGHANISTAN

Local kabul hash	fair to good	oz	1-2
		kg	50-100
Water pressed hash	slightly dry	oz	1-2
		kg	40-60
Shiraz hash	very tasty smoke	oz	3-7
		kg	100-200
Mazar-i-sharif	excellent	oz	5-10
		kg	125-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	hopeful prospects	oz	20-35
		lb	200-325
Nepalese hash	quality, on upswing	oz	75-150
		lb	900-1250
Indian hash	better products available	oz	70-90
		lb	600-1100
Afghan hash	pliable block; good	oz	100-140
		lb	1100-1550
LSD	mostly blotter	hit	2-5
		100	100-225
Cocaine	fair	gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2200

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	supply and quality decreasing	oz	35-60
		lb	450-700
Mozambique grass	excellent when found	oz	60-90
		lb	500-800
Cocaine	fluctuating supply	one	2-3
		100	75-150
Cannabis	available	one	1-2
		100	75-150

BELGIUM

Nigerian grass	extremely resinous	oz	30-50
		lb	425-550
Chitral hash	good to excellent	gm	2-3
		oz	45-75
Lebanese hash	various kinds	oz	40-60
		lb	425-550
Nepalese hash	mostly dry fingers	oz	45-75
		lb	450-600
LSD	just fair	hit	2-5
		100	225-350
Cocaine	OK	gm	60-100
		oz	1050-1500

CANADA

Domestic	growing slowly	oz	15-30
		lb	150-325
Regular Mexican	steady supply and quality	oz	15-35
		lb	175-325
Top grade Mexican	on occasion	oz	35-55
		lb	450-575
Commercial Colombian	readily available	oz	35-50
		lb	400-550
Commercial Colombian	short supply	oz	50-65
		lb	450-700
Hawaiian	usually gold mostly stash	oz	200-275
		lb	2200-3200
Afghan hash	thin black slabs; OK	oz	175-225
		lb	1400-2200

Indian hash	supply decreasing	oz	125-200
		lb	1200-2000
Kashmir hash	growing scarce	oz	175-200
		lb	1800-2500
Afghan hash oil	still around; good	gm	30-50
		oz	400-575
Honey oil	very stony	oz	50-60
		gm	400-625
LSD	crystal and blotter	hit	2-5
		100	150-250
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	75-125
		oz	1400-2000
MDA	just OK	gm	25-50
		oz	25-50

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	disappearing into smoke	oz	5-15
		lb	40-75
Medio Picchu	excellent when found	oz	5-10
		lb	40-75
Punta roja	sweet red	oz	5-10
		lb	45-75
Colombian hash	still not good	oz	25-50
		lb	2000-3000
Colombian hash oil	improving slightly	oz	150-225
		lb	1800-2400
LSD	scarce	hit	2-5
		100	150-250
Mushrooms	good pickings	oz	3-5
		lb	30-45
Cocaine	top qualities	oz	250-400
		lb	4000-6000

DENMARK

Lebanese hash	getting scarce; OK quality	gm	2-5
		lb	650-950
Moroccan hash	decent hash	gm	1.50-2.50
		lb	600-800
LSD	fair	hit	2-3
		100	125-175

ECUADOR

Colombian grass	good quality; available	oz	75-100
		lb	75-150
Ecuadorian red	sweet red; excellent	oz	3-5
		lb	60-125
Cocaine	good flake; some rock	gm	25-40
		oz	450-700
Santa Pedro cactus	around	free	free

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	cunningly blonde; good	oz	50-75
		lb	600-800
Lebanese hash	short supply	oz	70-85
		lb	800-950
Afghan hash	various qualities, some excellent	oz	75-125
		lb	800-1200
Colombian hash	poor to fair	oz	50-65
		lb	550-800
Hash oil	mostly Afghan	gm	25-35
		oz	375-500
LSD	US blotter	hit	1-1.50
		100	75-150
Cocaine	heavily stepped on; just fair	gm	50-125
		oz	2200
Mandrax	available	one	1-3
		100	75-200

FRANCE

Yemba	still scarce	oz	40-75
		lb	400-650
Colombian	supply on increase	oz	35-65
		lb	450-750
Moroccan	blond; better than usual	oz	25-50
		lb	350-500
Afghan hash	available in small amounts	gm	5-10
		lb	900-1200
Chitral hash	excellent when found	oz	50-75
		lb	500-750
LSD	fair to good	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-325
Opium	around	gm	10-15

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	quality and quantity stable	gm	2-5
		lb	1200-1300
Afghan hash	thick slabs, black; with white mott	oz	40-65
		lb	500-725
Moroccan hash	soft, green; OK high	oz	35-50
		lb	475-575
Thai sticks	usually good	one	10-20
		100	750-1000
LSD	blotter	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-350
Cocaine	just fair	gm	65-110
		oz	425-750

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	no improvements, just OK	oz	8-12
		lb	115-225
Thai grass	good hashish	oz	50-100
		lb	750-1150
Thai sticks	excellent, smoke	one	8-15
		oz	75-175
Afghan hash	just stash	gm	75-150
		oz	75-175

ITALY

Colombian grass	fair quantity, and quality	oz	75-100
		lb	600-850
Lebanese hash	several types, none fresh	oz	100-125
		100 gm	300-400
Afghan hash	excellent when found	oz	100-150
		100 gm	300-400
Moroccan hash	fresh green; fair to good	oz	75-110
		100 gm	200-275
LSD	blotter, mostly	hit	3.50-5
		100	300-350
Cocaine	just OK	gm	45-75
		oz	900-1100
Speed	available	gm	50-75
		oz	1000-1300

MEXICO

Torreon violet	extremely rare; olive	oz	5-10
		lb	80-125
Guadalajara green	high potency	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Chapala top	good, roughly and quality	oz	3-5
		lb	50-75
Guerrero gold	delicious	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Puebla	stable condition	oz	4-6
		lb	50-100
Magic mushrooms	pickable	oz	5-1
		lb	75-100
Cocaine	good rock and flake	gm	5-7.50
		oz	55-75
Opium	dreamy	oz	400-500
		lb	5000

THE NETHERLANDS

Schouge & Congolese	getting rare	oz	55-90
		lb	450-325
Domestic grass	slight improvement	oz	20-40
		lb	250-350
Moroccan hash	several varieties, soft, blonde	oz	50-75
		lb	400-575
Lebanese hash	just OK	oz	50-85
		lb	500-800
Pakistan hash	fair to good	oz	50-75
		lb	450-650
Kashmir hash	pliable block; wonderful high	oz	65-100
		lb	600-800
Hash oil	mostly Afghan; some Lebanese	liter	1850-2100
LSD	US blotter	hit	2-4
		100	150-225
Cocaine	poor quality	gm	2-4
		oz	1300-2000
Burmese opium	tremendous when available	gm	3-5
		oz	60-85

TURKEY

Turkish hash	excellent when found	oz	5-10
		lb	75-90
Ankara hash	some of the best	oz	7.50-10
		lb	100-175
LSD	rate	hit	5-12
		100	500-600
Opium	dreamy	oz	3-7.50
		lb	60-85

USA

Contiguous			
Regular Mexican	decent quality, and quantity	oz	15-30
		lb	100-300
Top grade Mexican	short supply	oz	50-150
		lb	200-1000
Jamaican	poor to fair	oz	20-30
		lb	250-425
Commercial Colombian	improving	oz	25-40
		lb	275-450
Connorsville Hawaiian	some gold and red; seedy	oz	40-65
		lb	350-550
	available; delicious	oz	175-250
		lb	1500-3000
Thai sticks	sticked and unsticked; both good	one	20-30
		oz	190-250
Nigerian grass	scarce	oz	40-65
		lb	500-650
Moroccan hash	stale green	oz	75-110
		lb	900-1200
Lebanese hash	fresh red; excellent	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1500

Alghoul hash	subtlest, stable, OK	oz	120-200
Nepalese hash	short supply of light	lb	1400-2000
Pakistani hash	just fair	oz	120-165
Lebanese hash	scarcely	lb	1300-1700
Alghoul hash	potent	gm	20-30
Honeyoil	excellent	oz	325-450
THC	some good, some bad	gm	25-35
LSD	beaten blotter	oz	350-500
Polycygn mushrooms	occasional crystal	gm	25-45
Cocaine	slightly, dry	oz	375-800
Cocaine	all qualities available	one	1-3
Cocaine	fluctuating supply	100	75-175
		lb	1-3
		oz	75-150
		gm	20-35
		oz	150-250
		gm	75-125
		oz	1200-1900
		one	3-5
		100	200-400

AUGUST 1977

AFGHANISTAN

Local, Kabul	starchy, low	oz	1-2
Local, Kabul	starchy, low	lb	50-100
W. Afghanistan	cheap, produce	oz	1-2
W. Afghanistan	cheap, produce	lb	40-80
Shikharab	great quality	oz	3-7
Shikharab	great quality	lb	100-200
Mazar-i-Sharif	very good	oz	5-9
Mazar-i-Sharif	very good	lb	125-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic, grass	getting up there	oz	20-40
Domestic, grass	getting up there	lb	200-350
Nepalese, hash	mostly, fingers	oz	75-140
Nepalese, hash	mostly, fingers	lb	900-1250
Indonesian, hash	excellent	oz	70-90
Indonesian, hash	excellent	lb	800-1100
Alghoul hash	quantity, low quality	oz	100-180
Alghoul hash	quantity, low quality	lb	1100-1550
LSD	bracket, blotter	oz	2-5
LSD	bracket, blotter	lb	100-225
Cocaine	usually heavily	gm	75-115
Cocaine	usually heavily	oz	1800-2100

AZORE ISLANDS

Agave, grass	highly, really	oz	40-85
Agave, grass	highly, really	lb	450-700
Mozambique, grass	scarce	oz	80-90
Mozambique, grass	scarce	lb	500-800
Cocaine	available	one	2-3
Cocaine	available	100	75-150
Domestic, hash	usual quality	one	1-2
Domestic, hash	usual quality	100	75-150

BELGIUM

Nigerian, grass	supply, dry up	oz	30-50
Nigerian, grass	supply, dry up	lb	425-550
CH. hash	local, when, forward	gm	2-3
CH. hash	local, when, forward	oz	45-75
Lebanese hash	stake of sale	oz	40-80
Lebanese hash	stake of sale	lb	400-550
Nepalese hash	quantity, fingers	oz	45-75
Nepalese hash	quantity, fingers	lb	450-800
LSD	common, blotter	hit	2-5
LSD	common, blotter	100	225-350
Cocaine	decent	gm	80-100
Cocaine	decent	oz	1050-1500

CANADA

Domestic, hash	at night, prospect	oz	15-30
Domestic, hash	at night, prospect	lb	150-325
Regular, hash	slightly, available	oz	15-35
Regular, hash	slightly, available	lb	175-325
Top-grade, hash	dark green, dark	oz	35-55
Top-grade, hash	dark green, dark	lb	450-575
Common, hash	excellent	oz	35-50
Common, hash	excellent	lb	35-50

Colombian, hash	highly dry	oz	350-500
Colombian, hash	highly dry	lb	45-75
Colombian, hash	good, good	oz	425-850
Colombian, hash	good, good	lb	200-275
Alghoul hash	good, good	oz	2200-3200
Alghoul hash	good, good	lb	175-230
Indonesian, hash	good, good	oz	1400-2250
Indonesian, hash	good, good	lb	125-200
Kashmir hash	good, good	oz	1200-2000
Kashmir hash	good, good	lb	185-200
Alghoul hash	high quality	oz	1700-2400
Alghoul hash	high quality	lb	30-50
Honey, oil	light, amber	oz	400-800
Honey, oil	light, amber	lb	35-55
LSD	U.S.-made	oz	450-850
LSD	U.S.-made	hit	2-5
Cocaine	OK	100	150-250
Cocaine	OK	gm	75-125
Cocaine	OK	oz	1400-2000

COLOMBIA

Scotch, hash	supply, dry	oz	5-15
Scotch, hash	supply, dry	lb	40-75
Magnum, hash	highly, manicured	oz	5-10
Magnum, hash	highly, manicured	lb	40-75
Punjab, hash	highly, manicured	oz	5-10
Punjab, hash	highly, manicured	lb	45-75
Colombian, hash	high	oz	25-55
Colombian, hash	high	100	2000-3200
Colombian, hash	decent, U.S. beat	oz	150-230
Colombian, hash	decent, U.S. beat	lb	1800-2550
LSD	scarce	hit	3-5
LSD	scarce	100	250-400
Magnum, hash	organic, high	oz	3-5
Magnum, hash	organic, high	lb	30-45
Cocaine	available, on demand	oz	250-400
Cocaine	available, on demand	lb	400-800

DENMARK

Lebanese hash	starchy, low	gm	2-5
Lebanese hash	starchy, low	oz	850-900
Moroccan hash	usually, green, OK	gm	1,50-2,50
Moroccan hash	usually, green, OK	lb	650-900
LSD	rare	hit	2-3
LSD	rare	100	125-175

ECUADOR

Colombian, hash	good, to excellent	oz	75-10
Colombian, hash	good, to excellent	lb	75-150
Colombian, hash	up to grade with	oz	3-5
Colombian, hash	up to grade with	lb	80-125
Cocaine	legitimate, to fake	gm	25-40
Cocaine	legitimate, to fake	oz	450-700
Scotch, hash	some rock	oz	450-700
Scotch, hash	some rock	lb	450-700

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	quality, green, OK	oz	50-75
Moroccan hash	quality, green, OK	lb	800-800
Indonesian hash	fair to good	oz	70-85
Indonesian hash	fair to good	lb	800-900
Alghoul hash	black, with white	oz	75-130
Alghoul hash	black, with white	lb	800-1250
Colombian hash	very good	oz	45-85
Colombian hash	very good	lb	500-750
Hash	black, Alghoul or	oz	25-35
Hash	black, Alghoul or	lb	375-500
LSD	supply, dry up	hit	1-1.50
LSD	supply, dry up	100	75-150
Cocaine	poor to fair	gm	50-125
Cocaine	poor to fair	oz	2000-2200
Magnum	available	one	1-3
Magnum	available	100	75-200

FRANCE

Yambou	rare	oz	40-75
Yambou	rare	lb	400-825
Colombian hash	good, when, around	oz	35-85
Colombian hash	good, when, around	lb	450-700
Moroccan hash	quality, and quality	oz	25-50
Moroccan hash	quality, and quality	lb	350-500
Alghoul hash	high, black, black	oz	5-10
Alghoul hash	high, black, black	lb	900-1200
CH. hash	good, good	oz	50-80
CH. hash	good, good	lb	500-800
LSD	decent	hit	2-5
LSD	decent	100	200-325
Cocaine	available	gm	10-15

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	supply, dry	gm	2-5
Lebanese hash	supply, dry	lb	1200-1300
Alghoul hash	high, high	oz	40-85
Alghoul hash	high, high	lb	500-725
Moroccan hash	quality, fair quality	oz	35-50
Moroccan hash	quality, fair quality	lb	475-575
Thai sticks	excellent	one	10-25
Thai sticks	excellent	100	750-1025

LSD	good, when, high	hit	2-5
LSD	good, when, high	100	200-850
Cocaine	good, rock	gm	85-110
Cocaine	good, rock	oz	500-750

HONG KONG

Moroccan hash	excellent, when	oz	8-12
Moroccan hash	excellent, when	lb	115-225
Thai hash	excellent, when	oz	50-100
Thai hash	excellent, when	lb	750-1200
Indonesian hash	good, high, green	one	8-12
Indonesian hash	good, high, green	oz	75-115
Alghoul hash	starchy, low	gm	75-105
Alghoul hash	starchy, low	oz	75-105

ITALY

Colombian hash	quality, high	oz	75-100
Colombian hash	quality, high	lb	800-850
Lebanese hash	starchy, low	oz	100-125
Lebanese hash	starchy, low	lb	100-150
Alghoul hash	excellent, when	oz	100-150
Alghoul hash	excellent, when	lb	1300-1400
Moroccan hash	small, green	oz	70-120
Moroccan hash	small, green	lb	200-280
LSD	OK	hit	3-5
LSD	OK	100	300-350
Cocaine	starchy, low	gm	45-75
Cocaine	starchy, low	oz	900-1150
Specimen	available	gm	50-75
Specimen	available	oz	1000-1300

MEXICO

Torreon hash	high quality, high	oz	5-10
Torreon hash	high quality, high	lb	80-125
Guadalajara hash	good, quality	oz	5-10
Guadalajara hash	good, quality	lb	75-125
Cocaine	quality, high	oz	3-5
Cocaine	quality, high	lb	50-80
Guaymas hash	good, quality	oz	5-10
Guaymas hash	good, quality	lb	75-125
Puebla hash	one of the best	oz	4-8
Puebla hash	one of the best	lb	85-100
Magnum hash	quality, high	oz	5-10
Magnum hash	quality, high	lb	85-115
Cocaine	starchy, low	gm	5-7.50
Cocaine	starchy, low	oz	55-75
Cocaine	starchy, low	lb	400-510
Cocaine	starchy, low	oz	5000

THE NETHERLANDS

Alghoul hash	scarce	oz	50-85
Alghoul hash	scarce	lb	450-600
Colombian hash	quality, and	oz	20-40
Colombian hash	quality, and	lb	250-350
Moroccan hash	quality, OK	oz	50-75
Moroccan hash	quality, OK	lb	400-575
Lebanese hash	some, high, high	oz	50-85
Lebanese hash	some, high, high	lb	500-800
Pakistan hash	quality, high	oz	50-75
Pakistan hash	quality, high	lb	450-850
Kashmir hash	high quality, when	oz	85-110
Kashmir hash	high quality, when	lb	800-1800
Hash	black, Alghoul	oz	1850-2100
Hash	black, Alghoul	lb	1850-2100
LSD	U.S. higher	hit	2-4
LSD	U.S. higher	100	150-225
Cocaine	decent, rock	gm	75-125
Cocaine	decent, rock	oz	1300-2100
Burnt hash	good, when, available	gm	3-5
Burnt hash	good, when, available	oz	80-85

TURKEY

Turkish hash	great, demand	oz	5-10
Turkish hash	great, demand	lb	75-90
Antonia hash	high quality	oz	75-10
Antonia hash	high quality	lb	100-175
LSD	scarce	hit	5-12
LSD	scarce	100	500-600
Cocaine	decent	oz	3-8
Cocaine	decent	lb	80-85

USA

Regular hash	quality, high	oz	15-30
Regular hash	quality, high	lb	100-300
Top-grade hash	several types	oz	75-150
Top-grade hash	several types	lb	1000-2000
Magnum hash	all good	oz	20-30
Magnum hash	all good	lb	250-400
Common hash	starch, high	oz	25-40
Common hash	starch, high	lb	275-450
Colombian hash	high quality, high	oz	40-75
Colombian hash	high quality, high	lb	275-500
Hawaiian hash	green, with red hairs	oz	200-250
Hawaiian hash	green, with red hairs	lb	2100-3000
Thai sticks	all good, of	one	15-30
Thai sticks	all good, of	100	190-250

Nigerian, grass	local	oz	15-30
Moroccan, hash	thin green, black	oz	500-860
	poor	oz	75-110
	good	oz	900-1200
Afghan hash	supply declining	oz	1000-1500
	fast	oz	120-200
	fast	oz	1400-2000
Nepal hash	some green	oz	120-185
	OK	oz	1400-1900
Pakistani hash	good, refined	oz	120-185
	good	oz	1250-1750
Lebanese hash	good	oz	20-30
	good	oz	325-450
Afghan hash	thick black	oz	25-35
	good	oz	350-500
Hong Kong hash	excellent, quality	oz	25-45
	fast	oz	375-800
Thai hash	green	oz	1-3
	good	oz	75-175
LSD	blotter	oz	1-3
	good	oz	75-150
Pakistan hash	good	oz	20-35
	good	oz	150-250
Cocaine	good	oz	75-125
	good	oz	1200-1900
Quaaludes	scarce	oz	3-5
	good	oz	200-400

SEPTEMBER 1977

AFGHANISTAN			
Local Kabul hash	fair to good	oz	1-2
Water pressed hash	just OK	oz	50-100
Shirazi hash	scarce of late	oz	1-2
	good	oz	40-80
Mazar-i Sharif hash	excellent	oz	3-7
	good	oz	100-200
	good	oz	5-10
	good	oz	125-250

AUSTRALIA			
Domestic grass	good prospects	oz	20-35
Nepalese hash	lingers and	oz	200-325
	temple balls	oz	75-150
Indian hash	poorly made	oz	900-1250
	good	oz	70-90
Afghan hash	rare	oz	800-1100
	good	oz	100-140
LSD	some blotter	oz	1100-1550
	good	oz	2-5
Cocaine	heavily cut	oz	100-225
	good	oz	75-125
	good	oz	1600-2200

AZORE ISLANDS			
Angolan grass	good when found	oz	35-60
	good	oz	450-700
Mozambique grass	resiny, very good	oz	60-90
	good	oz	500-800
Quaaludes	just slash	oz	2-3
	good	oz	100-225
Dymalinas	around	oz	75-125
	good	oz	50-100

BELGIUM			
Nigerian, grass	just slash	oz	30-50
	good	oz	425-550
Chitra hash	fresh, excellent	oz	2-3
	good	oz	45-75
Lebanese hash	OK	oz	40-60
	good	oz	425-550
Nepalese hash	just fingers	oz	45-75
	good	oz	450-600
LSD	scarce	oz	2-5
	good	oz	225-350
Cocaine	fair to good rock	oz	60-110
	good	oz	1050-1700

CANADA			
Domestic	improving slightly	oz	15-30
	good	oz	150-325

Regular Mexican	constant	oz	15-35
Top grade Mexican	hard to find	oz	175-325
Commercial Mexican	still available	oz	35-60
Colombian	decent	oz	450-625
Colombian	some gold buds	oz	35-50
Hawaiian	rare	oz	400-550
	good	oz	50-85
	good	oz	450-700
	good	oz	200-300
	good	oz	2200-3250
Afghan hash	thick black slabs	oz	175-225
	good	oz	1400-2200
Indian hash	poorly made	oz	125-200
	good	oz	1200-2000
Kashmir hash	quantity, on decline	oz	175-200
Afghan hash	several types	oz	1800-2500
	most good	oz	30-50
Honey oil	tremendous when found	oz	400-575
	good	oz	50-60
LSD	windowpane good	oz	400-625
	good	oz	2-5
Cocaine	decent	oz	150-250
	good	oz	75-125
	good	oz	1400-2000
MDA	around	oz	25-50

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	supply declining	oz	5-15
Machu Picchu	some of the best	oz	40-75
	good	oz	5-10
Punta roja	top notch smoke	oz	40-75
	good	oz	5-10
Colombian hash	poor to fair	oz	45-75
	good	oz	25-50
Colombian hash	mostly for export	oz	2000-3000
Hash oil	scarce of late	oz	150-225
LSD	scarce of late	oz	1800-2400
	good	oz	2-5
	good	oz	150-250
Mushrooms	still available	oz	3-5
	good	oz	30-45
Cocaine	all kinds	oz	250-400
	good	oz	4000-8000

DENMARK

Lebanese hash	quantity, and quality, fluctuating	oz	2-5
Moroccan hash	stage of late	oz	650-950
	good	oz	150-250
	good	oz	600-800
LSD	brown blotter	oz	2-3
	good	oz	125-175

ECUADOR

Colombian grass	good quality, around	oz	7.50-10
Ecuadorian red	sweet smoke	oz	75-150
	good	oz	3-5
Cocaine	some of the best	oz	60-125
	good	oz	25-40
San Pedro cactus	good high	oz	450-700

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	thin green slabs, OK	oz	50-60
Lebanese hash	thick red, good	oz	60-800
	good	oz	70-95
Afghan hash	prime, scarce	oz	800-1000
	good	oz	75-125
Colombian hash	poor import	oz	800-1200
	good	oz	50-65
Hash oil	usually Afghan	oz	500-800
	some Lebanese	oz	25-35
LSD	American blotter	oz	375-500
	good	oz	1-1.50
Cocaine	mostly fair	oz	75-150
	good	oz	50-125
	good	oz	2200
Mandarin	stable situation	oz	1-3
	good	oz	75-200

FRANCE

Yamba	rare	oz	50-80
	good	oz	450-700
Colombian	supply on decline	oz	35-65
	good	oz	450-750
Moroccan	good when fresh	oz	25-50
	good	oz	350-500
Afghan hash	several types, mostly good	oz	5-10
Chitra hash	tremendous high	oz	900-1200
	good	oz	50-75
LSD	scarce	oz	500-750
	good	oz	250-5
Opium	poor to good	oz	200-325
	good	oz	10-15

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	pliable red good quality, and quantity	oz	2-5
	good	oz	1200-1300
Afghan hash	small amounts, of prime	oz	50-75
	good	oz	500-725
Moroccan hash	poor to fair	oz	35-50
	good	oz	475-575
Thai sticks	good when found	oz	10-20
	good	oz	750-1000
LSD	blotter is best	oz	2.50-5
	good	oz	200-350
Cocaine	OK	oz	85-110
	good	oz	425-750

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	improving slightly	oz	8-12
	good	oz	115-225
Thai grass	quality, and quantity, stable	oz	50-100
	good	oz	750-1200
Thai sticks	available	oz	8-15
	good	oz	75-125
Afghan hash	scarce	oz	750-15
	good	oz	75-175

ITALY

Colombian	fair quality, and quantity	oz	75-150
	good	oz	600-850
Lebanese hash	just decent	oz	100-125
	good	oz	300-400
Afghan hash	good to excellent	oz	100-150
	good	oz	300-400
Moroccan hash	it green, OK	oz	75-120
	good	oz	200-300
LSD	blotter, good	oz	3.50-5
	good	oz	300-350
Cocaine	some good rock	oz	45-75
	good	oz	900-1100
Speed	available	oz	50-75
	good	oz	1000-1300

MEXICO

Torreón violet	scarce	oz	5-10
	good	oz	80-125
Guadalajara green	fair to good	oz	5-10
	good	oz	75-125
Cavazos tops	sweet smoke	oz	3-5
	good	oz	50-75
Guerrero gold	excellent when found	oz	5-10
	good	oz	75-125
Puebla	fluctuating supply and quality	oz	4-8
	good	oz	50-100
Magik mushrooms	around	oz	5-10
	good	oz	75-100
Cocaine	smooth flakes	oz	5-7.50
	good	oz	55-75
	good	oz	400-500
	good	oz	5000

THE NETHERLANDS

Senegal hash	quantity, on decline	oz	55-90
	good	oz	450-825
Domestic grass	improving slightly	oz	20-40
	good	oz	250-350
Moroccan hash	usually, stable	oz	50-75
	good	oz	400-575
Lebanese hash	dark red, good	oz	50-85
	good	oz	500-800
Pakistan hash	just OK	oz	50-75
	good	oz	450-650
Kashmir hash	excellent when found	oz	65-100
	good	oz	600-800
Hash oil	occasional Afghan	oz	1650-2100
LSD	fair at best	oz	2-4
	good	oz	150-225
Cocaine	fluctuating supply, and quality, creamy	oz	2-4
	good	oz	1300-2000
Burmese opium	creamy	oz	3-5
	good	oz	60-85

TURKEY

Turkish hash	excellent	oz	5-10
	good	oz	75-90
Antonia hash	scarce	oz	750-10
	good	oz	100-175
LSD	unavailable	oz	3-7.50
Opium	wonderful head	oz	60-85

USA

Configuona	believed green	oz	15-30
	good	oz	100-300
Regular Mexican	poor to fair	oz	50-150
Top grade Mexican	green/gold	oz	200-1000

Jamaican	immature	oz	20-30
Commercial	supply drying up	lb	250-425
Colombian		oz	23-40
Connaisseur	gold, red, black,	lb	275-450
Colombian	scarce	oz	40-65
Hawaiian	large demand, poor	lb	350-550
supply		oz	175-250
Thai sticks	several types, most	one	1500-3000
	good	oz	20-30
Nigerian grass	lust stash	oz	190-250
		lb	40-65
Moroccan hash	poor to good	oz	500-650
		lb	75-110
Lebanese hash	cloth-sacked red	oz	900-1200
		lb	100-150
Afghani hash	surfboard slabs,	oz	120-200
	good	lb	1400-2000
Nepalese hash	dry lingers	oz	120-185
		lb	1400-2000
Paki hash	just OK	oz	120-165
		lb	1300-1700
Lebanese	sweet tasting	gm	20-30
hash oil		oz	325-450
Afghani	potent black	gm	25-35
hash oil		oz	350-500
Honey oil	excellent quality	gm	25-45
		oz	375-600
THC	rare 01 late	one	1-3
		100	75-175
LSD	mosNybioner	hit	1-3
		100	75-150
Psilocybin	available	oz	20-35
in US through		lb	150-250
Cocaine	usually rock, poor	gm	75-125
	to good	oz	1200-1900
Quaaludes	scarce	one	3-5
		100	200-400
Aluka			
Domestic	high expectation	oz	35-65
		lb	425-500
Regular	steady supply	oz	20-35
Mexican		lb	250-400
Cocaine	poor to good	gm	75-150
	rock and flake	oz	1600-2300
Hawan			
Kona gold	soon to be	oz	75-150
	available	lb	1100-1700
Maui	still growing	oz	100-150
		lb	1200-1800

OCTOBER 1977

AFGHANISTAN			
Local Kabul	better to be found	oz	1-2
hash		kilo	50-100
Water-pressed	just OK	oz	1-2
hash		kilo	40-80
Shirac hash	excellent quality	oz	3-7
		kilo	100-200
Mazari-sharif	high demand,	oz	5-9
	low supply	kilo	125-250
AUSTRALIA			
Domestic	slight	oz	20-40
grass	improvement	lb	200-350
Nepalese hash	fingers, good	oz	75-140
		lb	900-1250
Indian hash	poorly made	oz	70-90
		lb	800-1100
Afghani hash	excellent when	oz	100-160
	found	lb	1100-1550
LSD	U.S. blotter	hit	2-3
		100	100-225
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	75-115
		oz	1600-2100
AZORE ISLANDS			
Angolan grass	scarce	oz	40-65
		lb	450-700
Mozambique	excellent when	oz	60-90
grass	found	lb	500-800
Quaaludes	available	one	2-3
		100	75-150
Domadines	usually around	one	1-2
		100	75-150
BELGIUM			
Nigerian grass	rare of late	oz	30-50
		lb	425-550
Chitral hash	tremendous	gm	2-3
	quality, fair	oz	45-75
	quantity		
Lebanese	just OK	oz	40-60
hash		lb	400-550

Nepalese	some temple	oz	45-75
hash	balls, good	lb	450-600
LSD	hard to find	hit	2-5
		100	225-350
Cocaine	fair quality	gm	60-100
	and quantity	oz	1050-1500
CANADA			
Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-30
		lb	150-325
Regular	stable situation	oz	15-35
		lb	175-325
Top-grade	scarce of late	oz	35-55
Mexican		lb	450-575
Commercial	good supply	oz	3350
Colombian	and quality	lb	350-500
Connaisseur	excellent when	oz	4-75
Colombian	found	lb	425-650
Hawaiian	just stash	oz	200-275
		lb	2200-3280
Afghani hash	thick black slabs	oz	115-225
		lb	1400-2200
Indian hash	poor to fair	oz	125-200
		lb	1200-2000
Kashmir	good to excellent	oz	165-200
hash	fair supply	lb	1700-2400
Afghani	potent	gm	30-50
hash oil		oz	400-600
Honey oil	amber	gm	35-55
		oz	450-650
LSD	blotter, fair	hit	2-5
	to good	100	150-250
Cocaine	good flake	gm	75-125
		oz	1400-2000
COLOMBIA			
Santa Marta	excellent when	oz	5-15
gold, red	found	lb	40-75
Machu Picchu	tasty smoke	oz	5-10
		lb	40-75
Punta roja	very sweet red	oz	5-10
		lb	45-75
Colombian	poor to fair	oz	25-50
hash		100 lb	2000-3000
Colombian	some decent	oz	150-225
hash oil		lb	1800-2500
DENMARK			
Lebanese	cloth-sacked,	gm	2-5
hash	fair to good	lb	650-900
Moroccan	good when fresh	gm	150-250
hash		lb	600-800
LSD	OK	hit	2-3
		100	125-175
ECUADOR			
Colombian	good to excellent	oz	7.50-10
grass		lb	75-150
Ecuadorian	sweet smoke	oz	3-5
red		lb	60-125
Cocaine	mostly flake	gm	25-40
		oz	450-700
San Pedro	natural trip		free
islands			
ENGLAND			
Moroccan	freshness of	oz	50-75
hash	importance	lb	600-850
Lebanese	fair to good	oz	70-85
hash		lb	800-950
Afghani hash	thin black Sheets,	oz	75-125
	good	lb	800-1200
Colombian	poor to fair	oz	50-65
hash		lb	550-750
Hash Oil	black Afghani	gm	25-35
		oz	375-500
LSD	blotter and dots	hit	1-1.50
		100	75-150
Cocaine	OK rock and flake	gm	50-125
		oz	2000-2200
Mandrax	available	one	1-3
		100	75-200
FRANCE			
Vamba	scarce of late	oz	40-75
		lb	400-625
Colombian	fluctuating supply	oz	35-65
	and quality	lb	450-700
Moroccan	some good	oz	25-50
		lb	350-500
Afghani hash	thick slabs, good	gm	5-10
		lb	900-1200
Chitral hash	excellent	oz	50-75
		lb	500-750
LSD	blotter, good	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-300
Opium	OK	gm	10-15

GERMANY			
Lebanese	supply drying up	gm	2-5
hash		kilo	1200-1300
Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	40-65
		lb	500-725
Moroccan	soft, green, tasty	oz	25-50
hash		lb	300-500
Thai sticks	highly desired	one	10-20
		100	750-1000
LSD	rare	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-350
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	65-110
		oz	500-750
HONG KONG			
Mainland	improving slightly	oz	8-12
weed		lb	115-225
Thai grass	good supply	oz	50-100
		lb	750-1200
Thai sticks	excellent	one	8-12
		oz	75-175
Afghani hash	scarce	gm	75-175
		oz	
ITALY			
Colombian	fair at best	oz	75-100
grass		lb	600-800
Lebanese	OK smoke	oz	100-125
hash		100 gm	300-400
Afghani hash	excellent when	oz	100-150
	found	100 gm	300-400
Moroccan	poor to good	oz	70-115
hash		100 gm	200-275
LSD	scarce	hit	3.50-5
		100	300-400
Cocaine	quality up	gm	45-75
		oz	900-1150
Speed	available	gm	50-75
		oz	1000-1300
MEXICO			
Torreón violet	tremendous high	oz	5-10
		lb	80-125
Guadalupe	available	oz	5-12
green		lb	75-135
Oaxacan tops	expected soon	oz	3-5
		lb	50-80
Guerrero gold	slightly dry	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Pueblo	short supply	oz	4-6
		lb	65-100
THE NETHERLANDS			
Senegalese &	quantity on	oz	50-85
Congolese	decrease	lb	450-600
Domestic	OK	oz	20-40
grass		lb	250-350
Moroccan	fair to good	oz	50-75
hash		lb	400-575
Lebanese	decent	oz	50-85
hash		lb	500-600
Pakistani	poor to fair	oz	50-75
hash		lb	450-650
Kashmiri	excellent	oz	65-110
hash		lb	600-800
Hash oil	some Afghani	liter	1650-2100
LSD	scarce	hit	2-4
		100	150-225
Cocaine	fluctuating	gm	75-125
	supply	oz	1300-2100
Burmese	right up there	gm	3-5
opium		oz	60-85
TURKEY			
Turkish hash	debilitating	oz	5-10
		lb	75-90
Antonia hash	excellent	oz	75-100
		lb	100-175
LSD	scarce	hit	5-12
		100	500-600
Opium	wonderful	oz	3-8
		lb	60-85
USA			
Contiguous			
Regular	several types	oz	15-30
Mexican		lb	100-300
Top-grade	scarce of late	oz	75-150
Mexican		lb	1000-2000
Jamaican	poor to fair	oz	20-30
		lb	250-400
Commercial	good supply	oz	25-40
Colombian		lb	275-400
Connaisseur	decent supply,	oz	40-75
Colombian	various kinds	lb	275-500
Hawaiian	just stash	oz	175-250
		lb	2000-3000

Cocaine	poor supply	one 100 oz	2-4 150-300
Cocaine	good rock, OK flake around	gm oz	75-125 1500-2200
Alaska			
Domestic	fair to very OK-OD high	oz lb	35-100 400-1200
Regular Mexican		oz lb	15-30 200-350
TO-grille exican	some Guernera gold	oz lb	35-55 325-500
Colombian	usually commercial	oz lb	30-45 375-500
Cocaine	rock steady	gm oz	85-130 1700-2200
Hawaii			
Kona gold	sweet smoke	oz lb	125-175 1600-2300
Mau	green with brown hairs	oz lb	125-175 1500-2200
LSD	blotter mostly	one 100	1-3 75-150

DECEMBER 1977

AFGHANISTAN

Local Kabul hash	decent quality, and quantity	oz kilo	1-2 50-100
Water-pressed hash	fair to good	oz kilo	1-2 40-80
Shine hash	excellent when found	oz kilo	3-7 100-200
Mazer+shari	tremendous	oz kilo	5-10 125-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	OK	oz lb	20-35 200-300
Nepalese hash	steady supply	oz lb	75-150 900-1250
Indio hash	fair to good	oz lb	70-90 800-1100
Afghani hash	scarce of late	oz lb	100-140 1100-1600
LSD	brown blotter	hit 100	2-5 100-225
Cocaine	decent rock	gm oz	75-125 1600-2200

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz lb	15-30 150-325
Regular Mexican	pepp wrapped bricks	oz lb	15-35 175-325
Top-grade Mexican	good Guernero	oz lb	35-60 450-625
Commercial Colombian	available	oz lb	35-50 400-550
Commercial Colombian	scarce of late	oz lb	50-85 450-700
Hawaiian	decent availability	oz lb	175-250 2000-3000
Afghani hash	sunbeard stabs, good	oz lb	175-225 1400-2200
Indian hash	dark green, OK	oz lb	125-200 1200-2000
Kashmiri hash	excellent	oz lb	175-200 1800-2500
Afghani	thick and potent	gm oz	30-50 400-575
Honey oil	sweet stuff	oz gm	35-50 400-600
LSD	usually blotter	hit 100	2-5 150-250
Cocaine	fair to good flake and rock	gm oz	75-125 1400-2000
MCA	short supply	oz gm	25-50

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	top quality, short supply	oz lb	5-10 40-80
Machu Pichu	quantity, on deck	oz lb	5-10 40-80
Punta raja	sweet red	oz lb	5-10 45-75
Colombian hash	crumbly brown	oz lb	25-50 2000-3000
Colombian hash oil	dark green, poor	oz lb	150-200 1800-2400
LSD	just stash	hit 100	2-5 150-250
Mushrooms	around	oz lb	3-5 30-45
Cocaine	good selection	oz lb	250-400 4000-6000

ECUADOR

Colombian grass	resiny buds	oz lb	75-100 75-150
Ecuadorian red Cocaine	very tasty	oz lb	3-5 60-125
Sau Podio cactus	usually flake, excellent	gm oz	25-40 450-700
	good tip	oz	free

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	fresh blonde, good	oz lb	50-80 600-800
Lebanese hash	short supply	oz lb	70-95 800-1000
Afghani hash	excellent when found	oz lb	75-150 800-1250
Colombian hash	poor to fair	oz lb	50-65 500-800
Hash oil	black Afghani, potent	gm oz	25-35 375-500
LSD	blotter and small tabs	hit 100	1-1.50 75-150
Cocaine	decent at best	gm oz	50-125 2200
Mandrax	available	one 100	1-3 75-200

FRANCE

Colombian grass	commercial quality	oz lb	35-65 450-750
Nigerian grass	good to excellent	oz lb	50-80 500-800
Thai sticks	gold green, tasty	one 100	10-25 750-1200
Lebanese hash	decent red, fair supply	oz lb	50-60 400-700
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz lb	25-50 350-500
Nepalese hash	rare	oz lb	65-100 900-1100
LSD	OK	one 100	250-5 200-325
Opium	improving	gm oz	10-15

GERMANY

Afghani hash	thick black slabs, good	oz lb	50-75 500-725
Lebanese hash	usually red, some blonde	gm kilo	2-5 1200-1300
Moroccan hash	fair to excellent quality	oz lb	35-50 475-575
Thai sticks	good if fresh	one 100	10-20 750-1000
LSD	brown blotter blue tabs	hit 100	2.50-5 200-350
Cocaine	around	gm oz	65-110 500-750

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	OK	oz lb	8-12 115-225
Thailand grass	stable situation	oz lb	50-100 750-1200
Thai sticks	drying up some	one oz	8-15 75-125
Afghani hash	rare	gm oz	7.50-15 75,175

KENYA

Domestic	fair to good	oz lb	8-12 50-100
Congolese	very resinous, excellent	oz lb	10-15 125-150
Yohimbe	available	oz lb	1-2 8-12

MEXICO

Torreón violet	short supply, high demand	oz lb	5-10 80-125
Guadalajara green	mouth-watering taste	oz lb	5-10 75-125
Cavacan tops	good to excellent	oz lb	3-5 50-75
Guerrero gold	devaluing	oz lb	5-10 75-125
Puebla	fair to good crop	oz lb	4-6 50-100
Magic mushrooms	countryside product	oz lb	5-10 75-100
Cocaine	mostly flake, some rock	gm oz	5-7.50 400-500
Opium	available	oz lb	5000

MOSCOW

Inkusk high	dark brown, good	oz lb	70-80 800-900
Nepalese hash	scarce	oz lb	150-200 1800-2500
Steppe grass	worthwhile	oz lb	40-55 400-600
Siberian grass	excellent when found	oz lb	60-75 600-800
LSD	made in Europe	hit 100	5-10 200-350

NEPAL

Nepalese grass	light buds, good	oz lb	1-2 10-15
Nepalese hash	various types, some great	oz lb	5-10 75-150
Afghani hash	top grade	oz lb	20-30 175-250
Paki hash	just decent	oz lb	5-10 75-150
Cocaine	OK	gm oz	10-15 150-250

THE NETHERLANDS

Songalese & Congolese	recent supply	oz lb	55-75 450-800
Domestic grass	fair to good	oz lb	20-40 250-350
Moroccan hash	various types	oz lb	50-75 400-575
Lebanese hash	just decent	oz lb	50-85 500-600
Pakistani hash	red, blonde	oz lb	50-75 450-650
Kashmiri hash	OK	oz lb	85-100 600-800
Hash oil	supply dwindling	hit 100	1650-2100
LSD	fluctuating supply	hit 100	2-4 150-225
Cocaine	quality on increase	gm oz	75-125 1300-2000
Burmese opium	tremendous	gm oz	4-6 60-85

TURKEY

Turkish hash	soft black	oz lb	5-10 75-90
Antonia hash	excellent when found	oz lb	7.50-10 100-175
LSD	scarce	hit oz	5-10 3-7.50
Opium	very good	oz lb	60-85

USA

Contiguous Regular Mexican	bright green bricks	oz lb	15-30 100-300
Top-grade Mexican	tasty, Cascan	oz lb	50-125 200-1000
Jamaican	eggify	oz lb	20-30 200-400
Commercial Colombian	fluctuating supply	oz lb	25-40 250-425
Commercial Colombian	scarce of late	oz lb	40-85 350-550
Hawaiian	top notch	oz lb	175-225 1500-2800
Thai sticks	various kinds	one oz	15-30 165-225
Moroccan hash	thin green slabs, fair	oz lb	75-110 900-1200
Lebanese hash	good to excellent	oz lb	100-150 1000-1500
Afghani hash	excellent when found	oz lb	120-200 1400-2000
Nepalese hash	precious fingers	oz lb	120-175 1300-1700
Paki hash	decent green	oz lb	110-155 1300-1700
Lebanese hash oil	rare	gm oz	20-30 325-450
Afghani hash oil	dark green and black, good	gm oz	25-35 1400-2000
Honey oil	high quality, product available	gm oz	25-40 400-550
THC	available	one 100	1-2.50 75-150
LSD	mostly blotter	hit 100	1-3 75-150
Psilocybin mushrooms	still growing	oz lb	20-40 150-200
Cocaine	fair to good	gm oz	75-125 1400-2000
Guadalajara	fluctuating supply	one 100	2-5 200-350
Alaska Domestic	good hybrids	oz lb	35-60 400-800

Regular Mexican	quality down	oz	20-35
Cocaine	stable	lb	250-400
	situating	gm	75-150
		oz	1400-2200
Hawaii Kona gold	delicious	oz	125-175
	smoke	lb	1200-1900
Maui	good buy	oz	125-175
		lb	1300-2000

JANUARY 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local Kabul hash	fair quality,	oz	1-2
	good quantity	kilo	50-100
Water-pressed hash	just OK	oz	1-2
		kilo	40-80
Shiraz hash	supply declining	oz	3-7
		kilo	100
		lb	3-7
"-Lari-sharif"	very tasty	oz	100-200
		kilo	5-10
Chitral hash	one of the best	oz	125-250
		lb	

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	poor to fair	oz	20-40
		lb	200-350
Nepalese hash	supply declining	oz	80-120
		lb	900-1200
Indian hash	decent	oz	70-100
		lb	800-1100
Afghani hash	excellent when found	oz	100-180
		lb	1100-1800
LSD	usually fair blotter	hit	2-5
		100	100-200
Cocaine	cut rock	gm	75-115
		oz	1800-2200

BELGIUM

Nigerian grass	scarce	oz	30-50
		lb	400-550
Chitral hash	wonderful smoke	gm	2-3
		oz	45-60
Lebanese hash	mostly red	oz	40-60
		lb	400-550
Nepalese hash	good to excellent	oz	45-75
		lb	450-600
LSD	brown blotter	hit	2-5
		100	225-350
Cocaine	OK	gm	60-100
		oz	1050-1500

CANADA

Domestic Regular	fair to excellent	oz	25-100
		lb	250-1000
Mexican quality	fair supply and quality	oz	10-25
Top grade Mexican	Guerrero and Oaxacan	oz	35-65
Commercial Colombian	decent	oz	30-40
		lb	325-475
Connoisseur Colombian	some gold	oz	40-65
		lb	400-600
Hawaiian	delicious smoke	oz	175-225
		lb	2000-3000
Afghani hash	thin fresh slabs, primo	oz	100-150
		lb	1200-1600
Indian hash	just OK	oz	90-130
		lb	900-1300
Kaahmli hash	excellent	oz	110-175
		lb	1300-1900
Afghani hash #11	potent	gm	25-35
		oz	350-500
Money oil	light color, tremendous	gm	25-40
	various types	oz	350-550
LSD		hit	1-3
		100	100-200
Cocaine	decent rock and flake	gm	75-125
		oz	1300-1900

COLOMBIA

santa Marta gold, red	spicy weed	oz	5-12
		lb	40-75
Machu Plochu	excellent head	oz	5-10
		lb	45-80
Punta roja	tasty red	oz	5-10
		lb	45-80
Colombian hash	fair	100 lb	25-55
			2000-3000
Colombian hash oil	improving	oz	150-230
		lb	1800-2500
Magic mushrooms	pickable	oz	3-5
		lb	30-45
Cocaine	good to excellent	oz	250-400
		lb	4000-8000

ECUADOR

Colombian grass	some gold	oz	7.50-10
		lb	75-150
Ecuadorian red	excellent quality and quantity	oz	3-5
		lb	80-120

Cocaine	supply down	gm	25-40
		oz	450-850
San Pedro cactus	available	oz	free

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	state green, fair	oz	50-75
		lb	600-800
Lebanese hash	some decent blonde	oz	70-85
		lb	800-900
Afghani hash	supply on decline	oz	75-130
		lb	800-1300
Colombian hash	fair	oz	50-75
		lb	800-800
Hash oil	black Afghani, good	gm	25-35
		oz	300-450
LSD	scarce of late	hit	3-5
		100	150-250
Cocaine	nothing special	gm	50-100
		oz	1200-2000
Mandrax	available	one	1-3
		100	75-200

FRANCE

Colombian	commercial of late	oz	35-60
		lb	450-650
Moroccan	OK	oz	25-50
		lb	350-500
Afghani hash	thick black slabs, good	gm	5-10
		oz	900-1200
Chitral hash	decent supply	oz	6-12
		lb	1000-1400
LSD	OK	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-350
Opium	good quality available	gm	10-15

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	cloth-sacked red, fair	gm	30-50
		kilo	400-550
Afghani hash	black with white, excellent	oz	40-65
		lb	500-725
Moroccan hash	just OK	oz	35-50
		lb	450-600
Thai sticks	large and small, both good	one	10-25
		100	750-1100
LSD	good blotter, scarce	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-350
Cocaine	decent quality and quantity	gm	65-110
		oz	600-800

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	good	oz	8-12
		lb	100-200
Thai grass	increasing supply	oz	80-100
		lb	900-1100
Thai sticks	excellent	one	5-20
		oz	50-100
Afghani hash	stash only	gm	10-12
		oz	100

INDIA

Afghani hash	good to excellent, OK supply	oz	10-15
		lb	100-150
Thai sticks	rare of late	one	2-5
		oz	15-25
Local grass	fair to good	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Cocaine	available	gm	50-90
		oz	1000-1700

ITALY

Colombian grass	only commercial	oz	35-50
		lb	400-550
Afghani hash	very little	oz	100-150
		100gm	400-600
Lebanese hash	good	oz	100-125
		100gm	350-600
Moroccan hash	plenty around	oz	80-100
		100gm	350-500
LSD	extremely rare	hit	3-5
		100	200
Cocaine	rocky	gm	50-100
		oz	1200-1500
Speed	still available	gm	50-100
		oz	900-1200

JAMAICA

Commercial Jamaican	abundant, fair smoke	oz	5-10
		lb	50-75
Connoisseur Jamaican	scarce	oz	25-50
		lb	250-500
Local hash oil	dark green, just OK	oz	40-75
		lb	500-750
Cocaine	decent flake	gm	25-50
		oz	500-800

MEXICO

Torreón violet	debiilitating	oz	5-10
		lb	80-125
Guadalajara green	good supply	oz	5-10
		lb	75-125
Oaxacan tops	good to excellent	oz	4-6
		lb	65-100

Guerrero gold	smooth smoke	oz	5-10
		lb	85-115
Pueblo	better than expected	oz	4-6
		lb	85-115

THE NETHERLANDS

Domestic grass	fair to good	oz	30-50
		lb	300-400
Moroccan hash	just OK green	oz	50-75
		lb	400-600
Lebanese hash	small amounts of blonde primo	oz	50-85
		lb	500-650
Pakistani hash	too dry	oz	40-75
		lb	450-600
Cocaine	decent flake	gm	50-75
		oz	1200-1800
Burmese opium	dreamy stuff	gm	5-10
		oz	1-250

THAILAND

Lowland grass	fair to good	oz	2-3
		lb	30-50
Thai sticks	various types, most excellent	oz	5-8
		lb	35-75

TURKEY

Turkish hash	not bad	oz	25-50
		lb	250-450
Antonia hash	supply dwindling	oz	35-70
		lb	350-650
LSD	avoid	hit	1-2
		100	75-125
Opium	dreamy	oz	5-10
		lb	60-100

USA

Contiguous Regular	fair to good, plentiful	oz	20-35
		lb	100-250
Top-grade Mexican	good when found	oz	30-50
		lb	300-500
Jamaican	steady supply	oz	25-40
		lb	225-350
Commercial Colombian	available	oz	40-50
		lb	275-400
Connoisseur Colombian	getting better, some gold	oz	35-50
		lb	400-600
Hawaiian	great, decent supply	oz	175-225
		lb	1500-2800
Thai sticks	increasing supply	one	15-25
		oz	175-250
Nigerian grass	rare	oz	75-100
		lb	1200-1500
Moroccan hash	very dry, brownish	oz	30-50
		lb	450-600
Lebanese hash	very little	oz	35-50
		lb	500-650
Afghani hash	slow supply	oz	120-175
		lb	1300-1900
Nepalese hash	temple balls, OK	oz	100-150
		lb	1200-1700
Paki hash	fair	oz	50-90
		lb	550-800
Afghani hash oil	potent black	gm	25-40
		oz	300-450
Lebanese hash oil	scarce of late	gm	25-35
		oz	275-400
Honey oil	supply dwindling	gm	25-45
		oz	350-500
THC	green tabs	one	1-2
		100	50-125
LSD	brown and clear, blotter	hit	1-3
		100	65-150
Cocaine	OK flake	gm	75-125
		oz	1500-2000
Quaaludes	supply on upswing	one	3-5
		100	200-300

Alaska Domestic	fair to excellent	oz	35-100
		lb	400-1200
Regular Mexican	steady supply	oz	15-30
		lb	200-350
Cocaine	heavy rock	gm	85-130
		oz	1700-2200

Hawaii Kona gold	sweet and strong	oz	125-175
		lb	1800-2200
Maui	tremendous high	oz	125-175
		lb	1500-2200

FEBRUARY 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local kabul hash	good	oz	1-2
Waterpressed hash	black and white	oz	40-70
Shirachash	rare	oz	2-3
		lb	100-175
		oz	5-8
		lb	50-60
Mazarisharif	very good	oz	5-10
		lb	150-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	supply dwindling	oz	20-25
		lb	300-500
Nepalese hash	very fresh, good	oz	80-100
		lb	900-1300
Indian hash	decent	oz	75-100
		lb	600-1000
Afghani hash	OK	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1500
LSD	poor quality	hit	150-200
		100	100-150
Cocaine	short supply	gm	80-100
		oz	1600-2200

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-25
	harvest	lb	135-225
Regular Mexican	declining supply	oz	15-25
		lb	150-200
Top grade Mexican	rare of late	oz	40-50
		lb	475-525
Commercial Colombian	stable situation	oz	35-50
		lb	400-500
Connaisseur Colombian	some gold	oz	45-65
		lb	475-550
Hawaiian	variety, good to excellent	oz	175-250
		lb	2000-3100
Afghani hash	black slabs, wootivwhite	oz	180-200
		lb	1200-1400
Indian hash	poor to fair	oz	100-175
		lb	1000-1800
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	oz	180-220
		lb	1600-2500
Afghani hash oil	fair supply	gm	35-50
		oz	450-550
Honey Oil	amber, tremendous	gm	35-50
		oz	450-600
LSD	OK blotter	hit	3-5
		100	150-275
Cocaine	decent rock	gm	25-25
		oz	1450-2000
MDA	available	gm	30-50

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10
		lb	55-75
Machu Picchu	top notch	oz	10-15
		lb	60-75
Punta roja	line-clipped, red	oz	7-10
		lb	50-75
Colombian hash	improving	oz	25-50
		lb	2000-3000
Colombian hash 011	poor to fair	oz	150-200
		lb	1750-2300
LSD	scarce of late	hit	2-5
		100	150-250
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	3-5
		lb	300-450
Cocaine	excellent flake and rock	oz	250-450
		lb	4500-6000

ECUADOR

Colombian grass	usually good	oz	7-10
		lb	80-100
Ecuadorian red	tasty smoke	oz	5-7
		lb	60-120
Cocaine	smooth flake	gm	20-40
		oz	400-850
San Pedro cactus	available	oz	free

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	small amounts of quality	oz	50-60
		lb	600-1000
Lebanese hash	cloth wrapped, OK	oz	70-100
		lb	600-1000
Afghani hash	thin slabs, good	oz	75-150
		lb	600-1350
Colombian hash	quality up	~	50-65
		oz	500-600
Haaholi	some Afghani	gm	35-35
		oz	375-500

LSD	big blotter	hit	1-1.50
		100	75-150
Cocaine	just OK	gm	50-125
		oz	2000-2200
Mandrax	large demand, K supply	one	1-3
		100	75-200

FRANCE

Nigerian grass	short supply	oz	50-60
		lb	500-600
Thai sticks	excellent when found	one	10-25
		100	750-1200
Lebanese hash	fair to good	oz	50-60
		lb	400-700
Moroccan hash	OK blonde	oz	25-50
		lb	350-500
Nepalese hash	scarce of late	oz	65-100
		lb	900-1100

GERMANY

Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	50-75
		lb	500-725
Lebanese hash	soft, red, good	~	2-5
		100	1200-1350
Moroccan hash	just OK	oz	35-50
		lb	475-575
Cocaine	decent supply	gm	65-110
		oz	500-750

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	better than collected	oz	7-10
		lb	100-150
Thai grass	Bud ha's delight	oz	50-100
		lb	500-850
Thai sticks	tight, sticky	one	50-100
		oz	500-850
Afghani hash	rare of late	gm	10-15
		oz	80-120

KENYA

Domestic	fair herb	oz	8-12
		lb	100-120
Congolese	black, resinous	oz	10-15
		lb	120-150
Yohimbe	authentic	oz	2-3
		lb	8-15

MEXICO

Torreon violet	breathaking	oz	5-10
		lb	65-125
Guadalajara	supply decreasing	oz	5-10
		lb	60-130
Oaxacan tops	fair	oz	4-6
		lb	65-90
Guerrero gold	smooth, but seedy	oz	3-6
		lb	50-100
Puebla	good	oz	3-6
		lb	50-100
Magic mushrooms	excellent	oz	5-10
		lb	90-140
Cocaine	brown	gm	25-50
		oz	250-400
Opium	supply decreasing	oz	50-75
		lb	400-500

MOSCOW

Irkutsk hash	good	oz	60-100
		lb	600-1000
Nepalese hash	just stash	oz	140-160
		lb	1700-2300
Steppe grass	good when found	oz	55-65
		lb	600-600
Siberian	scarce	oz	75-100
		lb	600-1100
LS	European	hit	3-5
		100	250-400

NEPAL

Nepalese grass	small buds, good head	oz	1-2
		lb	10-15
Nepalese hash	excellent	oz	3-6
		lb	70-100
Afghani hash	top grade	oz	5-10
		lb	75-100
Paki hash	available	oz	3-7
		lb	75-150

THE NETHERLANDS

Sengalese & Congolese	black and sticky, steady supply	oz	50-70
		lb	450-650

Domestic grass	getting better	oz	20-40
		lb	250-400
Moroccan hash	dry, crumbly	oz	40-60
		lb	400-500
Lebanese hash	various strains	oz	40-70
		lb	450-750
Kashmiri hash	light color, lighthouse	oz	65-85
		lb	500-900
Hash 011	red and sweet	liter	1600-2000
LSD	European quality	hit	2-4
		100	150-250
Cocaine	going fast	gm	75-125
		oz	1300-2000
Burmese opium	dreamy, not abundant	gm	5-10
		oz	70-100

TURKEY

Local hash	good to excellent, dark brown	oz	5-10
		lb	60-100
Antonia hash	top notch	oz	7-10
		lb	100-200
LSD	scarce	hit	3-5
Opium	high quality	oz	3-5
		lb	50-75

USA

Contiguous			
Regular Mexican	declining supply	oz	20-20
		lb	110-275
Top grade Mexican	good Oaxacan	oz	40-125
		lb	175-600
Jamaican	poor to fair	oz	20-30
	quality	lb	150-350
Commercial Colombian	decent	oz	25-40
	availability	lb	250-450
Connaisseur Colombian	tight gold buds, some red	oz	40-70
		lb	435-600
Moroccan hash	just OK, green	oz	60-100
		lb	750-1000
Lebanese hash	stale red	oz	100-175
		lb	1200-1500
Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	100-120
		lb	1200-1600
Nepalese hash	pressed fingers, good	oz	100-150
		lb	1200-1500
Paki hash	just decent	oz	100-155
		lb	1200-1600
Thai sticks	abundant	one	15-30
		oz	175-220
Hawaiian	short supply	oz	200
		lb	2600
Afghani hash 011	potent black	gm	25-35
		oz	1400-2000
Lebanese hash 011	scarce	gm	25-30
		oz	350-450
Honey Oil	fine quality	gm	25-40
		oz	425-525
THC	small green tabs	one	1-3
		100	75-150
LSD	usually blotter	hit	1-2.50
		100	70-100
Psilocybin mushrooms	available	oz	25-45
		lb	150-200
Quaaludes	rare	one	4-5
		100	200-375
Cocaine	various qualities	gm	50-100
		oz	1200-2000

Alaska

Domestic	dark green, sweet	oz	40-60
		lb	450-650
Regular Mexican	OK supply, quality	oz	20-30
		lb	250-350
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	75-120
		oz	1400-2000

Hawaii

Konagold	piney taste, excellent	oz	150-225
		lb	1200-2000
Maul	delicious	oz	120-170
		lb	1200-2000

MARCH 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local kabul hash	good	oz	1.2
Watanpressed	black and white	kilo	~70
huh		oz	2-3
Shirachash	rere	kilo	100-175
		oz	50
Mazari-hashaf	very good	kilo	500
		oz	5-10
		kilo	150-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic	supply dwindling	oz	20-35
gr...		lb	300-800
Nepal_	very fresh, good	oz	80-100
huh		lb	500-1300
Indian hash	decent	oz	75-100
		lb	800-1000
Al-hani	OK	oz	100-150
ash		lb	100-1400
LSD	poor quality	hit	150-200
		100	100-150
Cocaine	short supply	gm	80-100
		oz	1600-2200

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-25
	harvest	lb	135-325
Regular	declining supply	oz	15-25
Mexican		lb	150-200
T-rade	areolate	oz	~75
exican		lb	475-825
Commercial	stable situation	oz	35-50
Colombian		lb	400-500
Connaisseur	some gold	oz	45-55
Colombian		lb	475-550
Hawaiian	variety, 200d to	oz	175-250
	excellent	lb	2000-2100
Alghani huh	black slabs	oz	180-200
	worthwhile	lb	1200-1800
Indian hash	poor to fair	oz	100-175
		lb	1100-1800
Kashmir	excellent when	oz	110-220
hash	found	lb	1800-2300
Al-hani	fair supply	gm	35-50
uholl		oz	450-850
Honey O11	amber,	gm	35-50
	tremendous	oz	450-800
LSD	OK blotter	hit	3-5
		100	150-275
Cocaine	decent rock	gm	75-125
		oz	1450-2000
MDA	available	gm	30-50

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta	good selection,	oz	4-10
gold, red]	quantity	lb	55-75
Machu Picchu	top notch	oz	10-15
		lb	80-75
Punta raja	fine-dipped	oz	7-10
	red	lb	50-75
Colombian	improving	oz	25-50
hash		lb	2100-3000
Colombian	poor to fair	oz	150-200
hash O11		lb	1750-2300
LSD	scarce O1 late	hit	2-5
		100	150-250
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	3-5
		lb	30-45
Cocaine	excellent flake	oz	250-450
	and rock	lb	4500-10000

ECUADOR

Colombian	usually good	oz	7-10
gr...		lb	110-100
Ecuadorian	tutysmoke	oz	5-7
red		lb	80-120
Cocaine	smooth flake	gm	20-40
		oz	40-1650

ENGLAND

Nigerian gr...	plentiful	oz	35
Moroccan	small amounts	oz	30-40
huh	of quality	lb	400-800
Leba	C1 - wrapped	oz	70-100
huh		lb	800-1000
Alghani hash	thin slab,	oz	75-150
	good	lb	800-1250
Colombian	quality up	oz	~
hash		lb	500-1000
Hatholl	some Alghani	gm	25-35
		oz	375-800
LSD	big blotter	hit	1-1.50
		100	75-150

Cocaine	just OK	gm	50-125
		oz	2100-2200
Mantrax	ter- demand,	one	1.3
	Ksupply	100	100-200

GERMANY

Alghani hash	good to	oz	50-75
	excellent	lb	500-725
Lebanese	soft, red, good	~	2.5
hash		~	1200-1350
Moroccan	just OK	oz	35-50
hash		lb	4-75
Thai sticks	high quality	one	15-25
		100	800-1200
LSD	blotter	hit	2.50-3
		100	200-400
Cocaine	decent supply	gm	66-110
		oz	500-750

HONG KONG

Mainland	better than	oz	7-10
weed		lb	100-150
Thai grass	But ha's delight	oz	50-100
		lb	500-600
Thai sticks	light, sticky	one	50-100
		oz	800-900
Alghani hash	rare of late	gm	10-15
		oz	80-120

KENYA

Domestic	fair herb	oz	8-12
		lb	100-120
Congolese	black, resin	oz	10-15
		lb	120-150
Yohimbe	authentic	oz	2-3
		lb	8-15

MEXICO

Torreon	breath-taking	oz	5-10
violet		lb	66-125
Guadalajara	supply	oz	5-10
	decreasing	lb	80-130
Oaxacan tops	fair	oz	4-6
		lb	66-90
Guerrero gold	smooth, but	oz	3-6
	seedy	lb	50-100
Puebla	good	oz	3-6
		lb	50-100
Magie	excellent	oz	5-10
mushrooms		lb	50-140
Cocaine	brown	gm	25-50
		oz	250-400
Opium	supply	oz	50-75
	increasing	lb	400-800

MOSCOW

Irkutsk hash	good	oz	110-100
		lb	600-1000
Nepalese	just stuh	oz	1-180
hash		lb	170-12300
Turkish	fresh	oz	3 pairs,
hash		Levi	
Steppe grus	good when	oz	50-15
	found	lb	600-800
Siberian	scarce	oz	75-100
hash		lb	800-1100
US	European	hit	3-5
		100	250-400

NEPAL

Nepalese	small buds,	oz	1-2
grass	good head	lb	10-15
Nepalese	excellent	oz	3-5
hash		lb	70-100
Alghani hash	top grade	oz	5-10
		lb	75-100
Pak hash	available	oz	3-7
		lb	75-150
Cocaine	good	gm	10-15
		oz	150-200

THE NETHERLANDS

Sengalell	black and sticky,	oz	50-70
Congolese	leady, lumpy	lb	~
Domellu	getting better	oz	20-40
gru		lb	250-400
Moroccan	dry, crumbly	oz	40-1
hash		lb	400-800

Lebanese	various strains	oz	~70
hash		lb	450-750
Pakistani	good supply	oz	50-70
hash		lb	450-700
LSD	European quality	hit	2-4
		100	150-250
Cocaine	going fast	gm	75-125
		oz	1300-2000

TURKEY

Local hash	good to excellent,	oz	5-10
	dark brown	lb	80-100
Antonia hash	top notch	oz	7-10
		lb	100-200
LSD	scarce	hit	3-5
Opium	high quality	oz	3-5
		lb	50-75

USA

Contiguous			
Al-hani	declining supply	oz	20-30
		lb	100-225
T-rade	good Oaxacan	oz	50-125
exican		lb	200-800
Quality	good brown	oz	35-55
Jamaican		lb	150-450
Commercial	decent	oz	25-40
Colombian	availability	lb	250-450
Connaisseur	light gold buds,	oz	~70
Colombian	some red	lb	350-400
California	powder	oz	150-250
sinamilla		lb	200-4000
Hawalla-	sweet and	oz	200
Puna buds	seedless	lb	1000
Moroccan	OK green	oz	80-100
hash		lb	750-1000
Lebanese	stale red	oz	100-175
hash		lb	1200-1500
Alghani hash	good to	oz	100-120
	excellent	lb	1400-1800
Nepalese	pressed balls,	oz	100-165
hash	good	lb	1200-1500
Pak hash	Just decent	oz	100-155
		lb	700-1500
Thai sticks	abundant	one	15-30
		oz	175-225
Hawaiian	short supply	oz	125-200
		lb	600-1800
Al-hani	potent black	gm	25-35
ash O11		oz	1400-2000
Lebanese	scarce	gm	25-30
hash O11		oz	350-450
Honey O11	fine quality	gm	25-40
		oz	425-825
PCP	small green tabs	one	1-3
		100	75-150
LSD	usually blotter	hit	1-2.50
		100	70-100
Psilocybin	available treat,	oz	25-45
mushrooms	frozen	lb	150-200
Quaaludas	rare	one	45
		100	200-275
Cocaine	various	gm	80-120
	qualities	oz	1200-2000

Alaska			
Domestic	dark green,	oz	~
	sweet	lb	200-350
Regular	OK SUPPLY,	oz	20-30
Mexican	quality	lb	250-450
Cocaine	fairly good	gm	100-120
		oz	1600-2500

Hawaii			
Konagold	pinney tube,	oz	120-150
	excellent high	lb	1200-2000
Maul	difficult	oz	120-170
		lb	1200-2000
Kaul	Itoney	oz	120-150
		lb	1400-1800
Funabudi	sweet, red	oz	50-125
		lb	1000-1500

APRIL 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local Kabul hash	good	oz	1-2
Water-pressed hash	black and white	oz	40-70
Shiradhash	slipolying	oz	2-3
Mazari-sharif	very good	oz	1/4(175)
Opium	knockout	oz	5-8
		oz	50-60
		oz	5-10
		oz	150-250
		oz	6 pipes
		oz	.20

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-25
Regular	declining supply	oz	150-200
Mexican		oz	25-35
Top-grade		oz	225-250
Mexican	rare of late	oz	40-60
Commercial	steady supply	oz	475-700
Colombian		oz	35-50
Connoisseur	some gold	oz	400-600
Colombian		oz	45-65
Hawaiian	various types	oz	500-600
		oz	175-250
		oz	20(11)-3(10)
Thai sticks	potent	oz	20-25
Afghani hash	black slabs, worth while	oz	160-400
Kashmir hash	excellent when found	oz	1200-1600
Afghani hash oil	fair supply	oz	1800-2500
Honey oil	amber, tremendous	oz	450-650
Magic mushrooms	beautiful	oz	20-25
LSD	blotter, microdot	oz	3-6
		oz	150-275
Cocaine	decent rock	oz	75-125
		oz	1450-2000
MDA	available in East	oz	40-60

COLOMBIA

Santa Maria gold, red	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10
Puna roja	fine-slipolying	oz	55-75
Commercial	red	oz	7-10
	leafy brown	oz	50-75
		oz	2-4
		oz	30-40
Colombian	improving	oz	25-60
hash		oz	200(1) 2000
Colombian	poor to fair	oz	150-200
hash oil		oz	1750-2500
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	3-5
		oz	300-450
Cocaine	excellent black and rock	oz	250-450
		oz	4500-6000

DENMARK

Domestic	poor to fair	oz	10-15
grass		oz	70-120
Thai sticks	rare	oz	8-10
Moroccan	quality varies	oz	2-4
hash		oz	1500-2000
Lebanese	supply down	oz	2-4
hash		oz	1600-2500
Afghani hash	excellent slabs	oz	2-6
		oz	1800-2500
Paki hash	ripoff	oz	2-5
		oz	2500-2500
Nepalese hash	slabs	oz	4-7
		oz	3000-4000
Cocaine	stepped on	oz	75-125
		oz	1800-2200
LSD	blotter	oz	2.50-4.50
Opium	scarce	oz	5-10
		oz	75-100

ENGLAND

Nigerian grass	plentiful	oz	35
Moroccan	small amounts	oz	30-40
hash	of quality	oz	400-900
Lebanese	cloth wrapped, OK	oz	70-100
hash		oz	800-1000
Afghani hash	thin slabs, good	oz	75-150
		oz	800-1250
Colombian	quality up	oz	50-55
hash		oz	500-600
Hash oil	some Afghani	oz	25-35
		oz	375-600
LSD	big blotter	oz	1-1.50
		oz	75-150

Cocaine	just OK	oz	50-125
		oz	2000-2200
Mandrax	large demand, Ksupply	oz	1-3
		oz	100(1) 200

FRANCE

Nigerian	short supply	oz	50-80
grass		oz	500-600
Thai sticks	excellent when found	oz	10-25
		oz	750-1200
Lebanese	fair to good	oz	50-80
hash		oz	400-700
Moroccan	OK blonde	oz	25-50
hash		oz	350-600
Nepalese	scarce of late	oz	15-100
hash		oz	300-1100
LSD	small amounts of blotter	oz	2.50-4
		oz	200-250
Opium	available	oz	10-15

GERMANY

Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	50-75
		oz	500-725
Lebanese	soft, red, good	oz	2-5
hash		oz	1200-1350
Moroccan	just OK	oz	35-60
hash		oz	475-675
Thai sticks	high quality	oz	15-25
		oz	800-1200
LSD	blotter	oz	2.50-4
		oz	2(11) 4(11)
Cocaine	decent supply	oz	65-115
		oz	500-750

HONG KONG

Mainland	better than	oz	7-10
wood	e-ted	oz	10(1) 450
Thai grass	Bud hat's delight	oz	50-100
		oz	500-600
Thai sticks	light, sticky	oz	500-650

MEXICO

Torreón	breathaking	oz	5-10
violet		oz	85-125
Guadalupe	supply	oz	5-10
	decreasing	oz	60-130
Oaxacan	leaf	oz	4-6
loose		oz	65-80
Guerrero	smooth, but	oz	3-6
gold	scary	oz	50-100
Puebla	good	oz	3-6
		oz	50-100
Magic	fresh, excellent	oz	5-10
mushrooms		oz	50-125
Cocaine	brown	oz	30-60
		oz	400-600
Opium	supply up	oz	50-75
		oz	400-600

MOSCOW

Irskash hash	good	oz	60-100
		oz	800-1000
Nepalese	just stash	oz	140-180
hash		oz	1700-2300
Turkish	fresh	oz	3 pairs
hash		oz	Levi's
Siberian	scarce	oz	75-100
hash		oz	800-1100
LSD	European	oz	3-6
		oz	250-400

NEPAL

Ganja	OK domestic	oz	1-2
Black hash	pressed, balls	oz	2-5
		oz	15-20
Afghani hash	varying quality	oz	2-5
		oz	10-20
Psilocybin	early bird treat	oz	.02
mushrooms		oz	

PERU

Colombian	good	oz	7-10
grass		oz	60-100

Ecuadorian	leafy smoke	oz	5-7
red		oz	60-120
Cocaine	flaked, rock	oz	20-40
		oz	400-650
		oz	3500

TURKEY

Local hash	good to excellent	oz	5-10
	dark brown	oz	60-100
Antonia hash	top notch	oz	7-10
		oz	1(11) 200
LSD	scarce	oz	3-5
Opium	high quality	oz	3-5
		oz	50-75

USA

Contiguous

Regular	declining supply	oz	20-30
Mexican		oz	1(1) 250
Top-grade	thick, colas	oz	50-125
Mexican		oz	200-750
Quality	good brown	oz	35-65
Jamaican		oz	225-275
Commercial	decent	oz	30-45
Colombian	availability	oz	300-600
Connoisseur	tight gold buds	oz	40-70
Colombian		oz	350-750
California	powerful	oz	150-250
sinemilla		oz	100(1) 4500
Hawaiian	sweet and	oz	200
Puna buds	scapless	oz	10(1) 4200
Moroccan	OK green	oz	60-100
hash		oz	750-1000
Lebanese	blond	oz	100(1) 1200
hash		oz	1200-1500
Black Afghani	slabs	oz	120-150
hash		oz	1400-1800
Nepalese	pressed, balls	oz	1(1) 165
hash	good	oz	1200-1500
Paki hash	just decent	oz	1(1) 155
		oz	800(1) 800
Thai sticks	abundant	oz	15-30
		oz	175-225
Hawaiian	rare	oz	125-200
		oz	2800
Afghanistan	potent black	oz	85-25
		oz	1400-2000
Lebanese	scarce	oz	85-30
hash oil		oz	350-450
Honey oil	fine quality	oz	85-100
		oz	425-625
PCP	under	oz	75-85
LSD	lotter, microdot	oz	2-3
		oz	2(11) 4(11)
Psilocybin	available fresh	oz	85-15
mushrooms	frozen	oz	150-200
Guadalupe	rare	oz	8-75-4
714		oz	8(1) 350
Cocaine	various qualities	oz	60-120
		oz	1200-2000

Alaska

Domestic	dark green, sweet	oz	40-60
		oz	300-450
Regular	OK-SU-PIY	oz	20-30
Mexican	quality	oz	250-350
Cocaine	fair to good	oz	1(1) 420
		oz	1800-6000

Hawaii

Kona gold	piney taste, excellent	oz	120-150
	high	oz	1800-2000
Maul	delicious	oz	120-175
		oz	1200-2000
Kaul	stone	oz	120-150
		oz	1400-1800
Puna buds	sweet, red	oz	125-150
		oz	10(1) 1500
Oahu leaf	nice buzz	oz	30

MAY 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local Kabul hash	good	oz	1-2
Water-pressed hash	marbled	oz	~70.
Shirohash	stupefying	oz	2-3
Mazar-i-sharif	black primo	oz	100-175
Opium	knockout	oz	20

BERLIN

Afghani hash	good, to excellent	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	soft, red, good	gm	500-725
Moroccan hash	just OK	oz	25
Thai sticks	high quality	oz	1200-1350
LSD	blotter	oz	15.5-11
Cocaine	decent supply	oz	475-675

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	1-25
TOTIG-ron	rare/altd	lb	150-200
Commercial	steady supply	oz	40-50
Colombian	some gold	oz	47-700
Cannibassur	variety, good to excel	oz	15.5-11
Hawaiian	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000
Thai sticks	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000
Afghani hash	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000
Kashmiri hash	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000
Afghani hash	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000
Honey oil	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000
Magic mushrooms	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000
LSD	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000
Cocaine	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000
MDA	variety, good to excel	oz	41-5000

COLOMBIA

Santa Maria	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10
Punta roja	line-slipped	oz	55-75
Commercial	leafy, brown	oz	7-10
Colombian hash	improving	oz	50-75
Colombian hash oil	poor to fair	oz	2-4
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	30-40
Cocaine	excellent flake and rock	oz	250-450

COPENHAGEN

Domestic	some good violet	oz	168.6-10
Thai sticks	costly treats	one	1-20
Moroccan hash	dusty green	oz	2.50-8.50
Lebanese hash	prices dropping	gm	17-250
Afghani hash	leafy, fresh ship-	oz	250-450
Paki hash	only	oz	250-450
Nepalese hash	hand-processed	gm	250-450
O-lum	exc. olive item	oz	12-15
L D	microdots	oz	2.50-4
Cocaine	direct from South America	gm	100-4200

GENEVA

Afghani, black	rare/altd	gm	3-4
Brown	good, head	oz	100-150
Lebanese	delicious, reliable	oz	2-2.50
Moroccan	story, by way of Amsterdam	oz	55-75
Senegalese	orange, purple, brown microdots	oz	40-50
LSD		hit	2.50-4

JAPAN

Paki hash	dark, CK head	gm	80-25
Thai	Buddha sticks	one	80-25
Vapors	industrial	oz	10-100
Hemlin	Burmese, and others, top drawer	gm	150-250

LONDON

African grass	plentiful	oz	35
Moroccan	small amounts of quality	oz	30-40
Lebanese	cloth wrapped, OK	oz	400-600
Afghani hash	thin slabs, good	oz	20-400
Colombian	quality up	oz	800-1000
Hash oil	some Afghani	oz	75-150
LSD	big blotter	oz	800-1000
Cocaine	OK to good	oz	500-600
Mandrax	large demand, steady supply	one	2000-2500

MEXICO

Torneos	local/alt	oz	6-12
violet	scant supply	oz	65-125
Guadalajara	leafy, brown	oz	10-15
Oaxacan tops	leafy, brown	oz	10-15
Guerrero gold	smooth, but peasy	oz	10-15
Pueble	good	oz	10-15
Magic mushrooms	fresh, excellent	oz	10-15
Cocaine	brown to pure white	oz	50-100
Opium	supply up	oz	400-500

PARIS

Congo grass	short supply	oz	500-600
Thai sticks	excellent if found	one	10-25
Lebanese hash	fair to good	oz	500-700
Moroccan hash	OK blonde	oz	350-400
Nepalese hash	scarce of late	oz	65-100
LSD	some blotter	one	2.50-6
Opium	available	gm	800-250

RIO DE JANEIRO

Amazon grass	excellent, increasing	oz	20-25
Paraguayan grass	sublime	oz	200-600
Cocaine	the best of the Cocacabana	gm	40-50
LSD	dandy windowpane	hit	2.50-4.50
Magic mushrooms	4 bites to heaven	15gm	10-15

SPAIN

Spanish griffe	good grass	oz	1-20
Moroccan hash	fresh commercial chocolate, good	oz	41-500
Lebanese hash	sacks, blonde & red, not the best	oz	1000-1200
CHinal hash	hard to find	oz	1500-1700
Hash oil	Moroccan, dark green, abundant	oz	2000-2500
LSD	good blotter	hit	3-6
Cocaine	good to excellent	oz	200-600
Guadalajara	different kinds in quantity	oz	1000-1500

USA

Commercial Mexican	green bricks	oz	15-25
Top-grade Mexican	leafy cokes	oz	1-25
Quality Jamaican	good brown	oz	25-75
Commercial Colombian	decent	oz	200-500
Cannibassur Colombian	availability buds, bright gold	oz	20-40
Seedless California	powerful	oz	125-300
sinemilla	perfumed	oz	30-45
Hawaiian	rare	oz	30(1)50(1)
Hawaiian	sweet and seedless	oz	375-550
Puna buds	aged	oz	50-100
Moroccan hash	pressed, kil	oz	750-1000
Lebanese hash	dyblend	oz	100-125
Black Afghani	slabs	oz	100-1400
Nepalese hash	pressed balls, OK	oz	12-175
Paki hash	just decent	oz	1000-1750
Thai sticks	lacking	one	800-1200
Hash oils	potent Afghani to honey	oz	1-150
PCP	leafy, brown	oz	500-1000
LSD	microdot	oz	10-25
Psilocybin	available fresh, frozen	oz	200-400
Guadalajara	rare, many "boats"	one	150-600
Cocaine	various qualities	oz	35(1)50(1)

Alaska

Domestic	greed	oz	30-50
R-ron	sweet, thin supply	oz	30-40
Cocaine	leafy to good	oz	250-350

Hawaii

Kona gold	piney taste, excellent high	oz	100-25
Maul	delicious	oz	1200-1500
Kaul	stone	oz	1200-1500
Puna buds	sweet, red	oz	1-150
Oahu shake	nice buzz	oz	1000-1250

JUNE 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local Kabul hash	good	oz	1-2
Water-pressed - 1 hash	marbled	oz	2-3
Shirac hash	stupelying	oz	5-8
Mazar-i-sharif	black, primo	oz	5-10
Opium	knockout	6 pipes	20 ⁺

BERLIN

Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	soft, red good	gm	2-5
Moroccan hash	just OK	oz	1200-1350
Thai sticks	high quality	oz	475-675
LSD	blotter	hit	15-65
Cocaine	decent supply	gm	8004-8001
		oz	250-6
		oz	2000-4000
		oz	65-110
		oz	5001750 ⁺

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-25
Top-grade Mexican	rare of late	lb	150-200 ⁺
Commercial Colombian	glut	oz	40-60
Connoisseur Colombian	increasing flow	oz	475-700
Hawaiian	variety, good to excellent	oz	30-45
Thai sticks	lacking	oz	350-450
Afghani hash	black slabs, worthwhile	oz	40-60
Kashmir hash	excellent when found	oz	451-550
Afghani hash oil	fair supply	oz	160-200
Honey oil	amber, tremendous	oz	2000-3100
Magic mushrooms	off-season, but there	oz	20-25
LSD	blotter, microdot, caveat emptor	hit	180-200
Cocaine	short and sweet	oz	120104500 ⁺
MDA	available in East	oz	160-220
		gm	1000-2500
		gm	35-50
		gm	450-550
		gm	35-60
		oz	450-600
		oz	20-25

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10
Punta roja	mostly dated	oz	55-75
Commercial	locally brown	oz	7-10
Colombian hash	improving	oz	50-75
Colombian hash oil	poor to fair	oz	2-4
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	30-40
Cocaine	excellent flake and rock	oz	25-50
		oz	1000-6000
		oz	100-300
		oz	100-300
		oz	2500-3000

COPENHAGEN

Domestic	some good, violet	oz	free, 8-10
Thai sticks	costly treats	oz	150-
Moroccan hash	dusty green	gm	15-20
Lebanese hash	prices dropping	gm	2.50-4.50
Afghani hash	lasty, fresh shipments expected	gm	175-250
Paki hash	only	gm	250-350
Nepalese hash	hand-pressed egg, exclusive item	gm	1500-2500
et-m	microdots	gm	3-5
Cocaine	direct from South America	gm	250-400
		oz	200-350
		oz	3.50-6
		hit	18-15
		hit	2.50-4
		hit	150
		gm	75-100
		oz	1600-2200

GENEVA

Afghani black	rare slabs	gm	3-4
Brown Lebanese	good head	oz	80-90
Moroccan brown	delicious, reliable	gm	2.50-4
Senegalase	stony, by way of Amsterdam	oz	65-75
LSD	orange, purple, brown microdots	hit	2.2-50
		hit	55-75
		hit	40-60
		hit	2.50-4

JAPAN

Paki hash	dark, OK head	gm	20-25
Thai Buddha sticks	supershake	one	20-25
Vapors	industrial ketone	gallon	75-100
Heroin	Burmese and others, top drawer	gm	10-15
Speed	resurgence	gm	150-250
		gm	20-25

LONDON

African grass	plentiful	oz	35
Moroccan hash	small amounts of quality	oz	30-40
Lebanese hash	cloth wrapped, OK	lb	400-600
Afghani hash	thin slabs, good	oz	71-100
Colombian hash	quality up	oz	800-1000
Hash oil	some Afghani	oz	75-150
LSD	big blotter	oz	800-1250
Cocaine	OK to good	oz	50-65
Mendax	large demand, steady supply	oz	500-600
		oz	25-35
		oz	375-600
		oz	1-1.50
		oz	75-140
		oz	75-150
		oz	1600-2000
		oz	1-3
		oz	100-200

MEXICO

Torrey grass	breathtaking	oz	8-12
Guadalupe	scarce supply	oz	50-75
Oaxacan tops	rising potency	oz	5-10
Guerrero gold	smooth, but seedy	oz	50-75
Pueblo	good	oz	4-6
Magic mushrooms	fresh, excellent	oz	65-80
Cocaine	brown to pure white	oz	3-6
Opium	supply up	oz	20-50
		oz	3-6
		oz	20-70
		oz	5-10
		oz	50-125
		oz	30-50
		oz	300-500
		oz	50-75
		oz	400-600

PARIS

Congo grass	short supply	oz	50-60
Thai sticks	excellent if found	oz	500-600
Lebanese hash	fair to good	oz	10-25
Moroccan hash	OK/blend	oz	750-1200
Nepalese hash	scarce of late	oz	50-60
LSD	some blotter	oz	400-700
Opium	available	oz	25-60
		oz	350-500
		oz	65-100
		oz	900-1100
		oz	2.50-5
		oz	200-350
		oz	10-15

RIO DE JANEIRO

Amazon grass	excellent, increasing	oz	80-85
Paraguay grass	sublime	oz	200-300
Cocaine	the least of the Copacabana	oz	25-35
LSD	dandy windowpane	gm	40-60
Magic mushrooms	4 bites to heaven	hit	650-800
		hit	2.50-3.50
		hit	10-15

SPAIN

Spanish griffa	good grass	oz	15-20
Moroccan hash	fresh commercial	oz	400-600
Lebanese red hash	chocolate, -oad	oz	40-50
Chitral hash	sacks, blond	oz	1000-1800
Hash 011	red not the best	oz	50-60
LSD	hard to find	oz	1500-1700
Cocaine	Moroccan dark green, abundant	oz	70-80
Cuzaludos	good blotter	hit	2000-2500
		hit	1200-1500
		hit	3-5
		hit	200-300
		hit	80-100
		hit	1000-1500
		hit	20-25
		hit	2000-2250

USA

Contiguous	lasty colas	oz	30-50
Top-grade Mexican	good - brown	oz	150-400
Quality Jamaican	much	oz	20-40
Commercial Colombian	likewise	oz	125-200
Connoisseur Colombian	top stuff, scarce	oz	25-40
Seedless Colombian	powerful, pedumad	oz	250-400
California sirsonilla	oft, disguised, sweet and seedless	oz	40-60
Hawaiian Puna buds	astronomical	oz	375-650
Moroccan hash	not moving	oz	40-75
Lebanese hash	dirty blond, buzz	oz	1000-1800
Black Afghani hash	overpriced	oz	100-150
Nepalese hash	pressed balls, good	oz	1500-1800
Paki hash	just decent, no buy	oz	100-150
Thai sticks	lacking	oz	150-175
Hawaiian	fare	oz	100-175
Hash oil	potent Afghani to honey	oz	1000-1750
PCP	powder	oz	25-40
LSD	blotter, microdot, others	oz	350-750
Psilocybin mushrooms	available, fresh, frozen	oz	80-75
Quaaludes, 714s	rare, many "boats," some no good	oz	2-3
Cocaine	various qualities	oz	75-200
		oz	25-45
		oz	100-250
		oz	3-6
		oz	350-600
		oz	60-120
		oz	1000-2000

Alaska

Domestic	green, plenty	oz	25-40
Regular Alaskan	thin supply	oz	250-350
Cocaine	fair to good	oz	25-35
Colombian	mostly commercial	oz	250-350
		oz	100-120
		oz	1500-1750
		oz	75-100
		oz	400-600

Hawaii

Konagold	piney taste, excellent high	oz	30-75
Maul	delicious, tourist prices	oz	750-1000
Kauai	stoney, overpriced	oz	20-40
Puna buds	sweet, red	oz	1000-1250
Oahu shake	nice buzz	oz	20-40
		oz	500-1000
		oz	20-40

JULY 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local kabul hash	good	oz	1-2
Water-pressed hash	marbled	oz	40-70
Shinac hash	stupifying	oz	100-175
Mazar-i-sharif	black, prime	oz	50-60
Opium	knockout	kilo	150-250
		6pkas	20

BRAZIL

Amazon grass	excellent, increasing	oz	20-25
Paraguayan grass	sublime	lb	200-400
Cocaine	the best of the Copacabana	gm	40-50
LSD	dandy windowpane	oz	650-800
Magic mushrooms	4 bikes to heaven	15 gm	2.50-3.50
			10-15

CANADA

Domestic	offseason	oz	10-20
Topgrade Mexican	rare of late	lb	100-125
Commercial Colombian	glut	oz	40-50
Connoisseur Colombian	increasing flow	lb	475-700
Hawaiian	variety, good to excellent	oz	30-45
Thai sticks	up	lb	350-450
Afghani hash	black slabs, worthwhile	oz	40-60
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	lb	450-550
Af-had hash oil	fair supply	oz	180-200
Honey oil	amber, tremendous	gm	20-25
Magic mushrooms	off season, but there	oz	450-550
LSD	blotter, microdot, caveat emptor	hit	35-50
Cocaine	short and sweet	100	1-3
MDA	available, in excel	gm	100-250
			75-125
			1450-2000
			40-50

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10
Punta roja	pick 01	lb	55-75
Commercial	thriller, locally brown	oz	7-10
Colombian hash	improving, still	lb	50-75
Colombian hash oil	he-hum	oz	2-4
Mushrooms	poor to fair	lb	10-30
Cocaine	OK supply	oz	750-1250
	excellent flake and rock	lb	150-200
			1000-1250
			100-300
			100-300
			2500-3000

DENMARK

Domestic	some good violet	oz	free, 8-10
Thai sticks	costly treats	kilo	150
Moroccan hash	dusty green	one	15-20
Lebanese hash	prices dropping	gm	2.50-3.50
Afghani hash	mostly, fresh shipments expected	kilo	175-250
Paki hash	only	gm	250-350
Nepalese hash	hano-presses	kilo	150-2500
Opium	exclusive item	gm	3-5
LSD	microdots	kilo	250-400
Cocaine	direct from South America	hit	2.50-4
		100	3.50-5
		gm	325-400
		oz	12-15
			2.50-4
			150
			75-100
			1800-2200

ENGLAND

African grass	plentiful	oz	35
Moroccan hash	small amounts of quality	oz	30-40
Lebanese hash	cloth wrapped, OK	lb	800-900
Afghani hash	thin slabs, good	oz	70-100
Colombian hash	quality up	lb	800-1250
Hash oil	some Afghani	oz	50-65
LSD	big blotter	lb	600-900
Cocaine	OK to good	gm	25-35
Mandrax	large demand, steady supply	oz	375-600
		hit	1-1.50
		100	75-150
		gm	75-150
		oz	1800-2000
		one	1-3
		100	100-200

FRANCE

Congo grass	short supply	oz	50-60
Thai sticks	excellent if found	lb	800-900
Lebanese hash	fair to good, for here	one	10-25
Moroccan hash	OK blond	100	750-1200
Nepalese hash	scarce of late	oz	50-60
LSD	some blotter	lb	400-700
Opium	available, hot shit	oz	25-50
		lb	350-600
		oz	65-100
		lb	200-1100
		one	2.50-4
		100	200-450
		gm	10-15

GERMANY

Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	soft red, good	lb	500-725
Moroccan hash	just OK	gm	2-5
Thai sticks	high quality	kilo	1200-1350
LSD	blotter	oz	35-50
Cocaine	decent supply	lb	475-575
		one	15-25
		100	800-1200
		hit	2.50-4
		100	200-400
		gm	65-110
		oz	500-750

JAPAN

Paki hash	dark, OK head	gm	20-25
Thai	Buddha sticks, supershake	one	20-25
Vapors	industrial lotion	oz	75-100
Speed	resurgence	galatin	10-15
		gm	20-25

MEXICO

Torreón	breathaking	oz	8-12
Guadalajara	scarce supply	lb	50-75
Oaxacan tops	rising potency	oz	5-10
Guerrero gold	smooth, but seedy	lb	50-75
Puebla	good	oz	4-5
Magic mushrooms	fresh, excellent	lb	65-90
Cocaine	brown to pure white	oz	3-6
Opium	not much	lb	20-40
		oz	3-5
		lb	20-70
		oz	5-10
		lb	50-125
		gm	30-50
		oz	300-500
		oz	30-60
		lb	300-400

SPAIN

Spanish grilla	good grass	oz	15-20
Moroccan hash	chocolate, good	kilo	400-600
Lebanese red hash	sacks, blond & red, not the best	oz	40-60
		kilo	1000-1200
		oz	50-60
		kilo	1500-1700

Chinal hash	hard to find	oz	2000
Hash 011	Moroccan dark green, abundant	kilo	2000-2500
LSD	good blotter	liter	1200-1500
Cocaine	good to excellent	hit	3-5
Quaaludes	different kinds in quantity	100	200-400
		oz	60-100
		100	1000-1500
		1000	2000-2250

USA

Contiguous

Texas	lastly, colas	oz	30-60
Quality Jamaican	good brown	lb	150-400
Jamaican Lamb	big supply but excel ent	oz	30-40
Bread Prayer		lb	125-150
Commercial	much, some stark	oz	175-200
Colombian	likewise	lb	150-200
Connoisseur		oz	375-650
Seadles	top stuff	lb	40-75
Colombian	offseason	oz	750-1000
California	since mill	lb	150-175
Hawaiian	sweet and soulless	oz	100-175
Puna buds	astronomical	lb	100-175
Moroccan hash	not moving	oz	800-1200
Lebanese hash	dirty blond, 2222	lb	80-100
Black Afghani hash	overpriced	oz	100-1400
Nepalese hash	pressed, balls, knockout	lb	150-225
Paki hash	just decent, no buy	oz	1500-1800
Thai sticks	the tier	lb	100-150
Hawaiian	rare	oz	1000-1200
Hash oils	potent Afghani to none	gm	75-100
PCP	powder, the pits	oz	800-1200
LSD	blotter, microdot, others	hit	75-100
Psilocybin mushrooms	available fresh, frozen	100	100-150
Peyote	budding	oz	100-150
Quaaludes, 714s	rare, many "boots," some good	hit	3-5
Cocaine	various qualities	one	350-600
		100	80-120
		gm	1000-2000
		oz	

Alaska

Domestic	oil	oz	25-50
Regular Mexican	thin supply	lb	250-350
Cocaine	fair to good	oz	25-35
Colombian	mostly commercial	lb	250-350
		gm	100-120
		oz	1500-1750
		lb	75-100
			400-600

Hawaii

Kona gold	pliny taste, excellent high	oz	30-75
Maui	delicious, tourist prices	lb	750-1000
Kaul	stone, overpriced	oz	40-50
Puna buds	sweet, red	lb	1000-1250
Oahu lime	nice buzz	oz	20-40
		lb	500-1000
		oz	20-40

AUGUST 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local/Ublu	good	oz	1-2
hub		kilo	40-70
water/UBH	black and white	oz	2-3
hub		kilo	100-175
Sturach/Ublu	1.1.1	oz	~
		kilo	5GaO
Muante/Ublu	very good	oz	5-10
		kilo	150-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic	supply, dwindling	oz	20-35
		lb	300-600
~	very fresh, good	oz	80-100
hub		lb	800-1300
Indian hub	decent	oz	75-100
		lb	800-1000
Atcl	OK	oz	100-150
		lb	1000-1400
LSO	poor quality	hit	150-300
		100	100-150
Cocaine	Whod supply	gm	60-100
		oz	1800-2200

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-25
	high	lb	135-325
~	declining supply	oz	15-25
		lb	150-300
T	late	oz	4(1.50)
		lb	475-625
Commercial	etab. situation	oz	38-4
Columbian		lb	400-600
Compass	good	oz	~
Columbian		lb	475-650
Hawaiian	jetty to excel	oz	175-250
		lb	2000-3100
Afghani hash	black, labe	oz	180-200
	width white	lb	1200-1800
Indian hash	poor to fair	oz	100-175
		lb	1100-1800
Kashmiri	excellently when	oz	180-220
hash	found	lb	1800-2500
A,el	fair supply	gm	~
		oz	450-560
Honey Q11	amber	gm	3850
	tremendous	oz	450-600
LSO	OK blatter	hit	~
		100	150-275
Cocaine	decent rock	gm	75-125
		oz	1450-2000
MDA	available	gm	30-60

COLOMBIA

Santa Mada	good (Ullaction,	oz	4-10
gold red	quantity	lb	55-75
Machy Flacou	top notch	oz	1(1.15)
		lb	80-75
Punta/Ola	highly striped	oz	7-10
	red	lb	50-75
Columbian	improving	oz	215-60
hub		lb	200(1.3000
Columbian	poor to fair	oz	150-200
hash 011		lb	1750-2300
LSO	scarce of kale	hit	2-6
		100	150-250
Mushroom	OK supply	oz	30-45
		lb	30-45
Cocaine	excellent flake	oz	215(1.45)
	and rock	lb	4000-1000

ECUADOR

Columbian	usually good	oz	7-10
		lb	80-100
EC	very good	oz	5-7
red		lb	80-120
Cocaine	smooth like	gm	2(1.40)
		oz	400-600

ENGLAND

Nigellian	pleasant	oz	35
Moroccan	email amount	oz	3(1.40)
hub	of quality	lb	400-600
Labadeu	Ci-- wrapped	oz	75-100
hub		lb	800-1000
Afghani hub	thin labe	oz	75-150
	good	lb	800-1250
Columbian	quality up	oz	50-100
hub		lb	500-800
Huh 011	some Afghani	gm	25-30
		oz	375-500
LSO	big roller	hit	1-1.50
		100	75-150

Cocaine	just OK	oz	50-125
		oz	2000-2500
Mapprax	demand, supply	one	1-3
		100	100-200

GERMANY

Afghani hub	good to excellent	oz	50-75
		lb	1000-725
Lebanese	10h red, good	oz	2-6
hub		oz	1200-1300
Moroccan	just OK	oz	38-4
hub		lb	4-75
Thai sticks	high quality	one	15-25
		100	800-1200
LSO	blatter	hit	2.5G6
		100	200-400
Cocaine	decent supply	gm	88-110
		oz	500-750

HONG KONG

Mainland	better than	oz	7-10
used		lb	100-150
Thalg	delight	oz	50-100
		lb	500-1
Thalicka	tight, sticky	one	500-1
		1(1.15)	~
Afghani hash	offate	gm	80-120
		oz	~

KENYA

Domestic	fair hash	oz	8-12
		lb	100-120
Congolese	black my	oz	1(1.15)
		lb	120-150
Yohimbe	authentic	oz	2-3
		lb	8-15

MEXICO

Torreón	breath taking	oz	5-10
		lb	88-125
Guadalupe	supply	oz	5-10
	ing	lb	60-130
Oaxacan	top	oz	~
	fail	lb	e880
G-gold	smooth but	oz	1
		lb	50-100
Puebla	~	oz	1
		lb	50-100
Magic	excellent	oz	5-10
mushrooms		lb	80-140
Cocaine	brown	gm	215-60
		oz	250-400
Opium	surily	oz	50-75
	not milling	lb	400-600

MOSCOW

Inkuk/Ublu	good	oz	80-100
		lb	800-1000
Nepal	u. l. tub	oz	140-180
hub		lb	1700-2300
Turkish	trash	oz	30-40
hub		lb	1.30-1
Steppe	good when	oz	~
	found	lb	800-800
Siberian	acres	oz	75-100
		lb	800-1100
LSW	European	hit	3-6
		100	250-400

NEPAL

Nepal	mail buds	oz	1-2
gr	good (head)	lb	1(1.15)
Nepal	excellent	oz	1
hub		lb	75-100
Afghani hash	top grade	oz	5-10
		lb	75-100
Paki hash	available	oz	3-7
		lb	75-150
Cocaine	good	gm	1(1.15)
		oz	150-200

THE NETHERLANDS

Stogaleel	black and sticky	oz	50-70
	ready supply	lb	480-1000
Domestic	getting blatter	oz	2(1.40)
gr		lb	250-400
Moroccan	dry, armbly	oz	4(1.80)
hash		lb	400-800

1.6b/IneM	Ublu/Ublu	oz	40-70
hub		lb	450-750
Pak/Ublu	good supply	oz	50-70
hub		lb	450-700
LSO	European quality	hit	2-4
		100	150-250
Cocaine	going to	gm	75-125
		oz	130MOCO

TURKEY

Local hub	good to excellent	oz	5-10
	diluted	lb	80-100
Antonia hub	top notch	oz	7-10
		lb	100-200
LSO	acare	hit	ES
Opium	high quality	oz	~
		lb	50-75

USA

~	declining supply	oz	20-30
~		lb	100-225
~	good Cuban	oz	50-125
T		lb	200-100
Quality	good brown	oz	36-66
Jamaican		lb	150-350
Commercial	decent	oz	215-40
Columbian	availability	lb	250-450
Compass	tight gold buds	oz	40-70
Columbian	red	lb	310-81
California	powerful	oz	150-250
Insensilla		lb	350-1000
Hawaiian	vestand	oz	200
Punabuda	ledeea	lb	1000
Moroccan	OK grwn	oz	80-100
hash		lb	750-1000
Lebanese	red	oz	100-175
hash		lb	1200-1500
Afghani hash	good to	oz	100-120
	excellent	lb	1400-1800
Nepalese	pleasant ball	oz	100-188
hub	good	lb	1200-1500
Pak/Ublu	used decent	oz	100-1156
		lb	700-1500
Thalicka	abundant	one	15-30
		oz	175-225
Hawaiian	short supply	oz	125-200
		lb	800-1800
Atel	potent black	gm	25-31
011		oz	1400-2000
Lebanese	acare	oz	25-30
hub		lb	310-450
Honey Q11	line quality	gm	215-40
		oz	425-625
pop	email grwn tabe	one	1-3
		100	75-150
LSO	usually blatter	hit	1-2.50
		100	75-100
Psilocybin	available f.h	oz	250-45
mushroom	frozen	lb	150-200
Quaalud		one	4-5
		100	200-375
Cocaine	various	gm	60-120
	quality	oz	1200-2000

AH/Ublu	dekg n	oz	4(1.80)
Domestic		lb	200-300
Regular	OKU-ly	oz	20-30
Mexican	quality	lb	250-350
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	100-120
		oz	1800-21500

Hawa		oz	120-150
Konggold	piney tute	lb	1200-2000
Maul	delicious	oz	120-170
		lb	1200-2000
Kaul	honey	oz	120-150
		lb	1400-1800
Pura bud	vestred	oz	50-125
		lb	1000-1500

4. Reading List

THE DAWN OF DRUGS

- Arber, Agnes. *Herbals. Their Origin and Evolution*, (Facsimile of the 19:18 edition). Darien, Conn.: Hafner Publishing Co., 1970.
- Ashley, Richard. *Cocaine: Its History, Uses and Effects*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1975.
- Blum, Richard H., and associates. *Drugs I: Society and Drugs*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1974.
- Byck, Robert (Editor). *Cocaine Papers by Sigmund Freud*. New York: Stonehill, 1974.
- Emboden, William. *Narcotic Plants*. London: Studio Vista, 1972.
- Erman, Adolf. *Life in Ancient Egypt*, (reprint of the 1894 translation by H.M. Rirard). New York: Dover, 1971.
- Furst, Peter T.. "Archeological Evidence for Snuffing in Prehispanic Mexico," Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Botanical Museum Leaflets 24:1, 1974.
- Harman, Willis W; Fadiman, James. "Selective Enhancement of Specific Capacities Through Psychedelic Training," (1966), in: Bernard Aaronson and Humphry Osmond, Editors, *Psychodelics*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1970.
- Huard, Pierre; Wong, Ming. *Chinese Medicine*, (translated by Bernard Fielding). New York and Toronto: World University Library, McGraw-Hill, 1968.
- Janiger, Oscar; Dobkin de Rios, Marlene. "Suggestive Hallucinogenic Properties of Tobacco," *Medical Anthropology Newsletter*, IV: 4, August, 1973.
- Krikorian, Abraham D.. "Were the Opium Poppy and Opium Known in the Ancient Near East?", *Journal of the History of Biology*, 8:1 (pp. 95-114), Spring, 1975.
- Kritikos, P.G.; Papadaki, S.p.. "The History of the Poppy and of Opium and Their Expansion in Antiquity in the Eastern Mediterranean Area," *Bulletin on Narcotics*, XIX: 3 & 4, 1967.
- Leake, Chauncy D.. *An Historical Account of Pharmacology to the Thirtieth Century*, Springfield, Ill: Charles C. Thomas, 1975.
- Lewin, Louis. *Phantastica, Narcotic and Stimulating Drugs*, (translated by P.H.A. Wirth). New York: Dutton, 1931.
- Mickel, Emanuel J., Jr. *The Artificial Paradises in French Literature*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1969.
- Mortimer, W Golden. *History of Coca, "The Divine Plant" of the Incas*, (reprint of 1901 edition). San Francisco: And/Or Press, 1974.
- Robinson, Victor. *Victory Over Pain, A History of Anesthesia*. New York: Henry Schuman, 1946.
- Rosengarten, Frederick, Jr. *The Book of Spices*. Wynnewood, Pa.: Livingston, 1969.
- Roueché, Berton. *Alcohol: Its History, Folklore and Its Effect on the Human Body*. New York: Grove Press, 1960.
- Schapira, Joel David, and Karl. *The Book of Coffee & Tea*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1975.
- Schultes, Richard Evans; Hofmann, Albert.. *The Botany and Chemistry of Hallucinogens*. Springfield, Ill: Charles C. Thomas, 1973.
- Siegel, Ronald K. "An Ethologic Search for Self-Administration of Hallucinogens," *International Journal of the Addictions*, 8:2 (pp. 373-393), 1973.

PSYCHOACTIVE HERBS AND PLANTS

- Allegro, John M. *The Sacred Mushroom and the Holy Cross*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1970.
- Burroughs, William S.; Ginsberg, Allen. *The Yage Letters*. San Francisco: City Lights, 1963.
- Castenada, Carlos. *The Teachings of Don Juan; A Separate Reality; Journey to Ixtlan; Tales of Power*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1970-75.
- Cordova-Rios, Manuel & Lamb, F. Bruce. *Wizard of the Upper Amazon*. New York: Atheneum, 1971.
- Efron, Daniel (ed.). *The Ethnopharmacologic Search for Psychoactive Drugs*. Washington: GPO, 1967.
- Flattery, David. *Peyote*. Berkely: University Monographs No.1, 1965.
- Furst, Peter (ed.). *Flesh of the Gods, The Ritual Use of Hallucinogens*. New York: Praeger, 1972.
- Kreig, Margaret B.. *Green Medicine*. Chicago: Rand, McNally, 1964.

- Lewin, Louis. *Phantastica*. New York: Dutton, 1931.
- Mann, John (ed.). *The First Book of Sacraments of the Church of the Tree of Life*. San Francisco, 1973.
- Ott, Jonathan. *Hallucinogenic Plants of North America*. Berkeley: Wingbow Press, 1977.
- Schultes, Richard E.; Hoffman, Albert. *The Botany and Chemistry of Hallucinogens*. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1973.
- Twentieth Century Alchemist. *Legal Highs (and) Herbal Highs*. New York: High Times Press, 1975.
- Wasson, R. Gordon. *Soma: Divine Mushroom of Immortality*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Jovanovich, 1968.

MUSHROOM GROWING

- Harris, Bob. *Growing Wild Mushrooms*. Berkely, Ca.: Wingbow Press, 1976.
- Monroe, Barbara. *Mushroom Grower's Guide*. San Francisco, Ca.: Mushrooms Un-Ltd.
- Oss, O.T.; Oeric O.N. *Psilocybin Magic: Mushroom Growers Handbook*. Berkely, Ca.: And/Or Press, 1976.

HOUSEHOLD HIGHS

- Brecher, Edward M.; and the Editors of Consumer Reports. *Licit & Illicit Drugs*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1972.
- Fairholt, Frederick W. *Tobacco: Its History and Associations*. Gale, Detroit: 1968 (Reproduction of the 1859 edition).
- Fleming, Alice. *Alcohol - The Delightful Poison*. New York: Delacorte Press, 1975.
- Okakura-Kakuzo. *The Book of Tea*. Edinburgh, England: T.N. Foulis, 1919.
- Schapira, Joel, David and Karl. *The Book of Coffee and Tea*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1975.
- Taylor, Norman. "Narcotics - Nature's Dangerous Gifts". New York: Dell, 1949.
- Taylor, Norman. *Plant Drugs That Changed the World*. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1965.

APHRODISIACS

- Crow, W.B. *The Occult Properties of Herbs*. New York: Samuel Weiser, 1969.
- Crowley, Aleister. *Cocaine*. San Francisco: Level Press, 1973.
- Davenport, John. *Aphrodisiacs and Love Stimulants*. Secaucus, N.J.: Lyle Stuart, 1966.
- Gottlieb, Adam. *Sex Drugs and Aphrodisiacs*. New York: High Times/Level Press, 1974.
- Hendrickson, Robert. *Lewd Food: The Complete Guide to Aphrodisiac Edibles*. Radnor, Pa.: Chilton, 1974.
- Heiser, Charles B. Jr. *Nightshades - The Paradoxical Plants*. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Co., 1969.

CANNABIS AND ITS DERIVATIVES

- Andrews, George; Vinkenoog, Simon. *The Book of Grass, An Anthology of Indian Hemp*. New York: Grove Press, 1967.
- Bonnie, Richard J.; Whitebread, Charles H., II. *The Marijuana Conviction: A History of Marijuana Prohibition in the United States*. Charlottesville: Virginia University Press, 1974.
- Drake, William D., Jr. *The Connoisseur's Handbook of Marijuana*. San Francisco: Straight Arrow Books, 1971.
- Frazier, Jack. *The Marijuana Farmers: Hemp Cults and Cultures*. New Orleans: Solar Age Press, 1974.
- Indian Hemp Drugs Commission; Kaplan, John (Intro., & Glossary). *Marijuana: Report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission 1893-1894*. Silver Spring, Md.: Thomas Jefferson Publishing Co., 1969.
- Lewis, Bernard. *The Assassins: A Radical Sect in Islam*. New York: Basic Books, 1968.
- Lloyd, Pamela. *The Book of Pot.* New York: Ridge Press, 1976.
- Ludlow, Fitz Hugh; Horowitz, Michael (ed.). *The Hasheesh Eater.* San Francisco: Level Press, 1975.
- Margolis, Jacks, Clarence and Richard. *A Child's Garden of Grass*. Canega Park, Ca.: Weiss, Day and Lord, Inc., 1964.

Merlin, Mark David. *Man and Marijuana: Some Aspects of Their Ancient Relationship*. Rutherford, N.J.: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1972.

Mezzrow, Milton; Wolfe, Bernard. *Really the Blues*. New York: Random House, 1946.

Mikuriya, Tod H. *Marijuana: Medical Papers 1839-1972*. Oakland, Ca.: Medi-Comp Press, 1973.

Moreau, Jacques-Joseph. *Hashish and Mental Illness*. New York: Raven Press, 1973.

National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse. *Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding*. Washington: U.S. Gov. Printing Office, 1972.

Richardson, Jim. *Sinsemilla: Marijuana Flowers*. Berkeley: And/Or Press, 1976.

Rosenthal, Franz. *The Herb: Hashish versus Medieval Muslim Society*. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1971.

Rubin, Vera, editor. *Cannabis and Culture*. Mouton: The Hague, 1975.

Solomon, David, editor. *The Marihuana Papers*. New York: Bobbs-Nerrill, 1966.

Walton, R.P.. *Marihuana: America's New Drug Problem*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1938.

MARIJUANA GROWING

Clark, Robert Connell. *The Botany and Ecology of Cannabis*. Ben Lomond, Ca.: Pods Press, 1977.

Daniels, Patrick. *How to Grow Marijuana Hydroponically*. Seattle, Wa.: Sun Magic Pub. Co., 1976.

Drake, Bill. *The Cultivator's Handbook of Marijuana*. Berkely, Ca.: Book People, 1970.

Fleming, Dave. *Complete Guide to Growing Marijuana*. San Diego, Ca.: Sundance Press, 1970.

Frank, Mel; Rosenthal, Ed. *Indoor/Outdoor Highest Quality Marijuana Grower's Guide*. Berkely, Ca.: And/Or Press, 1974.

Lloyd, Pamela. *The Book of Pot*. New York: Ridge Press; A & W Visual Library, 1976.

Seed, A (Jeremiah, Simon). *Caretaking the Wild Sinsemilla*. Healdsburg, Ca.: Seed Publications, 1977.

Stevens, Murphy. *How to Grow Marijuana Indoors Under Lights*. Seattle, Wa.: Sun Magic Pub. Co., 1973.

West, Mota. *The Pot Book*. San Rafael, Ca.: Sunshine Manufacturing & Import Co., 1968.

COCAINE

Ashley, Richard. *Cocaine: Its History, Uses, and Effects*. New York: S.L. Martin's Press, 1975; Warner Paperback, 1976.

Freud, Sigmund. *Cocaine Papers*. New York: Robert Byck; Stonehill, 1975.

Grinspoon, Lester; Bakalar, James J. *Cocaine, A Drug and its Social Evolution*. New York: Basic Books, 1976.

Mariani, Angelo. *Coca and its Therapeutic Application*. New York: J.N. Jaros, 1890.

Martin, R.T.. "The Role of Coca in the History, Religion, and Medicine of South American Indians", *Economic Botany* 24, 1970 pp. 422-38.

Mortimer, W. Golden. *Peru History of Coca, "The Divine Plant" of the Incas*. New York: J.H. Vaile and Co., 1901; San Francisco: And/Or Press, 1974.

THE PSYCHEDELIC REVOLUTION

Aaronson, Bernard Osmond, Humphry. *Psychedelics: The Use and Implications of Hallucinogenic Drugs*. New York: Doubleday (Anchor Books), 1970.

Axton, J.; Bigwood, J.; Ott, J.. *A Conscientious Guide to the Hallucinogens*. Phoenix: Do It Now Foundation, 1975.

Eisner, Burce. "LSD Purity," in *High Times* No. 17 (Jan. 1977).

Gottlieb, Adam. *The Book of Acid*. San Francisco: Kistone Press, 1975.

Crof, Stanislav. *Realms of the Human Unconscious*. San Francisco: Esalen Books, 1975.

Hoffer, Abram & Osmond, Humphry. *The Hallucinogens*. New York: Academic Press, 1967.

Hofmann, Albert. Interview in *High Times* No. 11 (July 1976).

Hollingshead, Michael. *The Man Who Turned on the World*. New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1974.

Huxley, Aldous. *The Doors of Perception*. New York: Harper, 1954.

· *Heaven and Hell*. New York: Harper & Row, 1956.

· *Island*. New York: Harper & Row, 1962.

· *Moksha*. New York: Stonehill, 1977.

Huxley, Laura. *This Timeless Moment*. New York:

- Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1968. Reprinted by Celestial Arts in Millbrae, Ca., 1976.
- Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*. San Francisco: Haight-Asbury Free Clinic & Beloit, Wisconsin: Stash Press, 1966-present.
- Kluver, Heinrich. *Mescal and Mechanisms of Hallucinations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966.
- La Barre, Weston. *The Peyote Cult*. Enlarged ed. New York: Schocken Books, 1969.
- Latimer, Dean. "The Pre-Electric Rye Bread Acid Test," in *High Times* No. 17, Jan. 1977.
- Leary, Timothy. *The Psychedelic Experience*. A Manual based upon the Tibetan Book of the Dead. New York: University Books, 1964. With Richard Alpert & Ralph Metzner.
- *Psychedelic Prayers After the Tao Te Ching*. N.Y.: Poets' Press, 1966.
 - *Politics of Ecstasy*. N.Y.: Putnams, 1968.
 - *High Priest*. New York: World, 1968.
 - *Nerologic*. Privately Printed, 1973. Reprinted: San Francisco:
- Lilly, John. *Programming and Metaprogramming in the Human Biocomputer*. New York: Julian Press, 1972.
- *The Center of the Cyclone*. New York: Julian Press, 1972.
- Masters, R.E.L. & Houston, Jean. *The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1966.
- (eds). *Psychedelic Art*. NY: Grove Press, 1968.
- Michaux, Henri. *Light Through Darkness*. NY: Crion Press, 1963.
- *Miserable Miracle*. San Francisco: City Lights, 1963.
- Metzner, Ralph (ed.). *The Ecstatic Adventure*. NY: Macmillan, 1968.
- Naranjo, Claudio. *The Healing Journey*. NY: Pantheon, 1973.
- Newland, Constance. *Myself and I*. NY: Coward-McCann, 1962.
- Oss, O.T. & Oeric, O.N. *Psilocybin*. Magic Mushroom Grower's Guide. Berkely: And/Or Press, 1976.
- Psychedelic Review*. Cambridge & San Francisco, 1963-71.
- Roseman, Bernard. *225,000 Indians Can't Be Wrong, and LSD: The Age of Mind*. Hollywood: Wilshire Book Co., 1963.
- Smith, Michael Valentine. *Psychedelic Chemistry*. San Francisco: Rip Off Press, 1973.
- San Francisco *Oracle*. San Francisco, 1966-68.
- Stafford, Peter & Golightly, Bonnie. *LSD: The Problem-Solving PsycMdelic*. NY: Award Books, 1967.
- Stafford. *Psychedelic Baby Reaches Puberty*. NY: Praeger, 1971.
- *Psychedelic Encyclopedia*. Berkeley: And/Or Press, 1977.
- Solomon, David (ed.). *LSD: The Consciousness-Expanding Drug*. NY: Putnam, 1964.
- Wasson, R.G. & Valentina. *Russia, Mushrooms and History*. NY: Pantheon, 1957.
- *Maria Sabina and Her Mazatec Mushroom Velada*. NY: Harcourt, Brace & Jovanovich, 1974.
- Watts, Alan. *The Joyous Cosmology*. NY: Pantheon, 1962.
- Weil, Andrew. *The Natural Mind*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1972.
- Weil, Gunther, Metzner, Ralph, & Leary, T. (eds.) *The P-ychedelic Reader*. NY: University Books, 1965.
- Wilson, Robert Anton. *Sex and Drugs*. Chicago: Playboy Press, 1973.
- Wolfe, Tom. *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*. NY: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1968.

OPIATES

- Ashley, Richard. *Heroin The Myths and the Facts*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1972.
- Burroughs, William. *Junkie*. New York: Ace Books, Inc., 1953.
- Chein, I.D.; Lee, G.R.; Rosenfeld, E. *The Road to H.* New York: Basic Books, 1964.
- Collis, Morris. *Foreign Mud*. New York: Knopf, 1947.
- McCoy, Alfred. *The Politics of Heroin in South East Asia*. New York: Harper and Row, 1972.
- Owen, David Edward. *British Opium Policy in China and India*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1934.
- Terry, Charles; Pellens, Mildred. *The Opium Problem*. New York: Committee on Drug Addictions, Bureau of Social Hygiene, Inc., 1928.

PHARMACEUTICALS

- Baker, Charles E. Jr. *Physicians' Desk Reference*. Oradell, New Jersey: Medical Economics Co., published annually.

- DeRopp, Robert S.. *Drugs and the Mind*. New York: Grove Press, 1957.
- Graedon, Joe. *The People's Pharmacy*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1976.
- Klass, Alan. *There's Gold in Them Thar Pills*. Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1975.
- Law, Donald. *A Guide to Alternative Medicine*. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1974.
- Leake, Chauncey D. *An Historical Account of Pharmacology to the Twentieth Century*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1975.
- Lingeman, Richard R. *Drugs From A to Z*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1969.
- Rose, Jeanne. *Herbs and Things*. New York: Workman Publishing, 1972.
- Shedlin, Michael and Wallechinsky, editors. *Laughing Gas (Nitrous Oxide)*. Berkeley: And/Or Press, 1973.
- Whitlock, F.; Charalampous, K.; Lynn, K; et al. *Amphetamines: Medical and Psychological Studies*. New York: MSS Information Corp., 1974.

THE BLACK MARKET ECONOMICS

- Chance, Michael.. "Smuggler's Moon" *Take Over*, Madison, Wisconsin: Nov. 1973 thru March, 1974.
- Frenzy, Scott.. *The Street Drug Game* New York: Lyle Stuart, 1976.
- Green, Timothy. *The Smuggling Business* New York: Crescent Books, Crown Publishing, 1977.
- Kamstra, Jerry. *Weed*. New York: Harper & Row, 1974.
- Mezzrow, Mezz, and Wolfe, Bernard. *The Really the Blues*. New York: Doubleday (Anchor), 1972.
- Sabbag, Robert.. *Snowblind: A Brief Career in the Cocaine Trade*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1976.

A

Aaronson, Bernard, 186
 absinthe, as aphrodisiac, 102
 aconite, 7,13,127
 Acosta, Christoval,, 126
 Adams, Roger, 139-140
 addiction, theories about, 94, 216, 229-230.
 See also opiates; names of drugs
 adrenochrome, 255
 Africanus, Leo, 126
 agara tree, 79
 Agave, 56
 Aiken, John, 61, 208
 Aiken, Louisa, 61,208
 alcohol, 91-93, 96, 217, 225, 314
 addiction to, 93,168,197,230
 as aphrodisiac, 102
 beverage industry and, 91
 consumption statistics, U.S., 91
 effects of, 91-93
 history of, 91

in history of drugs, 3-4, 10, 13, 14, 18, 21,
 22,23,28,231
 interaction with other substances, 93, 106,
 242,244:245,255
 pharmacology and, 231, 233, 242
 prohibition, 28, 137, 282
 religious uses of, 31, 35, 37, 38, 39,40,
 41-43,44,46,55,56
 Alcott, Louisa M., 104
 Aldrich, Michael, 87, 89
 Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, 132
 Alexander the Great, 6,119,120,217
 Algren, Nelson, 283
 alkaloids, 21-23, 66-67, 183-184, 222. *See also*
 atropine; cocaine; datura; harmine;
 henbane; indole; isaxazole; mandrake;
 nightshades; phenylethylamine; tropane
 Allegro, John M., 43,70
 Allen, Steve, 185
 Alles, Gordon, 26, 209, 237
 Alpert, Richard (Baba Ram Dass), 30, 101, 184,
 185,192,193,208,212
 alpha-chloralose, 255
 AMA (American Medical Association), 138,
 257,312-313

Amanita muscaria mushroom, 3, 31, 66, 69-71, 197, 281-282
 chemistry of, 70
 effects of, 70-71
 geographical distribution, 70
 history of, 70
 religious use of, 35, 38, 43, 198
 use of, 70
 varieties of, 69
 Amasec, 241
 amitriptyline hydrochloride, 247
 amobarbital, 243, 256
 amo-secobarbital, 243
 amphetamines, 106, 195, 209, 236-241
 as aphrodisiac, 108, 110, 209
 cocaine and, 175
 dealing in, 282-283
 in history of drugs, 26
 medical uses of, 236
 pharmacology and, 236-241, 256, 258
 chemistry, 237-238
 effects, primary and adverse, 238-240
 non-amphetamine stimulants, 241
 popularity, 236
 terms for, 236
 psychedelics, 209
 amyl nitrite, 255
 as aphrodisiac, 104-106
 effects, 255
 Amytal, 243
 analgesics, pharmacology and, 252, 259
 Darvon, 252
 Percodan, 252
 synthetic opiates, 253
 See also aspirin; opiates
 anesthetics, pharmacology and, 236, 247-252
 ether, 251-252
 nitrous oxide, 235, 247-251
 Angel Dust, See PCP
 Anslinger, Harry J., 26, 98, 137-138, 139, 140, 143, 144, 152, 314
 Antony, Mark, 5
 anticoagulants, alcohol and, 93
 antidepressants, 247, 259, 282
 alcohol and, 93
 antihistamines, 106, 255, 259
 APC (aspirin, phenacetin, caffeine), 252
 aphrodisiacs, 97-114
 absinthe, 102

alcohol, 102
 amphetamines, 108, 110, 209
 amyl nitrite, 104-106
 caffeine-like alkaloids, 108, 110
 cannabis (marijuana), 102, 104, 135
 chocolate, 56, 89, 106
 cocaine, 97, 108-110, 169
 damiana, 106-107
 datura, 67, 101-102
 deadly nightshade, 101-102
 fugu, 112-114
 hallucinogens, 98-99
 hashish, 98, 104
 henbane, 101-102
 iboga, 45-46, 77
 kavakava, 106, 107
 L-dopa, 107
 licorice root, 108
 LSD, 97, 98-99, 101, 185, 195
 mandrake, 101-102
 methaqualone, 97-98, 99, 244
 opium, 104, 105, 106
 other crude compounds, 112-114
 pemoline magnesium, 108, 110
 rocket plant, 112
 sarsaparilla, 108
 satyrion, 112
 Spanish Fly, 107-108
 strychnine, 106
 yage, 106
 yohimbine, 77, 106, 260
 vitamins, 110
 apomorphine, 255
 Arcter, Guy, 311
 Aristotle, 6
 Armstrong, Louis, 137
 arrests, legal advice and, 304-306
 choosing lawyer, 305
 Artaud, A., 205
 asarone, 73, 255
 Aschenbrandt, Theodore D., 166, 167, 236
 Ashley, Richard, 139, 177
 Asian Connection, 268, 275-276, 283-284
 aspirin, 93, 96, 252
 Atahualpa, 55
 atropine, 21, 67, 68, 69, 101, 255-256. See also nightshades
 Aubert-Roche, Louis, 129
 automobile searches, legal advice on, 304-305

Avicenna, 13, 84
 Axton, Hoyt, 176
 Aztecs, psychotropic plants and, 56-58, 68,
 79, 197-198, 199

B

Baba Ram Dass. *See* Alpert, Richard
 Babur the Great, 123-124
 Bakalar, James B., 84, 222, 298
 Balzac, Honore, 89, 131
 Bambadex, 256
 banana skin, 82
 Banisteriopsis caapi, 75-76. *See also* yagé
 Bankhead, Tallulah, 175
 barbitol., 242
 barbiturates, 217, 225, 242-244, 246, 247, 256,
 258
 alcohol and, 93, 242
 dealing in, 282-283
 non-barbiturate sedative-hypnotics, 245
 Barham, Richard Harris, 93
 Barron, Dr. Frank, 62
 Bartels, John R. [r., 138, 312
 Bartholdi, F. A., 170
 Baudelaire, Charles, 22, 105, 123, 131
 Beddoes, Thomas, 22, 247-248
 beer. *See* alcohol
 belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*), 21, 22, 48,
 66, 67, 68, 101, 127, 233
 use and effects of, 68, 255-256
 See also nightshades
 Benet, Sula, 119
 beng, religious use of, 45
 Bensinger, Peter, 266, 270, 312
 Benzedrine, 237, 238
 Beringer, Kurt, 206
 Bernays, Martha, 110, 167
 Bernhardt, Sarah, 23
 [3-carbolines, 52, 67. *See also* harmaline;
 harmine
 betel chewing, 80-82, 110, 133, 135
 bhang (*Cannabis Indica*), 44, 117, 118-119,
 122, 125, 131-132, 133, 135, 140, 148
 Bibra, Ernst von, 65

Bierstadt, Albert, 133
 Biphetamine, 241
 Biphetamine T, 256
 Bishop, Dr. Ernest, 175
 bit sakari, 4
 Black Elk, 51
 Black, Shirley Temple, 141
 Blewett, Dr. Duncan, 181
 Blum, Richard H., 3, 124
 Boccacio, 123
 Bodhidharma, 10
 Boggs, Hale, 140
 Boissard, 131
 Boleyn, Anne, 127
 Bowles, Paul, 94
 Bowrey, Thomas, 128
 Braden, William, 182
 Brecher, Edward M., 242, 312
 Breyer-Brandwijk, 125
 Britannicus, 7
 bromides, pharmacology and, 242, 256
 Bronkotabs, 241
 Brooks, Jerome E., 94
 Brotherhood of Eternal Love (BEL), 280, 281
 Brownell, Gordon, 311
 Bruce, Lenny, 253
 Brunton, Thomas Lauder, 255
 Buffet, Jimmy, 102
 bufotenine (5-OH-DMT), 48, 52, 67, 201
 chemistry, use, and effects of, 77-78
 molecular structure of, 181
 Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs,
 (BNDD), 226, 227, 264
 Butley, Dan, 264
 Burnstine, Ken, 266
 Burroughs, William, 28, 75, 160, 179, 217, 225,
 226, 244
 Bush, George, 312
 Bwiti cult, psychotropic plants and, 45-46, 256

C

caapi. *See* yagé
 caffeine, 21, 37, 83-91, 96, 222, 259
 discovery of, 84
 See also coffee; tea

- calamus. *See* sweet flag
- Calloway, Cab, 135, 264
- Campbell, J. M., 117, 148
- cannabidiol, 139
- cannabinol, 132, 139
- cannabis (marijuana), 66, 115-144
- as aphrodisiac, 102, 104, 135
 - areas of production, 263
 - cultural use in America, 132-135, 137-138, 140-144
 - in history of drugs, 1, 7, 10, 13, 21, 23, 28, 30, 231
 - indoor garden growing, 145, 147-154
 - artificial light, 147-148
 - fertilizing, 151-152
 - flowering, 153-154
 - germination, 150-151
 - harvest system, 154
 - photoperiod, 153
 - pots and containers, 148-149
 - rotation and even growth, 152-153
 - seeds, 150
 - soil preparation, 149-150
 - supports, 151
 - thinning and transplanting, 151
 - watering, 151
 - legal history of, 132, 301-303
 - criminalization, 129, 135, 137-140, 301-303
 - decriminalization, 140, 143-144, 310-311
 - La Guardia Report, 138-139, 140
 - medical use of, 118, 121, 127, 129, 131-132, 140, 143, 212
 - outdoor garden growing, 145, 155-158
 - care, 156-157
 - flowering and harvesting, 157-158
 - growing conditions, 155-156
 - pest control, 157
 - precautions, 155-156
 - seedlings and transplanting, 156
 - paraphernalia, 286-290
 - pharmacology and, 231
 - racism and, 135-138, 140, 301, 303
 - religious use of, 37, 44, 117, 118, 124, 125-126, 148
 - scientific investigation of, 138-140, 143
 - substances used with, 125, 126, 127, 133, 135
- See also* dealing; hemp; laws, drugs and
- Canned Heat, 238
- Capone, Al, 263
- Caravaggio, 87
- Carlin, George, 140
- Caribbean Connection, 264-266, 268, 269, 270, 271-275
- Carroll, Lewis, 179
- Cartier, J., 127
- Castaneda, Carlos, 68, 205, 208
- catnip, 79
- Caventou, 21
- Cerf, Bennett, 141
- Charaka, 8
- Chaucer, G., 13
- chicory plant, 63
- chloral hydrate, 236, 242, 245
- chlordiazepoxide, 247
- chloroform, 23, 236
- chlorpromazine, 246, 260
- Choate, Gilbert, 143, 277
- chocolate. *See* coca
- Chopin, Frederic, 216
- Christianity, psychotropic plants and, 42-43, 46-49, 58
- Christison, Sir Robert, 23
- Chuang Tzu, 118
- Chrysostom, St. John, 297
- cimora, 56, 73
- Cirveto, 48
- Clark, Walter H., 192
- Clive, Robert, 21
- Clorfene, Richard, 30, 97, 117, 133, 135, 141, 270
- coca, 161, 163-164, 177
 - cultivation of, 89, 164
 - in history of drugs, 14, 17, 23-24
 - religious use of, 54-55, 56, 161, 163
- See also* cocaine
- cocaine, 159-178
 - Andes Indians and, 159, 161-166
 - as anesthetic, 160, 166, 168
 - as aphrodisiac, 97, 108-110, 169
 - areas of production, 263
 - blacks and, 172-173, 174, 175, 176, 299-300
 - class background and, 159-160, 175, V6-177
 - coca and, 161, 163-164, 166, 167-168, 177
 - coquero and, 164, 166, 167
 - dependency on, 161, 163, 167, 168, 174, 176

effects and properties of, 160-161, 166, 167, 168
 Freud and therapeutic applications, 23-24, 167-169
 in history of drugs, 23-26, 30
 legal aspects of, 66, 172-175, 176, 178, 277, 279, 299-301, 313-314
 lethal or dangerous dose, 161
 marketing of, 169-170, 175, 176-177, 178, 278-279
 medical uses of, 160-161, 166, 168-169
 misconceptions about, 163, 166, 172-173, 174
 molecular structure, 236
 other substances and, 164, 168, 175, 176, 178
 paraphernalia, 285-286
 pharmacology and, 236
 production of, 164, 166, 177-178, 278
 public reactions to, 159-160, 168-169, 172, 175
 Vin Mariana and, 170-172
See also dealing; laws, drugs and
 Cocteau, Jean, 213, 216, 218, 219, 223, 227, 229
 codeine, 213, 224
 coffee, 83-89, 91, 110, 124, 125
 addiction to, 89-91
 beans, types of, 86-87
 effects of, 84, 89-91
 in history of drugs, 1, 13, 18, 21, 22, 30
 history of use, 84, 89
 roasts, types of, 87
 special recipes for, 87
 cohoba, 78, 79, 209
 religious use of, 51, 52
 Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, 22, 23, 24, 123, 132, 215, 221, 234, 248
 colorines plant, 79
 Colson, Charles, 266
 Colt, Sam, 23
 Columbus, Christopher, 14, 17, 49, 50, 51, 78, 96, 209
 Compazine, 246
 Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Control Act (1970), 306
 Conein, Lucien, 266
 coniine, 21, 23
 Conacybe, 57, 200. *See also* mushrooms

Cook, Captain, 74
 Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt, 65, 133
 Copetas, A. Craig, 311
 Corning, James Leonard, 26, 27, 170
 Coronado, Francisco, 17
 Cortés, H., 14, 56, 58, 199, 200
 Costello, Frank, 277
 Courtley, 277-278, 279
 Crabbe, Buster, 22
 Crowley, Aleister, 24, 108, 173, 206, 230
 Cullen, Dr. William, 221
 Culpeper, Dr., 65, 127
 curare, 75

D

da Carna, Vasco, 126
 Dalmane, 245
 damiana, 66, 80
 as aphrodisiac, 106-107, 169
 Daniken, Erik von, 286
 Dante, 123
 da Orta, Garcia, 126
 Darvon, 229, 252
 Darwin, Charles, 22, 23, 133, 236
 datura (jimson weed), 57, 66, 67-68, 255, 281
 as aphrodisiac, 67, 101-102
 effects, variety of, 68
 in history of drugs, 8, 13, 17, 21
 religious uses of, 38, 48, 55, 57
 species of, 67, 68
 uses of, 67-68
 Davenport, John, 112
 Davis, Adele, 185
 Davy, Sir Humphrey, 22, 193, 235, 236, 247-248
 DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration), 66, 77, 138, 226, 263, 264, 266, 269, 270, 271, 312-313, 314
 deadly nightshades. *See* belladonna; nightshades
 de Alarcon, B. Hernando Ruiz, 57
 Dealing
 Asian Connection, dealing, 261-284, 268, 275-276, 283-284

Caribbean Connection, 264-266, 268, 269,
 270,271-275
 Colombian trading, 266-267, 268, 271-275,
 277-278
 cocaine, 178, 277
 French Connection, 283
 hashish, 264, 265,276, 280
 heroin, 283-284
 LSD, 182, 195, 196-197, 279-282
 marijuana, 264-276, 280
 Mexican Connection, 264-266, 268-271, 284
 number of people involved in, 267, 268
 sinsemilla, 277
 smuggling and, 265, 266-270, 271-272, 274,
 278,279,280,282,283
 ups, downs, and crosses, 282-283
 Wisconsin and, 261-263
 Dearden, Warren, 157
 de Champlain, Samuel,, 127
 decongestants, pharmacology and, 256
 Defoe, Daniel,, 235
 Delacroix, Eugene, 129
 De La Warr, Lord, 127
 de las Casas, Fray Bartholome, 52
 de Leon, Pedro Cieza, 163
 De Lincourt, Alphonse Maugin, 78
 de Medici,, Catherine, 93
 Demerol,, 213, 229, 253
 de Musset, Alfred, 22
 de Nicolay, Nicholas, 126
 depressants. See sedative-hypnotics
 De Quincey, Thomas, 22, 23, 28, 131, 132,218,
 221, 234
 de Sacy, Sylvestre, 129
 DET,210
 Devil's-foot root, 71
 Dewey, Admiral,, 135
 Dewey, Thomas, 141
 Dexamyl,, 256
 Dexedrine, 238, 314
 dextroamphetamine, pharmacology of, 238,
 241,256
 diazepam, 247
 diethylpropion hydrochloride, 241
 Dilaudid, 213, 229, 253
 Dionysus, cult of, psychotropic plants and, 40-
 42
 Dioscorides, 5, 7-8, 13, 22, 63,120,232-233

Ditrin, 256
 molecular structure, 181
 DMT, 52, 66, 67, 78-79, 201, 209-210
 as aphrodisiac, 98-99
 molecular structure, 181
 DOB, 30, 209
 DOET,212
 Dole, Vincent, 228
 Dolophine, 228, 253
 DOM. See STP
 Dofiana cactus (*Coryphantha macremeris*), 73
 Don Juan (Yaqui brujo in Teachings of Don
 Juan),65,68, 205, 208
 Doriden, 245, 259
 Dover, Thomas, 235
 Doyle, A. Conan, 71, 169
 Drug Abuse Control Amendment Act, 195
 Dumas, Alexandre, 131,170
 Dunlap, Jane, 185
 Dwyer, Ed, 97
 Dylan, Bob, 188

E

Easterfield,132
 Eastern cults, psychotropic plants and, 37-43
 Edison, Thomas 23, 170
 Elavil,247
 Eleusinian Mysteries, psychotropic plants and,
 40
 Ellis, Havelock, 196, 205, 206
 Ellsberg, Daniel,, 313
 Emboden, William, 17
 Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 132
 Empedocles, 42
 energizers, herbal,, 66, 80-82
 ephedrine, pharmacology and, 237, 241,
 256-257,259
 Equinal,, 246
 Erasistratus, 217
 ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*), 183-184, 195, 196,
 281.. See also LSD

Erlenmeyer, Albrecht, 168
 Erman, Adolf, 3
 ethchlorvynol, , 245
 ether (ethyl oxide),, 13, 22-23, 24, 26, 168,
 251-252
 ethinamate, 245
 ethyl oxide. *See* ether
 Etrafon, 247
 euphorants, mild, 80
 Eustathius, 114
 Express, *The*, 306

F

Fadiman, James, 30
 Faraday, Michael, 236
 Farrere, Claude, 105
 FDA (Food and Drug Administration), 66, 73,
 76,77,82,192,195
 Fesisbino, 129
 Fields, W. C., 93
 Finn, Mickey, 245
 Fioramonti, , Frank, 311
 Fischer, Emil, 242
 Fitzgerald, F. Scott, 87,138
 5-MeO-DMT, 78, 209-210
 Flaubert, G., 131
 Fleischl., 167
 flurazepan hydrochloride, 245
 fly agaric. *See* *Amanita muscnnó*
 Foldes, Michael, 311
 Fonda, Peter, 141, 159
 Ford, Betty, 247
 Ford, Gerald, 183,313
 Fort, Dr. Joel, 91
 Frances 11,93
 Franklin, Benjamin, 202
 Frazier, Jack, 127
 Freud, Sigmund, 23-24, 110, 167-168, 236
 Fromme, Squeaky, 183
 Fuchs, Leonhard, 14, 127
 fugu, 112-114

Fuller, Buckminster, 202
 Furst, Peter, 45

G

Gaedcke, 166
galanga, or mamba, 79
 Galen, Claudius, 8, 121, 232, 233
 Galileo, 127
 ganja, 118-119, 131, 132, 135, 140, 143,264
 Gaoni,140
 Gauthier, Théophila, 22, 131
 Geber, ibn Hajar, 13, 121
 genista (*Cytisus canariensis*), , 71
 Céricaault, Theodore, 129
 Ghirardelli, . Domingo, 87
 Gilgamesh, Epic of, 38
 Ginsberg, Allen, 28, 30, 140, 141, 179, 194,
 251
 ginseng, 8, 10,66, 75,80, 102, 114, 117, 234
 glue, 96
 glutethimide, 245
 goldenseal, ., 82
 Golden Triangle, 283
 Goldman, Albert, 274
 Gompers, Samuel, , 299
 Gottlieb, Adam, 106
Gatu-kala, 66, 80
 Graedon, Joe, 93
 Graff, John, 174
 Graham, Bill 300
 Grant, Cary, 181
 Grant, Ulysses S., 23, 172
 Grateful Dead, 178
 Graves, Robert, 40, 70
 Greene, Lorne, 141
 green peppers, 80
 Grierson, G.A., 117
 Grinspoon, Lester, 89, 222, 298
 Grof, Stanislav, 191
 Gros, Antoine Jean, 129
 Guest, Edgar, 141
 Gumilla, Padre Jose, 79
 Gutenberg, Johannes, 13

H

Hallinan, Vincent, 300

hallucinogens

as aphrodisiacs, 98-99, 101

miscellaneous, 79-80

pseudo-, 82

See also DMT:LSD:mushrooms; peyote; psychedelic resources; psychoactive vegetation; names of plants and substances

Halsted, William, 26, 27

Hammond, J.A., 236

Hammond, William, 168

Hammurabi, 4

haoma. See soma

Hariot, 127

harmaline, 67, 75-76, 257, 259*

Harman, Willis, 30

harmine, 22, 67, 75-76, 201, 257

Harner, Michael, 48

Harrison, Jane Ellen, 42

Harrison Narcotics Act (1914), 26, 173, 175, 225, 301, 311

Hartwich, Carl, 65

Hasan-i-Sabbah, 122

hashish, 118, 121-144

in Africa, 124-126

in Age of Discovery, 126-129

alchemists and assassins, 121-124, 131, 135

as aphrodisiac, 98, 104

areas of production, 263

dealing, 264, 265, 276, 280

in history of drugs, 5, 13, 21, 22

manufacture of oil, 139, 280

medicinal uses of, 121, 125, 127, 129,

131-132, 135, 140, 143

psychopharmacology and, 129-132, 236

religious use of, 45

water pipes and, 124, 291

Haydar, Sheikh, 45, 121

Hebert, 127

Heffter, Arthur, 205

Heim, Roger, 28, 200

Heiser, Charles B. [r., 67

Hemingway, Ernest, 87

hemlock, 7, 10, 21

hemp, 115-144

in Africa, 124-126

ancient cultivation of, 120-121

chemistry of, 132, 139-140

effects of, 132

fiber, 121, 127-128

ganja and, 118-119, 131, 132, 135, 140, 143

history of, 115-117

in history of drugs, 8, 18, 21, 231

India and, 118-119

medicinal uses of, 118, 121, 125, 127, 129, 131-132, 140, 143, 233

Near East and, 119

Neolithic sites and, 115-117

religious use of, 31, 37, 48, 118, 124, 125-126

scientific uses of, 127

Scythians and, 119-120

species of, 118-120

See also cannabis

henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), 48, 66, 67, 68, 121, 127

as aphrodisiac, 101-102

effects of, 68-69

in history of drugs, 5, 7, 21, 231

pharmacology and, 231, 255

species of, 68

uses of, 68-69

Henry VIII, 127, 233

Hernandez, Francisco, 57, 58, 198, 199, 203, 204

Herodotus, 4, 37, 50, 91, 119, 120, 290

heroin, 94, 159, 213, 214, 224-228

addiction to, 213, 224, 225, 227, 228, 230, 313

dealing in, 226, 283-284

effects of, 214, 215, 228, 283

in history of drugs, 26, 28, 30

legal restrictions, 173, 225, 313-314

and methadone maintenance, 228-229, 312

myths about, 227-228

tolerance to, 215-216, 223

use, history of, 224-225

trade in, 225-227, 283-284

Hesse, Hermann, 193

Hierba loca, 71

Hippocrates, 5, 7, 63

history of drugs, 1-30
 Age of Discovery, 14
 Ancient peoples, 3-10
 Asian peoples, 8-10, 13
 chemistry, 21
 chemotaxonomy, 22
 consciousness, 24, 26, 28-30
 European sciences, 10, 13-14, 21-22
 future projections, 30
 Genesis, 4
 government investigations, 21
 Incas, 3, 14
 mercantilism, 18
 modern sciences, 23-24, 26, 30
 Native American Church, 3, 28
 natural selection, 22
 Neolithic period, 1-4, 5
 New World, 14, 17, 18
 organized crime, 28
 painkillers, 22-23, 26
 pharmacology, 5, 6, 7-8, 10, 13-14, 17, 21, 28, 231-237
 poisoning, 6-7, 8, 13, 37
 printing, 13
 prohibition, 26-28, 30, 40, 135, 137, 173, 195, 221-222, 225, 298-306, 310
 psychedelics, 28-30
 psychopharmacology, 21, 231-233, 234-237
 psychometric treatment, 21, 30
 Renaissance, 13
 scientific mysticism, 24
 sorcery, 2, 3, 10, 30, 3v
 testimonial advertising, 23
 toxicology, 5, 21
 Vedic religion, 8, 21
 witchcraft, 10
 World War II, 28
 See also names of drugs
 Hitler, Adolf, 141
 Hoffer, 207
 Hoffmann, Paul, 282
 Hofmann, Dr. Albert, 28, 40, 49, 56, 66, 79, 181, 184, 198, 200, 201, 258, 279
 Hojas de las Pastora (*Salvia divinorum*), 79
 Hollick, Frederick, 135
 Hollingshead, Michael, 185
 Holmes, Dr. Oliver Wendell, 252
 Holmes, Sherlock, 169
 Homer, 2, 5, 6, 217

Hopper, Dennis, 159
 Houston, Jean, 184
 Hua T'o, 9, 10, 117, 231
 Hubbard, Al, 185
 Humboldt, Alexander von, 78
 Humphrey, Muriel, 141
 Huxley, Aldous, 2, 28, 83, 91, 179, 181, 191, 192-193, 197, 200, 206, 207, 232
 Huygens, Christian, 127
 hydromorphone hydrochloride, 213, 214, 229, 253
 hyoscyamine, 21, 67, 101, 231, 255-256, 257

I

Ibn Beitar, 13
 iboga, 45-46, 66, 67, 76
 ibogaine, 67, 76-77, 201
 Ibsen, Henrik, 170
 imipramine hydrochloride, 247
 Incas, religious drug use and, 54-55
 Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, 117, 132
 Indian tobacco (*lobelia*), 55-56, 66, 80
 indole alkaloids, 66-67, 186, 201. *See also*,
 ,8-carbolines; ibogaine; LSD;
 tryptamines
 iodine, 236
 Isbell, Dr., 242
 Isis cult, 39, 46-47
 isoxazole alkaloids, 66. *See also* *Amanita muscaria*

J

James, William, 24, 26, 28, 206, 251
 James I, King, 17
 Janiger, Oscar, 185
 Janischewsky, 120
 Jefferson, Thomas, 128, 129, 202
 Jesus Christ, 42-43, 56, 70, 91

jimson weed, 67-68. *See* datura
 Joaquina, Dona Carlota, 129
 Jochelson, Vladimir, 35, 71
 Johnson, Dr. Charles, 23
 Johnson, Howard, 141
 Johnson, Otis, 140
 Johnson, Virginia, 102
 Johnston, 144
 Jones, Dr. Ernest, 167
 Jones, Dr. John, 215
 Josephine, Empress, 202
 Judeo-Christian tradition, psychotropic plants
 and, 38, 42-43
 juniper tree, 8, 71
 jurema, 79
 Jyotirica, 117

K

Kalamba-Moukenge, 125-126
 Kamstra, Jerry, 89, 268, 269
 Kane, H. H., 135
 Kanna, 71
 Kast, Eric, 197
 kavakava (*Piper methysticum*), 44-45, 66, 74,
 106, 107
 Kennedy, John E., 140
 Kerenyi, C., 40
 Kese~Ken, 30, 144, 185, 300
 ketamine, 212, 257
 khat, 82
 Kibble, Eric, 285, 286
 kif, 125
 King, Alexander, 284
 Kinsey, Dr. Alfred, 106
 Kinsey, Mrs. Alfred, 107
 Kissinger, Henry, 108, 312
 Klein, Robert, 248
 Kleps, Art, 62, 197, 208
 Kluver, Heinrich, 24, 206

Knapp Commission, 227
 Koch, Christopher, 173
 Ko Hung, 10, 26
 kola nut, 37-38, 66, 110
 Koller, Carl, 24, 168
 Kowal, Andrew, 306
 Krateuas, 6, 7
 Krauth, Walter T., 265
 Kriendler, Charles, 282
 Krippner, Dr. Stanley, 184, 199, 202
 Krogh, Egil, 312
 Krulka, Wayne, 117
 Kubla Khan, 13, 123, 202
 kwashi, 79
 kykeon, 39, 40

L

LaBarre, Weston, 23
 Lacroix, 45
 LaGuardia, Fiorello, 138-139, 140
 LaLanne, Jack, 141
 Lallemant, 131
 Lamarck, 118
 Lambert, Dr. Alexander, 312-313
 Lao-tse, 194
 Lasser, Louise, 159-160
 Latimer, Dean, 309
 laudanum, 13, 18, 22, 219, 221, 222, 234
 laws, drugs and, 195, 228, 297-314
 cocaine, 172-175, 176, 177, 277, 299-301,
 313-314
 drug bust advice, 300-301, 304-306
 heroin, 173, 225, 313-314
 LSD, 195, 197, 281, 303, 306
 marijuana, 132, 137-144, 301-303
 medical profession and, 306, 309-310,
 312-314
 opium, prepared, 221-222, 298-299
 racism and, 137-138, 140, 173-175, 299-300,
 301, 303

L-dopa, 107
 Leake, Chauncey, 24-26
 Leary, Dr. Timothy, 30, 62, 98, 99, 183, 185,
 192-195, 208, 210, 280, 281, 303, 306
 LeDain Commission (1971), 140, 227
 Ledbetter, Huddie ("Leadbelly"), 175
 Lemmo, Robert, 26
 Leo XIII, Pope, 23, 170
 Lewin, Louis, 5, 65, 74, 80, 124, 205
 Librium, 106, 192, 229, 247, 282
 licorice root, 108
 Liddy, G. Gordon, 194, 195, 312
 Liebrich, Oscar, 236, 245
 Lilly, John, 208, 258, 260
 Lingeman, Richard R., 240
 Linnaeus, Carl, 21, 89, 127
 Li Shih-chen, 13
 LIVINGSTONE, Dr. David, 125, 132
 Lloyd, Pamela, 115, 143
 lobelia (Indian tobacco), 55-56, 66, 80
 locoweed, 71-73
 Long, Steve, 301
 LSD (d-lysergic acid diethylamide), 62, 66, 67,
 181-197, 198, 200, 201, 207, 208, 246,
 257, 260
 alkaloid base, 183-184, 195, 196
 alleged chromosome damage, 195, 202, 258
 as aphrodisiac, 97, 98-99, 101, 185, 195
 comparison with opiates, 215
 contaminants of, 196
 dealing, 182, 195, 196-197, 279-282
 discovery of, 179, 181, 258, 279
 dosing, 182-183, 191
 effects of, 49, 181, 182, 184, 185, 195,
 186-188, 191-192
 freak-outs, 192, 197
 future of, 212
 in generation conflict, 195
 history of, 181-183, 195
 in history of drugs, 28-30
 legal restrictions, history, 182, 183, 195, 197,
 281, 303, 306
 manufacture of, 182, 195-196, 280, 281
 medical use of, 184-185, 197, 212, 258
 military experiments, 184
 molecular structure, 181
 music and, 188
 negative reactions to, 192, 195
 non-medical experiments, 185-188, 191-192

pharmacology and, 258, 260
 as prototypic psychedelic, 181-182
 in psychiatry, 184-185, 191, 192, 212
 psychology and, 185
 religious use of, 58, 192, 193-194, 195, 191
 synthesization, 195
 tolerance to, 192, 207
 tripping, 184, 186-188, 191-192
 types of, 195-197, 281
 See also morning-glory seeds
 Ludlow, Fitz Hugh, 22, 122, 132-133, 144
 Lumholtz, 205
 Luminal, 242

M

McCarthy, Joe, 28
 McCoy, Alfred W., 283
 mace, 73-74, 94-96
 McKinley, William, 23, 170
 McKinney, Elwood, 174, 178
 Maddox, Lester, 141
 Magendie, Francois, 21, 22
 magic mushrooms. See mushrooms
 Malcolm X, 28, 73, 138
 Malthus, Thomas, 22
 mandrake (*Mandragora officinarum*), 8, 10, 13,
 22, 48, 63, 66, 67, 69, 255
 as aphrodisiac, 101-102
 effects of, 69
 uses of, 69
 Mandrax, 98, 244
 Manson, Charles, 102, 183
 MAO inhibitors, 93, 106, 245, 246, 247, 255,
 257, 258-259, 260
 defined, 258
 maraba, or *galanga*, 79
 Marco Polo, 8, 104, 122
 Margolis, Jack, 30, 97, 117, 133, 141, 270
 Mariani, Angelo, 23, 170
 marijuana. See cannabis; hemp
 "Marijuana Air Force" (MAF), 270

- Marijuana Tax Act (1937), 28, 138, 303
 Martin, Richard T., 160, 164, 166, 172
 Masters, William, 102
 Mayahuel, 56
 Mayfield, Curtis, 177
 MDA, 26, 74, 106, 209
 Mead, Taylor, 221
 Mechoulam, 140
 Mellari, 246
 medicine, pharmacology and, 233-234
 Mendel, Gregor, 21
 meperidine, 213, 214, 229, 253
 meprobamate, 246-247, 256
 mescal, 56, 196, 198
 mescal bean (*Sophora secundiflora*), 3, 56, 57, 71, 204
 mescaline, 73, 179, 181, 192, 197, 200, 203-208, 222, 257
 chemistry of, 186, 205
 dosing of, 206
 effects of, 191, 200, 205-207
 etymology of, 205
 isolation of, 205
 molecular structure, 181
 as street drug, 207
 tolerance to, 207
 use in psychiatry, 185, 206, 207
 synthesis of, 206, 207
 See also peyote
 meserole. *See* mezzrol
 metapon, 253
 methadone, 213, 214, 215, 228-229, 253, 312
 methamphetamine, 110, 205, 237, 238, 240
 methaqualone, 97-98, 243-245
 as aphrodisiac, 97-98, 99, 244
 dealing in, 282-283
 pharmacology of, 244-245, 256
 methedrine, 178, 282
 methyl dihydro-morphinone, 253
 methylphenidate hydrochloride, 241
 methypylon, 245
 methysergide maleate, 260
 Metzner, Ralph, 32, 192
 Mexican Connection, 264-266, 268-271, 284
 mezzrol, 264
 Mezzoroy, Mezz, 28, 128, 138, 223, 264, 291
 Mikuriya, Dr. Tod, 131
 Millay, Edna St. Vincent, 312
 Miller, Richard, 174
 Miller, William E., 141
 Mills, Wilbur, 140
 Miltown, 246
 mint, Thrkestan, 79
 Mitchell, John, 312
 Mitchell, S. Weir, 23, 27, 206
 Mithridates VI, King of Pontus, 6, 232
 MMDA, 30, 74, 96, 209
 MMT, 52
 Monardés of Seville, 14
 Monroe, Marilyn, 28
 Montezuma, 14, 56, 58, 89, 199
 Mooney, James, 204
 Moreau de Tours, Jacques-Joseph, 21, 129-131, 236
 morning-glory seeds, 56, 57, 67, 68, 179, 195, 197-198
 morphine, 168, 213, 214, 219-220, 222-224
 addiction to, 168, 223-224, 228, 313
 discovery, uses, problems, 222-224
 in history of drugs, 21, 26
 intravenous injection, 215, 223
 pharmacology and, 235, 260
 synthetic opiates and, 252-253
 tolerance to, 216, 223
 Morrison, Leslie, 272, 276
 Morton, William, 23
 Mucha, Alphonse, 23
 Munn, Henry, 69
 mushrooms, 66, 67, 179, 181, 185, 197, 198-203
 active ingredients in, 200-201
 as aphrodisiac, 65, 98-99
 effects of, 200, 201
 geographical range of, 200, 202
 in history of drugs, 17, 30
 illicit market, 202-203
 legal status of, 202
 psychotherapy and, 202
 religious use of, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 40, 56, 57-58, 61, 65, 198-199, 200
 synthetic, psilocybin and, 201, 202
 varieties of, 198, 199, 200
 See also *Amanita muscaria*; *Psilocybe*
 Musial, Stan, 141

N

Napoleon, 21, 128-129, 135
 Naranjo, Claudio, 76, 77, 209
 Nation, Carrie, 26
 National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), 143, 144, 267, 310-311
 Native American Church, 3, 28, 58, 61, 62, 66, 195, 204-205, 208
 Neimann, Albert, 166
 Nelson, Lord, 128
 Nembutal, 243
 nepenthes, 2, 5, 217
 Nero, 6-7, 120, 232
 Neurosine, 256
 Newland, Constance, 185
 niacin, use in "bad trips", 192
 Nicholas of Salerno, 234
 Nicot, Jean, 93
 nicotine, 93-94, 96, 222. *See also* tobacco
 Niemann, Albert, 23
 nightshades, 67-69
 active ingredients, 67
 as aphrodisiac, 101-102
 pharmaceutical preparations of, 69, 255
 species included in, 67-69
 See also belladonna; datura; henbane; mandrake
 nitrous oxide, 22-23, 235, 247-251, 257
 Nixon, Richard, 141, 143, 264, 266, 268, 274, 283, 312-313
 NoDoz, 89, 259
 Noludar, 245
 nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), 66, 73-74, 94, 209
 effects of, 83, 94-96
 Nynauld, 127

O

Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement (ODALE), 264
 Ogata, 237
 Olden, Marc, 110, 263, 278, 279
ololigue. See morning-glory seeds
 Operation Buccaneer, 266, 274
 Operation Intercept (OpIn), 264-266, 268, 269
 Operation Startrek, 270
 opiates, 213-230, 252
 addiction to, 197, 213, 216, 219, 222, 223-224, 228-230
 analgesic effects, 213, 214-215, 223, 228
 chief compounds, 213
 codeine, 213, 224
 dependence and withdrawal symptoms, 216-217, 229
 euphoria effects, 213, 215
 heroin, 213, 214, 215, 216, 224-228
 legal restrictions, history, 173, 221-222, 225, 298-299, 313-314
 mainlining effects, 215-216, 223
 medical uses, 223, 224
 methadone, 213, 214, 215, 228-229
 morphine, 213, 214, 215, 216, 222-224
 opium, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217-222
 pharmaceuticals, 229
 potency, 213
 side effects, 214
 synthetic, 213, 229, 253
 tolerance, 213, 216, 223, 229
 ways of taking, 213-214
 See also analgesics; codeine; heroin; hydromorphone; meperidine; methadone; morphine; opium
 opium, 48, 127, 135, 168, 213, 214, 217-222
 addiction to, 218, 219, 222, 223-224
 as aphrodisiac, 104, 105, 106
 collecting method, 217
 effects of, 215, 217
 in history of drugs, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 18, 21, 22, 23, 231
 legal restrictions on, 219, 221-222, 298-299
 medical practice and, 219-221, 222, 234
 pharmacology and, 231, 232-233, 234, 235, 242
 pipes, 285, 291-294
 source of, 217
 tolerance to, 216, 223
 use, history of, 217-219, 221-222, 285
 Optimil, 244
 Ordin, Davis, 287

organic hallucinogens. *See* psychoactive
vegetation; names of plants
organic speed. *See* energizers, herbal
O'Shaughnessy, William Brooke, 21, 131
Osler, Sir William, 223
Osmond, Humphry, 28, 179, 181, 186, 198, 207
Oteri, Joseph, 140
over the counter drugs (OTC), 255, 259
Owsley, Augustus Stanley III, 31, 195, 208, 281
oxazepam, 247
oxycodone hydrochloride, 252
oxygen, 22

p

Pahnke, Walter, 192
Pane, Friar Ramon, 51
paper, rolling, 285-290
Paracelsus, 13, 21, 219, 234
paraldehyde, 242, 259
paraphernalia, 52, 58, 285-296
 accoutrements, dealing, 294
 pipes, 124-125, 285, 290-294
 rolling papers, 285-290
 rolling techniques, 294-295
Parest, 98, 244
Parker, Quanah, 204
Patent medicines, 219-222, 299, 309-310
PCP (phencyclidine), 196, 210-212, 255, 257,
 259, 283. *See also* Semyl
Pelletier, Pierre Joseph, 21
pemoline and pemoline magnesium, 108, 110,
 259
pentazocine hydrochloride, 253
pentobarbital, 243
Percodan, 252, 314
Perkins, Robert, 274
Petronius, 112
peyote (*Lophophora williamsii*), 66, 67, 71, 181,
 197, 203-208, 281-282
 American Indians and, 203-204
 as aphrodisiac, 98-99
 geographical range of, 203
 history of, 203

 in history of drugs, 3, 17, 23, 28
 religious use of, 31-33, 57, 58, 61, 195,
 203-205, 208
 as street drug, 207-208
 suppression of, 203, 204, 208
 synthesis of active ingredient, 206
 use in Native American Church, 58, 66, 195,
 204-205, 208
 See also mescaline
pharmacology, psychoactive drugs and,
 231-260
 adrenochrome, 255
 alcohol, 231, 233, 242
 alpha chloralose, 255
 amphetamines, 237-241
 amyl nitrite, 255
 analgesics, 252
 anesthetics, 236, 247-252
 antidepressants, 247
 antihistamines, 255
 apomorphine, 255
 asarone, 255
 atropine, 69, 255-256
 barbiturates, 242-244
 bromides, 242, 256
 cocaine, 236
 decongestants, 256
 dexaml, 256
 ditran, 256
 ephedrine, 237, 241, 256-257
 ether, 251-252
 harmine, 257
 history of, 5, 6, 7-8, 10, 13-14, 17, 21, 28,
 231-237
 hyoscyamine, 231, 255-256, 257
 iodine, 236
 ketamine, 257
 LSD, 258
 MAO inhibitors, 247, 255, 257, 258-259, 260
 methaqualone, 243-245
 morphine, 235
 nitrous oxide, 235, 247-251
 opium, 231, 232-233, 234, 235, 242
 OTC remedies, 255, 259
 paraldehyde, 242, 259
 pemoline and pemoline magnesium, 259
 phencyclidine (PCP), 255, 259
 quinine, 236
 reserpine, 231, 260

- scopolamine, 69, 255-256, 260
 sedative hypnotics, 242-245
 serotonin, 257, 260
 stimulants, non-amphetamine, 241
 strychnine, 236, 260
 tranquilizers, 246-247, 256
 vitamin B complex, 260
 yohimbine hydrochloride, 260
 phenadoxone (CB-II), 253
 phenazocine, 253
 phencyclidine (PCP), 196, 210-212, 255, 257, 259, 283. *See also* Sernyl
 phenmetrazine hydrochloride, 241
 phenobarbital, 242
 phenylethylamine alkaloids, 66. *See also* kavakava; nutmeg; peyote; San Pedro cactus
 Philbin, Regis, 141
 piminodine, 253
 piperidyl benzilate, 256
 pipes, 124-125, 285, 290-294
 pituri, 69
 piule plant, 79
 Pizzaro, Francisco, 14, 54
 Placidyl, 245
 plants. *See* psychoactive vegetation; names of plants
 Plato, 40
 Pliny, 8, 121
 Plutarch, 4, 5
 PMA, 209
 Poe, E. A., 131, 234
 Poeppig, Eduard Friedrich, 167
 Poland, Jefferson Fuck, 208
 police, dealing with, 300-301, 304-306
 arrests, 305
 at station, 305-306
 searches, 304-305
 stop and frisk, 305
 Police Gazette, 299
 Policia Nationale, of Colombia, 275
 Pollock, Dr. Steven, 58
 Preludin, 241, 247
 Priestley, Joseph, 22, 247
 prochlorperazine, 246
 propoxyphene hydrochloride, 229, 252
 Pryor, Peter, 266
 pseudohallucinogens, 82
 psilocin, 201, 210
 molecular structure, 181, 201
Psilocybe mushroom, 31, 57-58, 181, 197, 198-203. *See also* mushrooms
 psilocybin, 66, 181, 185, 192, 197, 200-202, 281-282
 psychedelics, 28-30, 179-181, 251
 adverse effects of, 188, 192, 198
 amphetamines (MDA/MMDA), 209
 in ancient Mexico, 197-199
 criminalization of, 195, 197
 cultural emergence of, 192-195, 208
 dealing in, 279-282
 determinants of tripping, 192
 in development of perception and values, 179-181, 185, 188, 191-192, 193
 effects on brain, 186, 206
 etymology of, 181
 future, 212
 medical uses of, 181, 184-185, 197, 202, 210, 212
 molecular structure, 181
 research on, 179-181, 184, 185-188, 191-192, 197, 212
 psychedelic resources, 179-212, 281-282
 amphetamines, 209
 DET, 210
 DMT, 209-210
 5-MeO-DMT, 209-210
 ketamine hydrochloride, 212
 LSD, 181-197, 198, 279
 MDA/MMDA, 209
 mescaline, 203-208
 morning-glory and Hawaiian wood-rose seeds, 197-198
 mushrooms, 198-203
 PCP, 210-212
 peyote, 203-208
 STP, 208
 See also names of psychedelics
 psychoactive vegetation, 63-82
 Amanita muscaria mushrooms, 69-71
 banisteriopsis caapi (yagé), 75-76
 botanical identification of, 66-67
 bufotenine, 77-78
 chemistry of, 67
 DMT snuffs, 78-79
 Dofiana cactus, 73
 dosage, set and setting, roles of, 66

geography of, 63-64
 herbal energizers (organic speed), 80-82
 ibogaine, 76-77
 kavakava, 74
 knowledge of, 63-65
 medicine and, 63, 65
 mild euphorants, 80
 miscellaneous hallucinogens, 79-80
 nightshades, 67-69
 nutmeg and mace, 73-74
 other toxic substances, 71-73
 pseudohallucinogens, 82
 San Pedro cactus, 73
 sweet flag, 73, 75
 twentieth century interest in, 65-66
 yohimbine, 77
 See also religion; names of plants
 Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), 310
 Puzo, Mario, 87
 Pythagoras, 42

Q

Quaalude, 98, 244, 283, 292
 Quetzalcoatl, 56
 quinine, 21, 236

R

Rabelais, 127
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, 17, 50
 Rand, Ayn, 141
 rat root. See sweet flag
 Rauwolf, Leonhard, 260
 Ravin, Irwin, 144
 reefer, origin of term, 135
 Reichel-Dolmatoff, Gerardo, 75
 Reimann, Hobart, 89
 Reininger, 126
 Reko, Blas Pablo, 56, 199

religion, psychotropic plants and, 31-62, 66, 198-199
 Aztecs, 56-58, 198, 199
 Christianity, 42-43, 46-49, 55, 56, 58
 Eastern cults, 8, 37-43
 Incas, 54-55, 163
 Judeo-Christian tradition, 38, 42-43
 Native American Church, 58, 61, 66
 New World, 49-62, 66
 Old World mystery cults, 43-46
 shamanism, 31-37, 43, 46, 48, 49-52, 53, 57, 61
 witchcraft, 43, 46-48, 56, 58, 62
 See also names of drugs
 reserpine, 231, 259, 260
 Reynold, Sir John Russell, 131
 Rhazes of Baghdad, 13
 Richardson, W.A., 129
 Rig Veda, 34, 41, 70, 181
 Rimbaud, A., 123
 Rinkel, Max, 184
 Ripps, Hymie, 287
 Ritalin, 241, 247
 Robinson, Victor, 131, 135
 Rockefeller, Nelson, 312
 rocket plant (*Brasica eura*), 112
 Rockwell, Norman, 141
 Roget, Peter M., 248
 Rohan, Brian, 300
 Rohmer, Sax, 71
 rolling techniques, 294-295
 Romanoff, Mel, 289
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 312
 Ropp, Paul, 289
 Roseman, Bernard, 195
 Rubin, Burt, 289-290
 Rush, Benjamin, 306
 Rush, Chris, 143

S

Saarinen, Eero, 202
 Sabina, Maria, 61, 199, 200, 203

- Sahagun Bernardino de, 57, 58, 65, 199, 203
 St John Chrysostom, 297
Salvia divinorum, 79
 Sand, George, 216
 Sand, Nick, 196
 Sanders, Ed, 140
 San Pedro cactus (*Trichocereus pachanoi*), 56, 66, 73
 Sansert, 260
 sarsaparilla, 108
 Sartre, Jean-Paul, 87
 Satchidananda, Swami, 194
 satyricon, 112
 Schenkman, Joe, 96
 Schultes, Richard Evans, 22, 24, 28, 33, 53, 56, 58, 61, 65, 68, 143, 166, 198, 199, 203
 scopalamine, 67, 68, 69, 101, 255-256, 260
 Scribonius Largus, 233
 Scully, Timothy, 196
 searches, advice for dealing with, 300
 automobile, 304-305
 stop and frisk, 305
 secobarbital, 243
 Seconal, 243
 sedative-hypnotics, 93, 231, 242-245, 247, 258-259
 barbiturates, 242-244
 chloral hydrate, 245
 methaqualone, 243-245
 non-barbiturate, 245
 See also names of drugs
 Selkirk, Alexander, 235
 Seneca, 114
 Sernyl, 210, 259
 molecular structure, 181
 Serax, 247
 serotonin, 77, 186, 201, 257, 260
 Sertirner, F. W., 21, 222, 235
 sex, drugs and. See aphrodisiacs
 Shakespeare, William, 102, 127
 shamanism, psychotropic plants and, 31-37, 43, 46, 48, 49-52, 53, 57, 61, 68
 Sharon, Douglas, 56
 ShenNung, 8, 37, 116, 117, 231, 232, 256
 Shih Ching, 155
 Shor, Toots, 282
 Shulgin, Alexander, 208
 Silvergate, Harvey, 140
 Sinclair, John, 140
 Singer, Robert, 313
 sinicwich (Heima salicifolia), 17, 58, 80
 Sinnett, E. Robert, 191
 sinsemilla, 143, 157, 158
 Slick, Grace, 71
 Sloman, Larry, 247
 Smith, Elmer W., 24
 Smith, H., 131
 Smith, Stuff, 133
 Smith, T., 131
 Smythies, J. R., 207
 snuff, religious use of, 51-53, 54, 56. See also DMT
 Snyder, 30
 Sodium Pentothal, 242
 solvents, as mind-affecting substances, 96
 soma, 2, 63, 70, 207
 religious use of, 34-35, 37, 41, 44, 118
 Somnafac, 244
 Sopo-98, 244, 282
 Soudon Sheikhouni, 124
 Southey, Robert, 248
 Spaeth, 206
 Spanish Fly, 107-108
 Spellman, Cardinal, 141
 Spinoza, B., 227, 314
 Spivey, 132
 Spruce, Richard, 22, 53, 75
 Stanley, Henry M., 132
 Stelazine, 246
 Stepanian, Michael, 300-301
 Stevens, Dr. Cal, 257
 stimulants, non-amphetamine pharmaceutical, 241. See also amphetamines; caffeine
 stop and frisk, advice for dealing with, 305
 STP, 106, 196, 202, 208, 246
 Strauss, Johannes, 87
 Stropharia mushroom, 199, 200, 202, 203
 Stroup, R. Keith, 143, 310-311
 strychnine, 21, 23, 106, 196, 236, 257, 260
 Sushruta, 8, 118
 sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*), 8, 73, 75. See also asarone
 Swinburne, Algernon Charles, 234
 Sydenham, Thomas, 18
 Syrian rue (*Peganum harmala*), 7, 22, 35, 76

T

Tabernanthe iboga, 45
 Tacitus, 6
 Tagli, 71
 Talleyrand, 87
 Talwin, 253
 Tamerlane, 123
 Taylor, Bayard, 132
 tea, 10, 18, 89, 110
 Tenuate, 241
 Tepanil, 241
 THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), , 104, 139-140,
 143, 183, 212, 280
 molecular structure of, 181
 See also Cannabis
 Theophrastus, 5, 6, 7, 8, 112, 217, 231
 thioridazine hydrochloride, 246
 Thompson, 22
 Thorazine, 192, 208, 246, 260
 thorn apple, *See* henbane
 Tilden, 132, 133
 Thai sticks, 275-276, 277
 TMA, 73, 209
 tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), 80, 93-94, 112,
 125
 consumption of, 94
 in history of drugs, 8, 14, 17, 18, 21
 prehistoric use of, 93
 religious use of, 49-51, 54, 56, 58
 spread of, 93
 Todd, Lord, 139
 Tofranil, 247
 Towns, Charles, 312
 Toynbee, Arnold, 182
 tranquilizers, 93, 106, 246-247, 256, 258
 Triavil, 247
 trifluoperazine hydrochloride, 246
 tropane alkaloids, 66, 67, 68-69. *See also*
 belladonna; *datura*; henbane; mandrake
 tryptamines, 52, 67, 201, 259. *See also*
 bufotenine; DMT; mushrooms; yagé
 Ts'ai Lun, 118
 Thinal, 243
 Twain, Mark, 133
 tyramine, 258

U

Unanue, Dr. Hipolito, 109
 UN. Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs
 (1961), 30, 140
 U.S. Army, 184, 257
 U.S. Coast Guard, 271, 274, 277
 U.S. Department of Health, Education, and
 Welfare, 143
 U.S. Supreme Court, 312

IV

Valerius Cordus, 13, 21, 22, 251
 Valium, 192, 229, 247, 282
 Valmid, 245
 vegetation. *See* psychoactive vegetation;
 names of plants
 Veljkovsky, Immanuel, 286
 Venezuela, Simon, 289
 Verne, Jules, 170
 Veronal, 242
 Verrazzano, 127
 Vespucci, Amerigo, 14, 54
 Victoria, Queen, 23, 131, 172
 Vietnam War, 257, 266, 275, 312
 Villa, Pancho, 26, 137
 Villavicencio, Manuel, 76
 Vin Mariana, and cocaine, 170-172
 Virgin Mary, 46
viola, 52-53, 66, 67, 78, 209
 vitamin B complex, 110, 260
 vitamins, 110
 Vogt, Henry 11, 290
 Von Liebig, Justus, 245
 von Mering, Joseph, 242
 von Tschudi, Johann Jakob, 163
 von Wissmann, Hermann, 125

W

Wallace, Alfred R., 22, 23
 Warren, John Collins, 23
 Washington, George, 18, 128, 143, 145
 Wasson, R. Gordon, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 56, 58, 61, 70, 79, 179, 181, 198, 199, 200
 Waters, Harold, 277
 Watson, Colonel, 173
 Watson, S., 37
 Watt, George, 125, 132
 Watt, James, 248
 Watts, Alan, 58, 192, 194
 Wavy Gravy, 159
 Wayne, John, 115
 Wedgwood, Josiah, 248
 Wedgwood, Thomas, 23
 Weil, Dr. Andrew, 63, 140, 166, 230
 Weidner, Roberto, 199
 Wells, H. G., 2, 23
 Wells, Horace, 23, 27, 248
 WerBell, Mitchell, 266
 White, James R. III, 140
 white crosses, 241, 257, 282-283
 Whitman, Walt, 73
 Whittier, John Greenleaf, 132
 Williams, Edward Huntington, 303
 Wilson, John (Wovoka), 203-204
 wine. *See* alcohol
 witchcraft, psychotropic plants and, 43, 46-48, 62, 65, 67, 183
 Wolfe, Bernard, 28, 128, 223, 264, 291
 Wolfe, Tom, 186
 Woodard, Dr. William, 303
 wood-rose seeds, Hawaiian, 197, 198, 281
 Wootton, Baroness, 140
 Wovoka (John Wilson), 203-204
 Wright, Dr. Hamilton, 300, 312-313

X

Xochipilli, 58, 59

y

yagé (yaje), 67, 68, 75-76, 179, 210
 as aphrodisiac, 106
 in history of drugs, 17, 22
 religious use of, 33, 37, 53
 Yamanashi, Dr. G., 257
 Yeats, W. B., 206
 yoga, 34
 yohimbine, 66, 77, 106, 201, 259, 260
 yopo, 52, 67, 78-79, 209

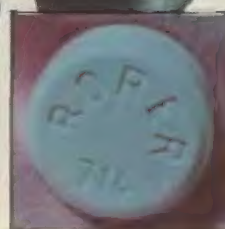
Z

zacatechichi, 80
 Zappa, Frank, 238
 Zarathustra. *See* Zoroaster
 Zinberg, Dr. Norman K, 140
 Zola, Emile, 170
 Zoroaster, 37, 119

The Pope's Habit

Did you know that Pope Leo XIII, was supported in his ascetic retirement with frequent dosages of Vin Mariani, the celebrated wine of coca? And that other noted enthusiasts included Thomas Edison, Emile Zola and Jules Verne? However brilliant and celebrated were these individuals (and others like them), they had to conduct their interior exploration without guides and, usually, with scant reliable information. Now, for the first time, the modern explorer (or interested observer) has a book to turn to! The *HIGH TIMES* ENCYCLOPEDIA is the first comprehensive, authoritative and unbiased sourcebook and guide to the so-called "recreational drugs" including cannabis and its derivatives, psychedelics, cocaine, pharmaceuticals, herbs, alcohol, tobacco and a lot more! More than three years in preparation by the editors of *High Times* magazine working with leading doctors, scientists, scholars and writers, the ENCYCLOPEDIA is essential, fascinating, factual... a clear step in the direction of greater understanding for millions upon millions of people.

Featuring dozens of pages of full-color photos... A full-color Pill Finder's Guide... Photos, maps, indices, bibliographies, market quotations and much more!



0-88373-082-0/A Stonehill Paperback, \$10.95